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REGISTER OF PENNSYLVANIA.

DEVOTED TO THE

PRESERVATION OF FACTS AND DOCUMENTS,

AND EVERY KIND OF

USEFUL INFORMATION

RESPECTING THE STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA.

EDITED BY SAMUEL HAZARD.

VOL. X.—JULY 1832 TO JANUARY 1833.

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HAZARD'S REGISTER OF PENNSYLVANIA.

DEVOTED TO THE PRESERVATION OF EVERY KIND OF USEFUL INFORMATION RESPECTING THE STATE.

EDITED BY SAMUEL HAZARD.

VOL. X.—NO. 1.

PHILADELPHIA, JULY 7, 1832.

NO. 236.

From the new edition of Marshall's Life of Washington.

WHISKEY INSURRECTION.

About this time, (1794,) the seditious and violent resistance to the execution of the law imposing duties on spirits distilled within the United States, had advanced to a point in the counties of Pennsylvania lying west of the Allegheny mountains, which required the decisive interposition of government. Notwithstanding the multiplied outrages committed on the persons and property of the revenue officers, and of those who seemed willing to submit to the law, yet in consequence of a steady adherence to the system of counteraction adopted by the Executive, it was visibly gaining ground, and several distillers in the disaffected country, were obliged to comply with its requisites. The opinion, that the persevering efforts of the administration would ultimately prevail, derived additional support from the passage of an act by the present Congress, containing those provisions which had been suggested by the chief of the treasury department. The progress of this bill, which became a law on the fifth of June, could not have been unknown to the malcontents, nor could its probable operation be misunderstood. They perceived that a certain loss of a market for the article, added to the penalties to which delinquents were liable, might gradually induce a compliance on the part of distillers, unless they could, by a systematic and organized opposition, deprive the government of the means it employed for carrying the law into execution.

On the part of the Executive, this open defiance of the laws and of the authority of the government, was believed imperiously to require, that the strength and efficacy of those laws should be tried. Against the perpetrators of some of the outrages which had been committed, bills of indictment had been found in a court of the United States, upon which process was directed to issue, and at the same time, process was also issued against a great number of non-complying distillers.

The marshal repaired in person to the country which was the scene of these disorders, for the purpose of serving the processes. On the 15th of July, while in the execution of his duty, he was beset by a body of armed men, who fired on him, but fortunately did him no personal injury. At day break, the ensuing morning, a party attacked the house of General Nevil, the inspector; but he defended himself resolutely, and obliged the assailants to retreat. Knowing well that this attack had been preconcerted, and apprehending that it would be repeated, he applied to the militia officers and magistrates of the country, for protection. The answer was that "owing to the too general combination of the people to oppose the revenue system, the laws could not be executed so as to afford him protection: that should the posse comitatus be ordered out to support the civil authority, they would favor the party of the rioters."

On the succeeding day, the insurgents re-assembled to the number of about five hundred, to renew their attack on the house of the inspector. That officer finding that no protection could be afforded by the civil authority, had applied to the commanding officer at Fort Pitt, and had obtained a detachment of eleven men from that garrison, who were joined by Major Kirk-

patrick. Successful resistance to so great a force being obviously impracticable, a parley took place, at which the assailants, after requiring that the inspector and all his papers should be delivered up, demanded that the party in the house should march out and ground their arms. This being refused, the parley terminated and the assault commenced. The action lasted until the assailants set fire to several adjacent buildings, the heat from which was so intense that the house could no longer be occupied. From this cause, and from the apprehension that the fire would soon be communicated to the main building, Major Kirkpatrick and his party surrendered.

The Marshal, and Colonel Pressly Nevil, were seized on their way to General Nevil's house, and detained until two the next morning. The marshal especially, was treated with great rudeness. His life was frequently threatened, and was probably saved by the interposition of some leading individuals who possessed more humanity, or more prudence, than those with whom they were associated. He could obtain his liberty only by entering into a solemn engagement, which was guaranteed by Colonel Nevil, to serve no more process on the western side of the Allegheny mountains. The marshal and inspector having both retired to Pittsburg, the insurgents deputed two of their body, one of whom was a justice of the peace, to demand that the former should surrender all his process, and that the latter should resign his office; threatening, in case of refusal, to attack the place and seize their persons. These demands were not acceded to; but Pittsburg, affording no security, these officers escaped from the danger which threatened them by descending the Ohio, after which they found their way by a circuitous route to the seat of government.

The perpetrators of these treasonable practices, being desirous to ascertain their strength, and discover any latent enemies who might remain unsuspected in the bosom of the disaffected country, despatched a party which stopped the mail from Pittsburg to Philadelphia, cut it open, and took out the letters which it contained. In some of these letters, a direct disapprobation of the violent measures which had been adopted was avowed; and in others, expressions were used which indicated unfriendly dispositions towards them. Upon acquiring this intelligence, delegates were deputed from the town of Washington to Pittsburg, where the writers of the offensive letters resided, to demand the banishment of the offenders. A prompt obedience to this demand was unavoidable; and the inhabitants of Pittsburg, who were convened on the occasion, engaged to attend a general meeting of the people, who were to assemble the next day at Braddock's Field, in order to carry into effect such further measures as might be deemed advisable, with respect to the excise and its friends. They also determined to elect delegates to a convention, which was to meet on the fourteenth of August, at Parkinson's ferry. The avowed motives to these outrages were to compel the resignation of all officers engaged in the collection of the duties on distilled spirits; to withstand by force of arms, the authority of the United States; and thereby extort a repeal of the law imposing those duties, and an alteration in the conduct of government.

Affidavits attesting this state of things, were laid before the President.

The opposition had now reached to a point which seemed to forbid the continuance of a temporizing system. The efforts at conciliation, which, for more than three years, the government had persisted to make, and the alterations frequently introduced into the act, for the purpose of rendering it less exceptionable, instead of diminishing the arrogance of those who opposed their will to the sense of the nation, had drawn forth sentiments, indicative of designs much deeper than the evasion of a single act. The execution of the laws had been at length resisted by open force, and a determination to persevere in these measures, was unequivocally avowed. The alternative of subduing this resistance, or of submitting to it, was presented to the government.

The act of Congress which provided for calling forth the militia, "to execute the laws of the Union, suppress insurrections, and repel invasions," required as a prerequisite to the exercise of this power, "that an associate justice, or the judge of the district, should certify that the laws of the United States were opposed, or their execution obstructed, by combinations too powerful to be suppressed by the ordinary course of judicial proceedings, or by the powers vested in the marshals." In the same act, it was provided, "that if the militia of the state where such combinations may happen, shall refuse, or be insufficient to repress the same, the President may employ the militia of other states."

The evidence which had been transmitted to the President was laid before one of the associate justices, who gave the certificate, which enabled the chief magistrate to employ the militia in aid of the civil power.

The executive being now authorised to adopt such measures as the crisis might require, the subject was again seriously considered in the cabinet, and the governor of Pennsylvania was also consulted respecting it. To avoid military coercion, if obedience to the laws could be produced by other means, was the universal wish; and therefore, all concurred in advising the appointment of commissioners from the government of both the Union and the State, who should warn the deluded insurgents of the impending danger, and should convey a full pardon for past offences, upon the condition of future submission. But, respecting ulterior and eventual measures, a difference of opinion prevailed. The act already mentioned, made it the duty of the President, previous to the employment of military force, to issue his proclamation, commanding the insurgents to disperse within a limited time.

The Secretary of State, (and the Governor of Pennsylvania, is understood to have concurred with him,) was of opinion, that this conciliatory mission should be unaccompanied by any measure which might wear the appearance of coercion. He was alarmed at the strength of the insurgents, at their connexion with other parts of the country, at the extensiveness of the prevailing discontents with the administration, and at the difficulty and expense of bringing the militia into the field. The governor of Pennsylvania having declared his opinion, that the militia of that state, who could be drawn forth, would be incompetent to enforce obedience, the aid of the neighboring states would consequently be necessary. The secretary of state feared that the militia of the neighboring states would refuse to march, and that, should he be mistaken in this, their compliance with the orders of the executive might be no less fatal than their disobedience. The introduction of a foreign militia into Pennsylvania, might greatly increase the discontents prevailing in that state. His apprehensions of a failure, in the attempt to restore tranquillity by coercive means, were extreme; and the tremendous consequences of a failure were strongly depicted. From the highly inflamed state of parties, he anticipated a civil war, which would pervade the whole Union, and drench every part of it with the blood of American citizens.

The secretary of the treasury, the secretary of war, and the attorney general, were of opinion, that the President was bound by the most high and solemn obligations to employ the force which the legislature had placed at his disposal, for the suppression of a criminal and unprovoked insurrection. The case contemplated by congress had clearly occurred; and the President was urged by considerations the most awful, to perform the duty imposed on him by the constitution, of providing, "that the laws be faithfully executed." The long forbearance of government, and its patient endeavors to recall the deluded people to a sense of their duty and interest, by appeals to their reason, had produced only increase of violence; and a more determined opposition. Perseverance in that system could only give a more extensive range to the disaffection, and multiply the dangers resulting from it.

Those who were of opinion that the occasion demanded a full trial of the ability of the government to enforce obedience to the laws, were also of opinion, that policy and humanity equally dictated the employment of a force, which would render resistance desperate. The insurgent country contained sixteen thousand men able to bear arms; and the computation was, that they could bring seven thousand into the field. If the army of the government should amount to twelve thousand men, it would present an imposing force which the insurgents would not venture to meet.

It was impossible that the President could hesitate to embrace the latter of these opinions. That a government entrusted to him should be trampled under foot by a lawless section of the Union, which set at defiance the will of the nation, as expressed by its representatives, was an abasement to which neither his judgment nor his feelings could submit. He resolved, therefore, to issue the proclamation, which, by law, was to precede the employment of force.

On the same day, a requisition was made on the governors of New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Maryland, and Virginia, for their several quota of militia to compose an army of twelve thousand men, who were to be immediately organized and prepared to march at a minute's warning.

While steps were taken to bring this force into the field, a last effort was made to render its employment unnecessary. Three distinguished and popular citizens of Pennsylvania were deputed by the government to be the bearers of a general amnesty for past offences, on the sole condition of future obedience to the laws.

It having been deemed advisable that the executive of the state should act in concert with that of the United States, Governor Mifflin also issued a proclamation, and appointed commissioners to act with those of the general government.

Meanwhile, the insurgents omitted nothing which might enlarge the circle of disaffection. Attempts were made to embark the adjacent counties of Virginia in their cause, and their violence was extended to Morgantown, at which place the inspector resided, who saved himself by flight, and protected his property by advertising on his own door, that he had resigned his office. They also made similar excursions into the contiguous counties of Pennsylvania, lying east of the Allegheny mountains, where numbers were ready to join them. These deluded men, giving too much faith to the publications of democratic societies, and to the furious sentiments of general hostility to the administration, and particularly, to the internal taxes, with which the papers in the opposition abounded, seemed to have entertained the opinion, that the great body of the people were ready to take up arms against their government, and that the resistance commenced by them would spread throughout the Union, and terminate in a revolution.

The convention at Parkinson's ferry had appointed a committee of safety, consisting of sixty members, who chose fifteen of their body, to confer with the commis-

sioners of the United States, and of the state of Pennsylvania. This committee of conference was not empowered to conclude on any thing. They could only receive and report the propositions which might be made to them.

Men of property and intelligence, who had contributed to kindle the flame under the common error of being able to regulate its heat, now trembled at the extent of the conflagration. It had passed the limits they assigned to it, and was no longer subject to their control.

The committee of conference expressed themselves unanimously in favor of accepting the terms offered by the government, and exerted themselves in the committee of safety to obtain a decision to the same effect. In that committee, the question whether they would submit peaceably to the execution of the law, retaining expressly the privilege of using all constitutional means to effect its repeal was debated with great zeal. The less violent party carried it by a small majority: but, not thinking themselves authorised to decide for their constituents on so momentous a question, they afterwards resolved that it should be referred to the public.

This reference resulted in demonstrating that though many were disposed to demean themselves peaceably, yet a vast mass of opposition remained determined to obstruct the re-establishment of civil authority.

From some causes among which was disaffection to the particular service, the prospect of bringing the quota of troops required from Pennsylvania into the field, was at first unpromising. But the assembly which had been summoned by the Governor to meet on the first of September, expressed in strong terms, its abhorrence of this daring attempt to resist the laws, and to subvert the government of the country; and a degree of ardour and unanimity was displayed by the people of other states, which exceeded the hopes of the most sanguine friends of the administration. Some feeble attempts were indeed made to produce a disobedience to the requisition of the President, by declaring that the people would never be made the instruments of the secretary of the treasury, to shed the blood of their fellow citizens; that the representatives of the people ought to be assembled before a civil war was commenced; and by avowing the extravagant opinion that the President could not lawfully call forth the militia of any other state, until actual experiment had ascertained the insufficiency of that of Pennsylvania. But these insidious suggestions were silenced by the general sense of the nation, which loudly and strongly proclaimed that the government and laws must be supported. The officers displayed an unexampled activity; and intelligence from every quarter, gave full assurance that with respect to both numbers and time, the requisitions of the President would be punctually observed.

The governor of Pennsylvania compensated for the defects in the militia law of that state, by his personal exertions. From some inadvertence, as was said, on the part of the brigade inspectors, the militia could not be drafted, and consequently the quota of Pennsylvania could be completed only by volunteers. The governor, who was endowed with a high degree of popular elocution, made a circuit through the lower counties of the state, and publicly addressed the militia, at different places where he had caused them to assemble, on the crisis in the affairs of their country. So successful were these animating exhortations, that Pennsylvania was not behind her sister states in furnishing the quota required from her.

On the 25th of September, the President issued a second proclamation, describing in terms of great energy, the obstinate and perverse spirit with which the lenient propositions of the government had been received; and declaring his fixed determination, in obedience to the high and irresistible duty consigned to him by the constitution "to take care that the laws be faithfully executed," to reduce the refractory to obedience.

The troops of New Jersey and Pennsylvania were di-

rected to rendezvous at Bedford; and those of Maryland and Virginia, at Cumberland, on the Potomac. The command of the expedition had been conferred on Governor Lee of Virginia; and the Governors of New Jersey and Pennsylvania commanded the militia of their respective states, under him.

The president, in person visited, each division of the army; but, being confident that the force employed must look down all resistance, he left the secretary of the treasury to accompany it, and returned himself to Philadelphia, where the approaching session of Congress required his presence.

From Cumberland and Bedford, the army marched in two divisions into the country of the insurgents. The greatness of the force prevented the effusion of blood. The disaffected did not venture to assemble in arms. Several of the leaders who had refused to give assurances of future submission to the laws, were seized, and some of them detained for legal prosecution.

But although no direct and open opposition was made, the spirit of the insurrection was not subdued. A sour and malignant temper displayed itself, which indicated but too plainly, that the disposition to resist had only sunk under the pressure of the great military force brought into the country, but would rise again should that force be withdrawn. It was, therefore, thought advisable to station for the winter, a detachment to be commanded by Major General Morgan, in the centre of the disaffected country.

Thus without shedding a drop of blood did the prudence and vigour of the executive terminate an insurrection, which, at one time, threatened to shake the government of the United States to its foundation. That so perverse a spirit should have been excited in the bosom of prosperity, without the pressure of a single grievance, is among those political phenomena which occur not infrequently in the course of human affairs, and which the statesman can never safely disregard. When real ills are felt there is something positive and perceptible to which the judgment may be directed, the actual extent of which may be ascertained and the cause of which may be discerned. But when the mind, inflamed by supposititious dangers, gives a full loose to the imagination, and fastens upon some object with which to disturb itself, the belief that the danger exists seems to become a matter of faith, with which reason combats in vain.

Under a government emanating entirely from the people, and with an administration whose sole object was their happiness, the public mind was violently agitated with apprehensions of a powerful and secret combination against liberty which was to discover itself by the total overthrow of the republican system. That those who were charged with these designs, were so destitute of the means as well as of the will to effect them, did not shake the firm belief of their existence. Disregarding the apparent partiality of the administration for France, so far as that partiality was compatible with an honest neutrality, the zealots of the day ascribed its incessant labours for the preservation of peace, to a temper hostile to the French republic; and while themselves loudly imprecating the vengeance of heaven and earth on one of the belligerents, and openly rejoicing in the victories of the other; while impetuously rushing into a war with Britain, and pressing measures which would render accommodation impracticable,—they attributed a system calculated to check them in this furious career, not to that genuine American spirit which produced it, but to an influence which, as far as opinions are to depend on facts, has at no time insinuated itself into the councils of the United States.

In popular governments, the resentments, the suspicions, and the disgusts, produced in the legislature by warm debates, and the chagrin of defeat; by the desire of gaining, or the fear of losing power; and which are created by personal views among the leaders of parties, will infallibly extend to the body of the nation. Not

only will those causes of dissatisfaction be urged which really operate on the minds of intelligent men, but every instrument will be seized which can effect the purpose, and the passions will be inflamed by whatever may serve to irritate them. Among the multiplied evils generated by faction, it is perhaps not the least that it has a tendency to abolish all distinction between virtue and vice; and to prostrate those barriers which the good and wise have erected for the protection of morals, and which are defended solely by opinion. The victory of the party becomes the great object; and, too often, all measures are deemed right or wrong as they tend to promote or impede it. The attainment of the end is considered as the supreme good, and the detestable doctrine is adopted that the end will justify the means. The mind habituated to the extenuation of acts of moral turpitude, becomes gradually contaminated, and loses that delicate sensibility which instinctively inspires horror for vice and respect for virtue. In the intemperate abuse which was cast on the principal measures of the government, and on those who supported them, in the violence with which the discontents of the opponents to those measures were expressed, and especially in the denunciations which were uttered against them by the democratic societies, the friends of the administration searched for the causes of that criminal attempt which had been made in the western parts of Pennsylvania to oppose the will of the nation by force of arms. Had those misguided men believed that this opposition was to be confined within their own limits, they could not have been so mad, or so weak, as to have engaged in it. The ideas of the President on this subject were freely given to some of his confidential friends. "The real people," he said, "occasionally assembled to express their sentiments on political subjects, ought never to be confounded with permanent self-appointed societies, usurping the right to control the constituted authorities, and to dictate to public opinion. While the former was entitled to respect, the latter was incompatible with all government, and must either sink into general disesteem, or finally overturn the established order of things."

In his speech at the opening of Congress, the President detailed at considerable length the progress of opposition to the laws, the means employed both by the legislature and executive to appease the discontents which had been fomented, and the measures he had finally taken to reduce the refractory to submission.

As commander in chief of the militia, when called into actual service, he had, he said, visited the places of general rendezvous, to obtain more correct information, and to direct a plan for ulterior movements. Had there been room for a persuasion that the laws were secure from obstruction, "he should have caught with avidity the opportunity of restoring the militia to their families and homes. But succeeding intelligence had tended to manifest the necessity of what had been done; it being now confessed by those who were not inclined to exaggerate the ill conduct of the insurgents, that their malevolence was not pointed merely to a particular law; but that a spirit inimical to all order had actuated many of the offenders."

After bestowing a high encomium on the alacrity and promptitude with which persons in every station had come forward to assert the dignity of the laws, thereby furnishing an additional proof that they understood the true principles of government and liberty, and felt their inseparable union; he added—"To every description of citizens let praise be given. But let them persevere in their affectionate vigilance over that precious depository of American happiness,—the constitution of the United States. And when in the calm moments of reflection, they shall have retraced the origin and progress of the insurrection, let them determine whether it has not been fomented by combinations of men who, careless of consequences, and disregarding the unerring truth that those who rouse cannot always appease a civil convul-

sion, have disseminated, from an ignorance or perversion of facts, suspicions, jealousies, and accusations of the whole government."

Notwithstanding the disagreement between the executive and one branch of the legislature concerning self-created societies, and the policy observed towards foreign nations, the speech of the President was treated with marked respect; and the several subjects which it recommended engaged the immediate attention of Congress. A bill was passed authorizing the President to station a detachment of militia in the four western counties of Pennsylvania; provision was made to compensate those whose property had been destroyed by the insurgents, should those who had committed the injury be unable to repair it; and an appropriation exceeding one million one hundred thousand dollars was made to defray the expenses occasioned by the insurrection.

Many of the difficulties which had occurred in drawing out the militia were removed, and a bill was introduced to give greater energy to the militia system generally; but this subject possessed so many intrinsic difficulties, that the session passed away without effecting any thing respecting it.

From the Philadelphia Gazette.

THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES.—June, 1832.

The United States,	} On motion for a new trial.
vs.	
Fourteen packages	
of goods. Kirby, Beard and Kirby, claimants.	

OPINION OF JUDGE HOPKINSON.

Numerous reasons have been filed in this case against the verdict; and to support the motion on the part of the claimants for a new trial. Some of them have not been touched or insisted upon in the argument on the motion, and therefore will not require particular attention from the Court. Such as have been maintained in the argument, will be considered and disposed of. The reasons are,

1 and 2. "Because the Jury were sworn to try the issue between the United States and Kirby, Beard and Kirby, whereas no such issue exists upon the record. Because the Jury were incorrectly qualified."

I have no doubt that the Jury were properly sworn both as regards the real parties in interest, and as they appear upon the record; but I shall put the dismissal of this exception on another ground.

The first four Jurors called to the book, were sworn to try the issue between the United States and fourteen packages of goods, whereof Cardwell, Potter and Co., were the claimants. The counsel for the claimants immediately interrupted the clerk, and observed to him that Cardwell, Potter and Co., were not the claimants, but the agents of the claimants, who were Kirby, Beard and Kirby; and that the Jury should be so sworn. Under this direction, to which the District Attorney agreed, the four Jurors were re-sworn according to it, and all the other Jurors were also so sworn. It is now objected to the verdict, that the Jury should not have been so sworn or qualified; that Kirby, Beard and Kirby are not the claimants on the record, but the issue was between the United States and Cardwell, Potter and Co., claimants. Can it be imagined that a court holding the power to set aside a verdict, and grant a new trial, for the purposes of justice, would exercise that power under such circumstances, when the error, if any, was the error of the party who would now take advantage of it; and which is confessedly a mere matter of form, and pure technicality, having no influence or bearing on the merits of the case? It is impossible.

This is the first class or head of reasons; the next relates to alleged errors of the court.

1 and 2. "In admitting the three appraisements to be received in evidence."

This exception was passed over on the argument. Indeed I know not what could have been said for it, as the appraisements in question were not only a part of the proceedings directed in such cases by the act of Congress, but were read to the Jury on the express call of the counsel of the claimants.

3d. "In admitting in evidence the invoices of John Siter, William Chaloner, Joseph Brown and John Bury."

As to the invoices of Siter, Chaloner and Brown, they were neither offered nor given in evidence. Those gentlemen had severally made importations of articles similar to those in question, and they were examined as to the prices they had paid for them. They did refer, without objection, to their invoices to assist their memories in ascertaining the prices; but the invoices were not read to the Jury, or, in any other manner, made a part of the evidence of the cause. No exception was taken or noted by the claimants to the decision of the court on the admissibility of the question "what were the prices paid by the witnesses for these articles?" although the question was objected to; and as to the invoices, they were used in no other way than that mentioned.

The invoice of John Bury was offered and read in evidence—and also the letter which accompanied it—because both the invoice and the letter came from the claimants, and were clearly evidence against them. If this were not so, their admission can afford no ground of exception to the verdict, as they were given to the Jury without objection.

These are all the reasons founded on supposed errors of the court in the course of the trial; another class relates to alleged errors in the charge to the Jury.

1st. "In instructing the Jury, that there was nothing in the objection that the act of 28th May, 1830, was unknown to the house of Kirby, Beard and Kirby before they shipped the goods in question."

I cannot withhold the expression of my surprise that this reason should be seriously urged to the court, however expedient it might have been to address it to a Jury, to enlist their feelings for the claimants on a supposed ignorance of the law they were offending. What is the purport and effect of the law of 28th May, 1830? Is it to create a new offence to make that unlawful which was before lawful? Certainly not so. The offence they have committed was always a violation of the laws of the United States, visited by certain and severe penalties. But these penalties were found not to be adequate to prevent the offence. The temptations to cupidity were too strong to be restrained by an increase of duties on the goods which were falsely invoiced. The penalty was therefore enlarged to an entire and absolute forfeiture of the goods. The plea of the claimants is—"we knew that by making up this false invoice, with intent to defraud the revenue of the United States, we were violating one of their laws but we supposed that in case of a detection we should suffer only by an increased charge upon our goods and not by their forfeiture, and therefore we are innocent; therefore we should be acquitted of all penalty and the Jury should have so rendered their verdict." This is a most extraordinary course of reasoning in law or morals. Besides, did Messrs. Kirby, Beard and Kirby, require to have a knowledge of the enactments of the act of 28th May, 1830, to teach them that fraud and perjury are crimes every where, under all circumstances and upon all subjects? And it was only by and through fraud and perjury that the offence charged and proved upon them by the verdict of a most respectable and intelligent Jury, could have been perpetrated. But, in their code of morals, fraud and perjury are nothing unless they are to be followed by a forfeiture of goods. These remarks are reluctantly made; but they are rendered necessary by the perseverance and zeal with which the reason has been pressed first upon the jury and now again upon the court.

The 2d error under this fourth head relates to the appraisements and was not noticed in the argument.

The 3d error of this head, which relates to "the small invoice" was also passed by in the argument. As to that paper I told the Jury, that there was a mystery about it which had not been explained; not merely because it gave a different valuation to the goods, from that in the regular invoice by which the goods were offered for entry—but that it purported to be a bill of sale from Kirby, Beard and Kirby, to Potter, Cardwell and Co., when in truth no such was made; but the goods were sent to this country for and on account of Kirby, Beard and Kirby, and Potter, Cardwell and Co., were but the consignees, having no ownership in them, nor interest but as consignees. I stated other circumstances which threw a cloud of suspicion over this part of the case, together with the explanations that were offered on the part of the claimants; and left the whole to the Jury for their consideration, with this observation—"The Jury must say what this paper means, and whether it gives rise to any suspicion of an unfair intention."

4th error—"In instructing the Jury that the appraisements were made with great care and were therefore entitled to great weight in the consideration of the case."

As these appraisements were received in evidence, I cannot perceive in what was the error or the mischief to say that they had been made with great care. The appraisers appeared before the Jury and made the same appraisements under their oaths taken here, as they had under their official oaths taken at the Custom House. They explained particularly the time, which was several days, occupied in the business, and the means they took to obtain information, to assist them in ascertaining the true value of the articles at the time and place required by the law. Was there any error in telling the Jury that appraisements thus made, for whatever purpose they were given in evidence, were entitled to their respect in proportion to the care with which they had been made? I think not.

The 5th error under this head, has not been insisted upon; indeed it is a mistake in point of fact. The Jury were told to consider John Bury's testimony, of special importance, because it came from the claimants themselves; but this was not said as to Mr. Siter's evidence.

We come now to the 5th general class.—"Because the court did not instruct the Jury upon the rule of law, pressed in argument by the counsel of the claimants, in reference to the testimony of Donald McIlvain, viz:—That he was entitled to belief unless impeached, and that no such attempt having been made, he stood before the Jury entirely worthy of credit; but on the contrary remarked that it was strange he did not purchase at the prices named."

If the Judge had instructed upon the point as the exception requires him to do, he might indeed have been charged with invading the rights of the Jury. If there be any thing which peculiarly belongs to them in the trial of a cause, it is to judge of the credibility of witnesses, and it is not for the court to "direct or instruct" them who is "entitled to belief"—or who stands before them "entirely worthy of credit." As to the evidence of Donald McIlvain, if I had told the Jury my opinion of it, it would have been that it was impeached by all the evidence of the cause, and by circumstances testified by himself. I repeat now, what I said to the Jury, it is difficult to reconcile the evidence of Donald McIlvain with his conduct; it is difficult to discover why, if he were desirous of purchasing goods for himself, and had orders to do so from others, he did not take them at the prices he says they were offered to him for, as these prices were certainly lower than any other sales or offers we had any account of, and much lower than the actual sales made about the same time.

It is difficult also to reconcile his testimony with the letter and invoice received by John Bury, from Kirby, Beard and Kirby, in which the pins are charged at a

much higher price than Donald McIlvain says the same house offered them to him for, at or near the same time, and which prices Kirby, Beard and Kirby assured Mr. Bury were their *lowest*. After these remarks I told the Jury that nevertheless, Mr. McIlvain had sworn positively to the fact, and they would give the weight they thought proper to his evidence, under all the evidence and circumstances of the case.

There is another answer to this exception to the charge of the court which I mention not because it is necessary in the case, but on account of its general importance.

If the counsel in a cause desire to have the opinion of the court given to the Jury upon any point or matter of law, it is their duty to state it explicitly, and to ask the opinion of the court, or they cannot make the silence of the court, or an omission to instruct the Jury on that point, a ground for a new trial. *Misdirection* is always a good ground, but not an omission to direct, where no direction is required. It is not enough to say, that the counsel "pressed a point in his argument;" he must do more—no court is bound to give specific answers to, or notices of, all the matters the counsel may think it expedient to press upon them in the argument. When a charge or opinion of the court is wanted on a particular point, it must be particularly stated and asked for; such is the practice, and such it ought to be; or verdicts would be perpetually in danger from concealed objections.

The 6th error, "Because the court told the Jury that the claimants had known the testimony of the United States for eighteen months—and yet produced none to contradict it; there being no proof of that knowledge made at the trial, and the court being entirely mistaken as to the fact."

The entire mistake as to the fact is found in the exception and not in the court. I speak not of my personal knowledge that this case was formerly heard before me and proceeded on to the close of the testimony on the part of the United States, when it was dismissed on discovering that it was a case for a Jury and not for the Judge alone. But on this trial of the cause, the former hearing was repeatedly referred to by the counsel on both sides. Indeed in the cross-examination of some of the witnesses of the United States, they were questioned by the claimants' counsel as to what they had said—as to the evidence they had given—on the former hearing. I reminded the Jury of this fact, that there had been a former hearing at which these witnesses had been fully examined in the presence of the claimants' counsel and cross-examined by him; and remarked to them that by this means the claimants had been made acquainted with the evidence by which they were assailed, and had had full time to repel it; but that they had not produced a single importer of pins in the United States, to prove that he had purchased pins at the prices of their invoices, nor any manufacturer in England, to say that he had sold them at such prices. I see no error or extension of the court over the Jury in these observations; or departure from the evidence in this case.

The 7th error—"That the general tenor of the charge was such as to take away the question of fact from the Jury."

The generality of this exception admits only of a general answer—and it might be dismissed for the reason that it specifies nothing; but I will take the occasion to state what I believe to be the right, and duty of a court in charging a Jury, beyond which not a step was taken in this case. That the question of fact should not be taken from the Jury by the court is too clear to be the subject of discussion; but I hold it to be equally certain, that it is the right and duty of the court to give its aid to the Jury in explaining the evidence; in collating its various parts; in drawing their attention to the most material facts in proof and their application to, and bearing upon the important points of the case; in ascertain-

ing between contradictory testimony which is best entitled to belief; with such comments as will clearly explain to them the view taken by the court of the case. All that is necessary is, that the Jury should distinctly and explicitly understand that such observations are to be received by them merely for the purpose of assisting them in their deliberations, of recalling their recollection to the facts testified, and turning their attention to the true points of inquiry; but that the decision to be made upon the evidence belongs altogether to them, and that no direction or authoritative instruction is to be given concerning them. These doctrines are fully recognized and strongly enforced by Starkie, (1 Evid. 440. 1.) This respectable author says:—"The practice of advising the Jury, as to the nature, bearing, tendency and weight of evidence, although it be a duty which, from its very nature, must be, in a great measure discretionary on the part of the Judge, is one, which does not yield in importance to the more definite and ordinary one of directing them in matters of law. The trial by Jury is a system admirably adapted to the investigation of truth, but, in order to obtain the full benefit to be derived from the united discernment of a Jury, it must be admitted to be essential, that their attention should be skillfully directed to the points material for their consideration." After some further remarks, this author adds that—"Jurors unaccustomed, as they usually are, to judicial investigations, require in complicated cases, all the aid which can be derived from the experience and penetration of the Judges, to direct their attention to the essential points, and enable them to arrive at a just conclusion." Again, after saying that the Jury should have "excluded from their consideration all such evidence as is likely to embarrass, mislead or prejudice them in the course of the inquiry," he proceeds "much yet remains to be done of a nature which cannot be defined; to divest a case of all its legal incumbrances; to resolve a complicated mass of evidence into its most simple elements; to exhibit clearly the connexion, bearing, and importance of its distinct and separated parts, and their combined tendency and effects, stripped of every intrinsic and superfluous consideration, which might otherwise embarrass and mislead a Jury; and to do this in a manner suited to the comprehension and understanding of an ordinary Jury, some of the most arduous as well as the most important duties incident to the judicial office." In this powerful delineation of what a charge to a Jury ought to be, who is not reminded of the clear and luminous order; of the strong and satisfactory discriminations; and the admirable combination of facts and circumstances, with which Judge Washington discharged this most arduous as well as most important duty of the judicial office?

I have quoted the opinions of this author which he sustains by authority, thus at large, because I think them replete with good sense and practical ability; and that it is only by following them that the trial by Jury will be attended by invaluable advantages which belong to it. It is a solecism to say that a court may set aside the verdict of a Jury, if, in the opinion of the court, it be contrary to evidence; and yet that is an invasion of the right of the Jury over the facts, if the court should present to them their views of the evidence to prevent the error instead of correcting it. In the case in question no instance has been pointed out in which the court exceeded or even filled the space allowed. The evidence given on the trial was arranged in the order of the points to be considered and decided, but its effect was left fully and without prejudice to the Jury. The witnesses were named, and the circumstances alluded to which might detract from or give weight to their testimony, but their credibility, positive and comparative, was distinctly submitted to the judgment of the Jury. Finally, the allegation of the exception, that the "charge of the court was such as to take away the question of fact from the Jury" has not been supported by any reference to the charge, or any part of it, found

in the notes of the Judge, or in those of any of the counsel, nor by the recollection of either of any fact so taken from the Jury.

The 8th error. "Because the court remarked that it was extraordinary, that Kirby, Beard & Kirby, should have examined Boughton, a man in their own employ." If any such remark had been made by the court, it would be an extraordinary reason for setting aside a verdict. But no such remark was made. It was said that it was extraordinary they had not examined some other witnesses on the question of market value, but had relied upon him, especially as he knew nothing of the market price and value of the article, but was a workman or manufacturer, and neither a buyer nor seller of the article.

The 9th error. "Because the court erred in saying, that the various expressions in the acts of Congress upon the subject of value, and the computation of *ad valorem* duties, were unimportant in the case; also in saying that to prove the value in London, value at Manchester, Liverpool and Warrington could be a guide."

We find in this exception, the same error which attends so many of those we have to consider in this case; that is, an entire mistake of what was said by the court. I will transcribe from my notes, what I did say to the Jury on this subject, "All the evidence which has been given of prices, of market value, or fair market value, or current value, or actual value, is to bring you to the same conclusion, to a satisfactory answer to the question you are trying: Is the valuation of these goods in this invoice a *false valuation* as charged in the information, which is the offence described in the act of Congress of 1830, on which this information is founded? Were these goods really worth more in the *London market*? Were the buying and selling prices higher in that market, than those charged in this invoice at the time when this invoice was made up? However the phrases may vary in the different acts of Congress—current value—actual value—or market value, the inquiry with you always is—does the invoice contain a true valuation of these pins, or a false one? and the phraseology of the law is important on this issue, only as it may assist you in answering and deciding this question. Were these pins, or similar pins, bought and sold in the London market, in June, 1830, at these prices? Are the valuations of this invoice true or false?" I see no error in any part of these remarks. As to the other branch of this exception, that the court erred in saying "that to prove value at London, value at Manchester, Liverpool and Warrington, could be a guide,"—the Jury were constantly kept in mind that they were to inquire into and decide upon the value at London, and that the prices and value at the other places mentioned, of which evidence was given on both sides, were to be considered by them only as auxiliary to that purpose, and they might make it so, as the witness had stated what was the ordinary difference of prices in these markets, when any existed.

Some illustrations were given to show that the evidence was not to be confined *literally* to the time and place of exportation, or it would tie us down to the hour and to the exact spot where the manufactory or warehouse stands.

The 10th error. "Because when the Jury came in, and one of them asked, whether in making up his opinion, he was at liberty to avail himself of his own previous knowledge, the court replied—"your oath is to decide according to the evidence; that is the only proper guide to your decision."

The language used by the court to the Jury was not precisely that stated in the exception; although the difference may not be important. I am willing to give my answer its full and fair meaning, such as was probably understood by him. It certainly was not, nor was it intended to be, a *prohibition* to the Juror, to avail himself of his knowledge of the subject; to his giving his verdict on any ground, or for any reason he might think

proper, on his own responsibility. But it was a strong intimation by the court, that it was his duty to render his verdict on, and according to the evidence given in court under oath, in the presence of the court, the parties and the public; and not to disregard such evidence in favor of his private knowledge or opinions, derived from more uncertain and unsafe sources. It would have been idle in the court to attempt to prohibit what it could not prevent; for a Juror may give his verdict as he wills to do, and no body has a right to question him for his reasons. All the court can do, is to inform him of what the law expects and his duty requires of him; that is, well and truly to try the issue submitted to him, and a true verdict to give according to the evidence—and it cannot be doubted that the evidence intended by the law and the Juror's oath, is the evidence openly given on the trial before the court; certainly this is the true theory of the open, public, trial by Jury, by witnesses, by evidence, in presence of the court, of the parties, of the public, with the benefit of cross examination; and the usefulness and safety of this admirable mode of trial will be greatly impaired if Jurors are to understand that it is no usurpation of power, no violation of their duty, when they get secretly together in their private room, to put aside all the evidence of the cause and bring together as the foundation of their verdict, all the opinions, prejudices, rumors and hearsays, which they may call their previous and personal knowledge of the subject. The same rule must be applied to criminal as to civil cases, and the accused can never be assured of safety, although the whole evidence given in his presence may testify his innocence, if he is to be tried secretly, by other evidence in the Jury room. These principles find ample support, and no contradiction, from every authority in relation to them. In Tidd's Prac. 327—speaking of the insufficiency of the writ of attainst as a remedy for a false verdict, it is said "there are numberless cases of false verdicts without any corruption or bad intention of the Jurymen. They may have heard too much of the matter before the trial, and imbibed prejudices without knowing it." This hearsay, and these prejudices, are precisely what a Juror might call and conceive to be a previous knowledge of the subject; and this error can be guarded against only by excluding them as far as practicable, altogether from the mind of the Juror, and referring him for his verdict, to the proper and legal evidence of the case. We find, every where, the principle sustained, that every thing which is to influence the verdict of a Jury should be openly determined in the presence of the court. Thus in Hale 306—"If a Jurymen have a piece of evidence in his pocket, and after the Jury are sworn and gone out together, he sheweth it to them, that is a misdemeanor in the Jury." So again—"If the Jury send for a witness to repeat his evidence that he has given openly in the court, it will avoid a verdict." The same law is stated in Metcalf v. Dean. Cro. Eliz. 189. Again—"If the Jury after their departure from the bar, desire to hear the testimony of a witness again, they may be sent for into court, and the witness may be heard again openly, when the court or parties may ask what questions they think fit." Salk. 405—"If a Jury give a verdict on their own knowledge, they ought to tell the court so, *that they may be sworn* as witnesses; and the fair way is to tell the court before they are sworn, that they have evidence to give."

In the case before us, the question asked by the Juror, and the answer given by the court, are thus stated on my notes. They were read at the time to the Juror in the presence of the counsel, and agreed to be correct. One of the Jurors asks—"Whether he may avail himself of any previous knowledge he has of the subject, in giving his verdict, the court replied—that the question is answered by the oath of the Juror to try the cause, and a true verdict give, according to the evidence."

I think, indeed, (although it is not on my notes,) that

the evidence of a cause, is, that which is delivered on oath, in the presence of the court and the parties. The question was suddenly put to the court, and immediately answered, as I now think, with too much reserve; and that I might, and, perhaps, ought to have been more decided and peremptory in my instruction to the Juror, to disregard his private knowledge, and to render his verdict solely on the legal and open testimony of the cause. I am confirmed in this opinion, not only by the cases already referred to, but by others I shall not now notice. When a remedy for a false verdict, or one contrary to evidence, could be obtained only by attaining the Jury, (a very severe proceeding against them) every presumption or possibility was resorted to in order to support the verdict, and save the Jury from a judgment of attain. But a salutary and reasonable change has taken place in the law, of setting aside verdicts, since the practice of attaining Jurors has been disused; and these mistakes are corrected by the most liberal and efficacious remedy, of granting new trials. In 3 Bac. Ab. 778, speaking of attaining Jurors, it is said, "But to attain them for finding contrary to evidence is not so easy, because they may have evidence of their own cognizance of the matter before them, or they may find, on distrust of witnesses, on their own proper knowledge." This is the law of the text, and the old authorities are given for it; but in a note, it is thus modified and corrected—"If a Jury give a verdict on their own knowledge, they ought to tell the court so, that they may be sworn as witnesses, and the fair way is to tell the court, before they are sworn, that they have evidence to give." The case in Salkeld, already referred to, is here cited. The modern doctrine is more explicitly stated by Starkie, (1 Evid: 405, "Neither Judge nor Juror can notice facts within his private knowledge, he ought to be sworn and state them as a witness." A note informs us that the law was formerly otherwise, and cites Plowd. 83.—Partridge vs. Strange. The ancient doctrine was founded, as I have said, on the law of attain. "The note proceeds, "But this doctrine was again gradually exploded when attainments began to be disused, and new trials introduced in their stead. It is quite incompatible with the grounds on which new trials are every day awarded, viz. that the verdict was given without, or contrary to evidence." In the same volume, 448—"It is now perfectly settled that a Juror cannot give a verdict founded on his own private knowledge; for it could not be known whether the verdict was according to or against evidence: it is very possible that the private grounds of belief might not amount to legal evidence. * * * If such evidence were to be privately given by one Juror to the rest, it would want the sanction of an oath, and the Juror would not be subject to cross-examination. If therefore a Juror know any fact in a trial material to the issue, he ought to be sworn as a witness, and is liable to be cross-examined, and if he privately state such fact, it will be ground of a motion for a new trial." In 3 Bl. Com. 372.5. the doctrines and reasons of Starkie are recognized as the law of this day. If such be the law, there was no error in the answer given by the court to the inquiry of the Juror, at least, none of which the claimant can complain. The court might have been more explicit and direct in cautioning the Juror against making up his verdict on his previous or personal knowledge.

The 11th and last Error is a most striking misconception of the court, viz: "The court intimated to "the Juror, who made the foregoing inquiry, that unanimity was not to be expected, and that he should endeavour to come to the opinion of his fellows."

There is a mistake in every part of this allegation. The remark which the court did make, was addressed to the whole Jury, and not to any particular Juror. It arose on an occasion, having no relation to the question asked as above by the Juror; nor according to my recollection, was it at the time when that question was

put to the court; for the Jury came in more than once before they gave their verdict. On one of these visits to the court (subsequent as I think, to that on which the question was asked, but this is not material,) one of the Jurors expressed himself with much impatience, and in very strong terms, of the obstinacy of one of his fellows, alluding as I supposed, to the only Juror who had made the inquiry of the court. It was then that I remarked that it could hardly be expected that twelve men would at once agree upon any subject of any difficulty, and that it was a duty they owed to each other to exercise patience and perseverance in their discussions; to listen calmly to one another, and truly endeavour to come at last to the same opinion.

In making this laborious examination of these reasons for a new trial, I have been governed, as may be seen, not by the difficulties I found in them, but by my respect for the counsel who has considered and treated them as matters of importance.

The rule to show cause why a new trial should not be granted is discharged.

PROCEEDINGS OF COUNCILS.

Thursday, June 28, 1882.

SELECT COUNCIL—A communication was received from JESSE TORREY, which was referred to the Sanitary Committee.

Mr. PETTIT, presented the annexed communication, from the Pennsylvania Hospital, which was laid on the table.

At a monthly meeting of the board of managers of the Pennsylvania Hospital, held 6th mo. 26th, 1832, it was

"Ordered that William W. Fisher and Roberts Vaux, be appointed to apply to the councils of Philadelphia, to ascertain whether permission will be given to the managers to erect a temporary wooden building on one of the lots belonging to the Hospital, in the event of the city's being visited by the epidemic cholera, for the accommodation of surgical and other patients not afflicted with that malady, which it may nevertheless be improper and unsafe to admit into any of the apartments now used by the patients of the institution."

From the minutes,

ROBERTS VAUX, Secretary.

A printed report of the medical gentlemen of the city, was received and laid on the table.

Several petitions were presented and referred to the paving committee.

Mr. NEFF, as chairman of the committee to whom was referred the communication of J. Livezey, made the following report and resolution which were agreed to.

The committee appointed on the 4th inst., to whom was referred the communication from John Livezey, praying councils to sell to him the lot adjoining Race street wharf—Report,

That they have viewed the premises, and are of opinion that said lot is so connected with the wharf, that it ought not to be sold at present; therefore offer the following resolution:

Resolved, That the committee be discharged from further consideration of the subject.

Mr. PETTIT, read in his place the following ordinance which was laid on the table.

An ordinance relative to the Pennsylvania Hospital.

Section 1. Be it ordained and enacted by the citizens of Philadelphia, in Select and Common Council assembled, That the managers of the Pennsylvania Hospital be, and they are hereby authorised to erect a temporary wooden building on one of the lots of ground belonging to the institution, within the city of Philadelphia, should the city be visited by epidemic cholera, for the accommodation of surgical and other patients not afflicted with that malady, when it may neverthe-

less be improper and unsafe to admit into any of the apartments now used by the patients of the institution; *provided*, however, that any buildings erected shall be removed by said managers as soon as conveniently may be, after the occasion for which this authority is granted, shall have ceased to exist.

Sect. 2. And be it further ordained and enacted by the authority aforesaid, That so much of any ordinance as is hereby altered, be and the same is hereby repealed.

Mr. GROVES, as chairman of the committee to improve the Girard lands, made the annexed report, which was laid on the table.

The committee appointed to make sundry improvements on the lands in Schuylkill county, bequeathed to the corporation by the late Stephen Girard, report:

That agreeably to their appointment they have had a conference with a committee of the trustees of Mr. Girard's Bank relative to the funds which may be wanted for that purpose, and were informed that the board of trustees had consulted their attorney on the subject of improvements contemplated by Mr. Girard on those lands, and according to whose opinion they were not authorized to procure or advance the funds required, and referred your committee to his executors. How far that opinion may be considered as applying to the resolution adopted by councils, your committee are not disposed to inquire, nor did they consider themselves justified by their instructions to call upon the executors, and further solicit from the hands of those who have a temporary control and management of the funds, which must come eventually into the possession of the corporation. They consider that such solicitations would not comport with the dignity and respect due to the city authorities, which they were in duty bound as its agents to sustain.

Your committee cannot close this report without expressing their surprise and astonishment that the executors of Mr. Girard should have taken upon themselves the responsibility of suspending all the contracts and directions made by him for the improvements of a property which they know he so anxiously desired to have accomplished, without consulting the city authorities to whom those lands and also the residuary funds were bequeathed.

As this estate cannot be made productive without the improvements directed by councils and in accordance with Mr. Girard's designs, your committee recommend, that the funds necessary to accomplish that object may be advanced by councils, and offer the following resolution:

Resolved, by the Select and Common Councils, that the Mayor be, and he is hereby authorized to draw his order in favor of the committee for such sums as may from time to time be required (not exceeding eight thousand dollars) to be applied by them towards improving the estate of the late Stephen Girard in Schuylkill county, and that the same be charged to the Girard fund.

Mr. PETTIT, offered the following ordinance relative to Messrs. M. and S. N. Lewis, which was read and laid on the table.

A supplement to an ordinance entitled "An Ordinance to prevent the construction of wooden and brick paned buildings and for preventing the extension of injuries from fire," passed on the eighth day of June 1832.

Section 1. Be it ordained and enacted by the citizens of Philadelphia, in Select and Common Councils assembled, That the ordinance to which this is a supplement shall not be considered or construed as extending to any wooden, framed, brick paned or other building whereof the walls are not composed wholly of incombustible materials erected or constructed within the year one thousand eight hundred and thirty-two, in that part of the city which lies west of Broad street, where the erection or construction thereof had actually com-

menced, or where materials had been actually prepared expressly for the same, at the date of the said ordinance.

The resolution relative to the laying of the corner stone of the WASHINGTON MONUMENT, which was passed by the Common Council, was laid on the table.

The report of the committee on the petition of the gold and silver artificers was also laid on the table.

The ordinance which was passed by the Common Council relative to the masonic hall, was referred to a joint committee of two members of each council, and Messrs. Groves, and Toland, were appointed the committee on behalf of the Select Council.

COMMON COUNCIL.—Mr. BAKER presented the annexed petition from the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania, which was read and laid on the table.

To the Select and Common Councils of the city of Philadelphia.

The memorial of the undersigned, respectfully sheweth, That refuse water from the Gas Works, at the masonic hall, is at present carried through the public gutters, along Lodge alley and Seventh street, to the opening into the common sewer in Seventh above Chesnut. The smell arising from it, although in no respect of an unwholesome nature has been complained of, by those who reside in that neighborhood. From the present situation of the works, it will be necessary to discharge a large quantity of this water in a short time and your memorialists who are entrusted with the care of the masonic hall, are desirous of doing so in a manner which will not incommode the neighborhood, and which will hereafter secure them from any such inconvenience for the future.

Your memorialists would therefore on behalf of the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania, respectfully request, That permission be granted to them to lay down iron pipes not exceeding six inches in diameter, from the Gas Works along Lodge alley to the common sewer in Seventh street, and to make an opening into the same, in order to carry off the water from the said works. The whole to be done at their expense, and under the direction and superintendence of the city authorities.

Mr. BAKER read the following ordinance in his place, relative to it, which was passed by the Common Council.

An ordinance granting permission to carry the water from the Gas Works at the masonic hall into the common sewer in Seventh street.

Be it ordained and enacted by the citizens of Philadelphia, in Select and Common Councils assembled, That the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania, be, and they are hereby permitted at their own expense, to lay down iron pipes not exceeding six inches in diameter from their Gas Works along Lodge alley to the common sewer in Delaware street, and to make an opening into the said sewer, to carry off the water from the said works, under the direction and superintendence of the city commissioners. Provided, however, that the permission may be recalled by Councils whenever they may deem the same expedient.

Mr. HOON, presented the following communication from the committee for erecting the Washington Monument, and offered the annexed resolution which was passed by the Common Council.

To the members of Select Council.

Gentlemen,—“At a meeting of committee on the Washington Monument it was unanimously resolved, that application be forthwith made to the Select and Common Councils of the city of Philadelphia, for permission to lay the corner stone of the Washington Monument, on the ground assigned for that purpose by the Councils, on the 4th of July instant.”

Signed. THOS. SPARKS, Chairman.

Attest—Geo. W. SMITH, Secretary.

Mr. HOON presented a communication from Capt. Whilden, on renewal of his lease of Race street wharf.

Mr. HOOD presented a petition praying that the drays may be removed from the corner of Third and Market street, which was referred to the committee on Markets.

Mr. MARBERRY presented a petition relative to the gutters and curb stones in Front street, above Market street, which was referred to the Paving committee, with power to act.

Mr. FURZ presented the annexed petition of Mr. Nathan Bunker, which was referred to the paving committee in conjunction with the city solicitor.

To the Select and common council of the city of Philadelphia.

The memorial of Nathan Bunker, respectfully sheweth, That he is the owner of two lots of ground situate at the north-west corner of Locust and Washington streets, one of them seventeen feet and the other twenty-one feet three inches in front on Washington street, by eighty-two feet six inches in depth to an alley. That on these lots are at present erected two frame buildings on Washington street, and a small brick building and an old frame on Locust street.

Your memorialist intends taking away these buildings and putting up substantial brick buildings on the ground now occupied by them. Before, however, proceeding with his plan, he has deemed it proper to submit the case to your honorable bodies, in order that you may take such order thereon as the public interest may be deemed to require.

These lots are a part of the eastern part of two city lots, Nos. 1617 and 1616 sold by the supreme executive council of the state of Pennsylvania and patented to Francis Gurney.

The southern lot No. 1617 was bounded on the south by a forty foot street called Locust street running from Delaware 8th street eastward, which had been previously laid out by the supreme executive council as a street of that width. Your memorialist, and those under whom he claims, have purchased and held by this description, and this boundary, and the present buildings are located accordingly.

Your memorialist is informed, however, that under an ordinance passed the 9th May, 1804, and several supplements thereto a survey was made by Reading Howell of all the principal unpaved streets between Delaware 5th street and the river Schuylkill, which by a subsequent ordinance has been made the rule by which the city surveyors are to be governed—on this map or survey Mr. Howell has without any authority whatever marked this part of Locust street as fifty feet wide, which would take off four feet of your memorialist's southern front and so much of his present buildings and reduce his whole front on Washington street to 34 feet 3 inches.

Your memorialist is still, however, the owner of this strip of four feet and he is advised that he has the same right to build on it as on the remainder of his ground, but he is unwilling to do so, before submitting the matter to the councils of the city, that they may be enabled to adopt such measures in relation to it as may advance the interest of the public without injury to the just rights of your memorialist.

N. BUNKER.

Mr. LEHMAN, as chairman of the committee of the poor tax, made the annexed report, which was read and laid on the table.

The "Directors of the Poor Tax" met according to law on the second Monday in January last, and at the request of the "Guardians of the Poor" several subsequent times for the purpose of laying a tax for the "relief, support and employment," of the poor for the current year. Estimates and explanations were submitted by the Guardians of the Poor, requiring about 139,000 dollars; and it having been ascertained that the personal and dog tax would yield but \$12,289 81-100 it became necessary to provide for the balance by fixing the

rate at 34 cents upon every hundred dollars of real estate as valued by the assessor, which has accordingly been done, and the following is the result is each district and ward.

	Amount of property as assessed in	Dogs.	Personal and	Total.
	the different wards and districts.		Real Estate.	
5th ward N. L.	667,914	103 50	299 45	2673 93
4th do. do.	556,736	77 00	205 55	2176 37
3d do. do.	540,442	78 50	255 80	2172 01
6th do. do.	442,854	68 50	236 85	1811 13
7th do. do.	458,920	80 00	200 80	1841 56
1st do. do.	728,681	59 00	247 05	2783 23
2d do. do.	642,790	32 50	127 05	2346 16
Uncorp'd do.	634,041	133 00	130 60	2419 59
E. Kensington,	630,159	218 00	394 54	2755 02
W. Kensington,	640,720	179 00	423 40	2781 50
Penn township,	874,885	224 50	153 90	3350 84
1st ward S. Gd.	1163,178	103 00	432 50	4490 33
2d do. do.	839,178	47 50	169 59	3070 64
3d do. do.	540,250	69 00	118 75	2024 63
Dock ward,	2080,793	42 50	408 75	7226 96
Locust do.	1805,466	106 00	458 98	6703 64
Middle do.	1551,795	50 00	265 86	5591 94
Chesnut do.	3261,297	41 50	301 54	11,431 46
Up. Del. do.	1276,220	53 00	390 30	4782 49
N. M'y do.	875,423	74 50	345 35	3396 41
South do.	1813,900	38 00	300 80	6305 94
Cedar do.	835,907	125 00	267 50	3227 73
Walnut do.	2165,776	21 50	230 62	7615 81
Lr. Del. do.	1629,014	46 50	466 35	6051 16
S. Muly. do.	1214,137	74 00	364 70	4567 48
High st. do.	3266,947	34 00	376 70	11,518 37
North do.	1831,353	38 00	415 96	6680 80
Pine do.	1142,885	21 50	297 00	4204 36
N. Market do.	1067,744	73 00	366 52	4069 82
E. Southwark,	1327,699	135 00	451 05	5100 38
W. Southwark,	1039,114	158 00	510 00	4200 92

\$37,544,218 amount assessed

Dog tax,	-	\$2606 00
Personal tax,	-	9613 80

Total tax on real estate, personal and dogs, \$139,871 70

One hundred and thirty-nine thousand eight hundred and seventy-one dollars and seventy cents, being the grand total of poor tax. It will be observed that, East and West Kensington pay,

Penn township,	-	3350 84
Spring Garden, 1st, 2d and 3d wards,	-	9335 60
Northern Liberties, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6th	-	-
and 7th wards,	15,804 49	18,224 02
Unincorporated,	2419 59	-
East and West Southwark,	-	9301 29
And the city pays,	-	\$93,873 37

N. B. As the poor tax has increased and will continue to increase, it may be well enough to know, that \$17,500 of the above is to pay interest for money borrowed by the guardians of the poor towards the erection of the New Alms house, on the west side of the river Schuylkill, and as the building progresses, a much larger sum will be wanted annually for the same purpose.

Mr. HOOD as chairman of the committee to whom was referred the petition of the gold and silver artificers, made the annexed report and resolution which were adopted by the Common Council.

The committee to whom was referred the communication and accompanying medal, &c. beg leave to report, That they are of opinion that the medal presented by the gold and silver artificers, and which was struck

off by them during the Centennial Anniversary, and designed to be placed in the corner stone of the Washington Monument should be attended to, they therefore respectfully recommend that the said medal be deposited in the corner stone to be laid in Washington Square, under the direction of the committee appointed at a late town meeting on that subject, and offer the following resolution.

Resolved, by the Select and Common Councils, That the Committee on the Washington Monument be, and they are hereby permitted to lay the corner stone of, and commence the said monument in Washington Square, on the 4th July next, under the direction of the committee on that square.

Mr. BAKER, as chairman of the paving committee made several reports and resolutions, which were adopted, among which are the following.

The paving committee to whom was referred the petition of a number of citizens requesting Broad street to be paved, report,

That they have examined said street, and are of opinion it would not be prudent to have the same paved now, as the rail road will be laid in the spring; it can then be done to greater advantage, although if it were not for that circumstance they would recommend it done at this time.

The paving committee to whom was referred the petition of a number of persons requesting Lawson street to be paved, report,

That Lawson street having been laid out a short time since, is not one that comes within the law, directing the city corporation, to have the same paved at public expense, but the owners of property adjoining are bound to have the same paved at their own expense: they offer the following resolution.

Resolved, That the city commissioners give notice to those persons owning property on Lawson street, to have the same paved in 60 days according to a law passed by the Legislature of Pennsylvania, April 23, 1829.

The paving committee to whom was referred the petition of a number of persons requesting the ends of Perry street to be paved, report,

That Perry street with the exception of about 120 feet at each end was paved in the year 1830, but the parts that are now petitioned for, were not at that time opened; the committee are of opinion that as the street is now opened the same should be paved.

Mr. Moss called up for consideration the resolution attached to the report of the committee relative to improving the city property on Schuylkill, which was agreed to, and the resolution was adopted with the following amendment—"and shall be carried into effect, so far as relates to the completion of one store and one dock," which was concurred in by the Select Council.

From the Smethport Forester.

M'KEAN COUNTY, PA.

SIR,—Having several times been solicited by gentlemen both in this county and elsewhere, to give a general description of the face, localities, productions, &c., of this part of our State,—I now proceed, reluctantly, to use my efforts in gratifying their desires in that respect; *reluctant*, because I am convinced there are many other gentlemen in this section of the State, possessing much more of the desired information and better qualified than myself, in every respect, to do the subject justice: however, if I should succeed in breaking the ice, perhaps others better qualified, will follow.

O. J. HAMLIN.

M'KEAN county derives its name from our venerated Governor THOMAS M'KEAN; its territory is computed at about twelve hundred square miles, being forty miles from east to west, along the N. York state line; averaging about 30 miles north to south, and containing from 8 to 900,000 acres of land. Different sections of the

county bear quite a different face. The division of the county into townships, under the present arrangement; (some of them quite large) is as follows:—Keating, in the centre; Ceres; at north; Bradford and Corydon, in the north-west; Liberty, in the east; Sergeant, Walker, Cooper, and Shippen, at the south and south-east; and Ogden, in the south-west. The face of the country generally may be said to be interspersed with hills and valleys—the land marked out by the navigable waters, tributary streams, and brooks, or, as they are familiarly called, "soring runs;" the kinds of timber, more or less common to the whole country, are White Pine, Hemlock, Beech, Sugar, and Soft Maple, Birch, Elm, White and Black Ash, Hickory, Butternut, Cherry, Oak, Chesnut, Basswood or Lynn, and some Cedar. The localities of timber are, upon the lands adjoining the Allegheny river, which passes through the townships of Liberty, and, near the centre of Ceres—that part of Potatoc creek which passes through the eastern part of Keating—the Sinnamahoning, which runs through the eastern part of Shippen—and the Tuntungwant, which passes through Bradford and empties into the Allegheny, together with that part of the county which borders on the eastern bank of the Allegheny at the north-western part of the county; on the flats or intervals along those streams, White Pine, Oak, Hickory, Ash, Elm, Beech and Maple, with some Hemlock: the hills verging those streams, from the intervals up to the summits, are lined with a great share of White Pine of an excellent quality. It is generally remarked that the pine on the side hills is of a better quality than on the flats. After the summit of the hills bordering on those streams, are gained, and along the small streams which feed those of a larger character as before mentioned, the timber is generally Hemlock, Maple, Beech, Ash, Basswood, and Cherry. There is some Pine along the small streams, but little on the upland. The flats or interval lands along the principal streams, as the Allegheny, Sinnamahoning, Tuntungwant, and Potatoc creek, extend from the water back to the side hills, from half a mile to a mile and a half; along the smaller streams, as Marvin creek, in Keating; Portage, Branches of the Allegheny and Sinnamahoning, in Liberty and Shippen; West creek in Shippen and Ogden; Oswego, in Ceres; and Kansua, in Keating and Ogden, the interval is not so extensive: probably the valleys along those streams are from half a mile to two miles, including both sides of the streams. The general denominations given to the face of the land in this county are, Interval, Side-hill and Up-land; of which the two latter are the most extensive.

Almost every part of the country contiguous to the main waters, is perforated with smaller streams, which extend from 5 to 10, and even 15 miles into the interior; and these secondary streams are again supported by waters which descend the brooks and spring runs; so that there can scarce be a hundred acres of land calculated for a farm, which is not well watered, either by a main stream or a brook. The side hills are a gentle slope from two to five degrees elevation, until near the summit, when they become steeper; they generally present a regular surface, a very few being stony. When the summit is gained it is common to find uninterrupted level for miles, disturbed only by here and there a gentle rolling of the land, or a spring run;—this is more particularly the case in the western part of Keating township, in the vicinity of Lafayette, or the Four Corners—where there are thousands of acres of land of that description—being finely timbered open woods, consisting principally of hard timber, i. e. Beech, Maple, Cherry, &c.; also in the middle and western part of Sergeant and Ogden townships there are large bodies of this kind of land; so level is the surface, and so straight and thrifty the timber, and the woods so open, that a squirrel may be seen running from 40 to 60 rods in advance. There are also many such lands in the south-western part of the county.

SOIL.—The great body of soil throughout the county is a soil well adapted to grazing, or the productions of hay and grass; the soil, however, differs in character. Along the main streams, the soil is of an alluvial quality, being a light sandy loam, some places a little mixed with the clay soil, well adapted to the production of grain, such as wheat, rye, Indian corn, oats, buckwheat, &c. and those lands also, produce good clover and timothy grass. They are excellent for potatoes, and the different kinds of garden stuffs. The side hills verging on the streams, are generally a light mellow common loam, well adapted to all kinds of culture, grain or grass, and most kinds of esculent roots do well upon those soils; clover and timothy grass are a natural and almost spontaneous production. Those lands bear the different kinds of grasses, of an excellent quality, and in quantity proportioned to the amount improved, are not surpassed by the lands in any other county in the State. The uplands are nearly of a similar description to those of the side hills, and the productions much the same.

CLIMATE.—The climate in this part of our state is healthy in the extreme; the waters being of the purest kind, as they generally originate from springs flowing out of the base of the hills or breaking out of the lowlands; and when the waters collect in large streams, they have a gradual and uninterrupted descent. There are none of what are termed stagnant waters, from the putrid effluvia of which, the air in some countries becomes contaminated, and as a natural consequence, the inhabitants in their vicinity are subject to agues and fevers. When dams have been erected across streams to gain a water power for mills and machinery, the water flows or sets back to some distance, forming a pond; but so pure is the water by which those ponds are supplied, that no serious effects have as yet resulted from their creation. I believe some dams have been raised across the Allegheny, below the New York state line, and out of this county, where the natural current of the water has but little descent, which are supposed to have been injurious to the atmosphere and produced some agues in that vicinity; but I have never known any such case in our own county.

It is but reasonable that the county should be healthy; because it is mostly upland, and the waters, emanating from clear springs, must be pure.

There is no disease common to this county, that is not also common to our state and country at large; and some that prevail in other parts are scarcely known here; as the ague, cholera morbus, and those diseases usually prevalent in those parts were there are stagnant waters or extensive levels of land, during the summer months.

ROADS.—At the early period of the first settlements of this county, great difficulties were experienced by those whose enterprise led them to undergo the difficulties incident to a new country life, for the sake of obtaining good farms of *their own*. Indeed, one of the greatest impediments to settling a new country is the want of good roads, a difficulty which our legislature at an early day, made liberal provisions to remedy, by applying a part of the proceeds arising from the annual tax levied on unseated lands, to that purpose. This tax, paid by the land holders, has been the main reliance for the improvement of our roads. The road taxes paid in this county, has usually been about \$2,700 per annum. This sum divided among the several townships, and applied upon the great amount of roads, heretofore, in many instances, passing through large districts of wilderness, has been found quite inadequate to do much towards making good roads; although it has sufficed to open them and keep them passable. On laying out and making the first leading roads in this county, the people laboured under great inconveniences—the want of a geographical knowledge of the county prevented the most appropriate grounds from being selected in many cases. This difficulty has tended to make the improvement of the roads at the present day much more expensive; because it is frequently found necessary to change

the location entirely; consequently, the first labour in opening the road becomes totally lost. Another difficulty was, that the roads were to be opened through extensive tracts of unseated lands; hence the expense of provisioning workmen, supporting teams, and preparing, conveying, and repairing tools, was very great, so that the same amount expended in this way would do much less work than a like amount laid out on a road through a settlement, where labour, provisions, &c. could be obtained at a much cheaper rate. Another reason is, that when the county was an entire wilderness, it could not be known through what part of the county the main leading roads would extend; consequently, many expensive roads were laid out, and made as a matter of experiment, which, experience has proved it more prudent to abandon.

The East and West state road leading through the Northern tier of counties, in this state; enters this county at the east, near the Canoe-place, on the Allegheny river, passes through Smethport, the county seat of this county, and leaves the county near the mouth of the Kenzua creek at its junction with the Allegheny. Its distance in this county a little exceeds forty miles. It was authorized, and the first expense of opening it defrayed by the state, under the superintendence of Judge Otto, one of our present Associate Judges, and one of our early settlers. It was commenced in the year 1816, and completed in 1818. At present, although the road is passable, yet it needs much improvement. Whenever this road is so improved as to become a good thoroughfare, I think it cannot fail to become one of the first importance. It is known that there is a constant tide of emigration from the eastern states to the west; many annually pass and repass from the east to the west on visits to their relatives settled in a distant land; it is also known by experiment that the Allegheny river is navigable for steamboats from Pittsburg to the mouth of the Kenzua creek, which empties into the Allegheny, near the western termination of the road in this county. Now if a line of steamboats was established from Pittsburg to the mouth of Kenzua, and the east and west road so improved as to allow a line of stages to be established, (it is already good from the east as far west as Wellsborough, in Tioga county, Pa.) it being settled that this is the *most direct* route from the east, westward; because it passes through the state in nearly a due east and west line for about 300 miles; would it not naturally follow, that emigrants would take this route to Kenzua by land, thence down the Allegheny, Ohio, and Mississippi by water, and those who were travelling for pleasure or on business, return that way. There is another idea while on this subject, worthy of a moment's time; that is, that Pittsburg is becoming known for her extensive manufactures as the "Birmingham of the west." Glass, iron, lead, crude, and for paints, linseed oil, and salt can be purchased there as cheap or cheaper than in any other place to which this part of our state trades. If this road was improved, and a steamboat navigation established, those articles might be freighted to this and the adjoining counties much cheaper than in any other way: it strikes me as being a very important road.

(To be continued.)

CURIOUS GEOGRAPHICAL FACT.—We have been informed that a *lump of coal* weighing *sixteen ounces* was lately discovered imbedded in the centre of a solid rock, about ten feet in diameter, on a tract of coal land on the Broad Mountain, known as the Pott and Bannan tract. The rock was a displaced fragment lying near the surface of the ground, found in the vicinity of the line of the Pottsville and Danville rail road, comprised in the contract of Messrs. Neligh, by whom the discovery was made while their workmen were engaged in blasting. It is difficult to account for this extraordinary occurrence, since the rock exhibited no trace of a fissure or opening where-by the lump might have been introduced, but on the contrary presented the appearance of uniform solidity.

Miner's Journal.

From the Blairsville Record.

SKETCHES, No. VIII.

Of the Life, and Military and Hunting Adventures of **CAPTAIN SAMUEL BRADY.**

(Continued from Vol. LX, page 303.)

Captain Brady had returned from Sandusky, perhaps a week, when he was observed one evening by a man by the name of Phouts, sitting in a solitary part of the fort, apparently absorbed in thought. Phouts approached him unregarded, and was pained to the bottom of his honest heart to perceive, that the countenance of the honoured Captain bore traces of deep care, and even melancholy. He accosted him, however, in the best English he had, and soothingly said, "Gabtán what ails you?" Brady looked at him for a short time without speaking; then resuming his usual equanimity replied, "I have been thinking about the red skins, and it is my opinion there is some above us on the river. I have a mind to pay them a visit. Now if I get permission from the General to do so, will you go along?" Phouts was a stout thick Dutchman of uncommon strength and activity. He was also well acquainted with the woods. When Brady had ceased speaking, Phouts raised himself on tiptoe, and bringing his heels hard down on the ground, by way of emphasis, his eyes full of fire, said, "By dunder and lightnin, I would rather go mit you, Gabtán, as to any of te finest weddins in this country." Brady told him to keep quiet and say nothing about it, as no man in the fort must know any thing of the expedition except General Broadhead; bidding Phouts call at his tent in an hour. He then went to the General's quarters, whom he found reading. After the usual topics were discussed, Brady proposed for consideration, his project of ascending the Allegheny, with but one man in company; stating his reason for apprehending a descent from that quarter by the Indians. The General gave his consent, and at parting took him by the hand in a friendly manner, advising him how to proceed, and charging him particularly *to be careful of his own life*, and that of the men or man whom he might select to accompany him; so affectionate were the General's admonitions, and so great the emotion he displayed, that Brady left him *with tears in his eyes*, and repaired to his tent; where he found Phouts in deep conversation with one of his *pet* Indians.

He told Phouts his success with the General, and that, as it was early in the light of the moon, they must get ready and be off betimes.

They immediately set out by cleaning their guns, preparing their ammunition, and having secured a small quantity of salt, they lay down together, and slept soundly until about two hours before day break. Brady awoke first, and stirring Phouts, each took down the "deadly rifle," and whilst all but the sentinels were wrapt in sleep, they left the little fort, and in a short time found themselves deep buried in the forest. That day they marched through woods never traversed by either of them before, following the general course of the river, they reached a small creek* that put in from the Pittsburg side; it was near night when they got there; and having no provision, they concluded to remain there all night.

Phouts struck fire, and after having kindled a little, they covered it up with leave and brush to keep it in. They then proceeded up the creek to look for game. About a mile from the mouth of the creek, a run comes into it, upon this run was a lick apparently much frequented by deer. They placed themselves in readiness, and in a short time two deer came in.

Phouts shot one, which they skinned and carried over to their fire, and during the night *jerked* great part of it. In the morning they took what they could carry of *jerk*, and hung the remainder on a small tree in the skin, intending, if they were spared to return, to call for it on their way homeward.

Next morning they started early, and travelled hard all day; near evening they espied a number of crows hovering over the tops of the trees, near the bank of the river. Brady told Phouts that there were Indians in the neighbourhood, or else the men who were expected from Susquehanna at Pittsburg, were there encamped, or had been some time before.

Phouts was anxious to go down and see, but Brady forbade him; telling him at the same time, "we must secrete ourselves till after night, when fires will be made by them, be they whom they may." Accordingly they hid themselves amongst fallen timber, and remained so till about ten o'clock at night. But even then they could see no fire. Brady concluded that there must be a hill or thick woods between him and where the crows were seen, and decided on leaving his hiding place to ascertain the fact. Phouts accompanied him. They walked with the utmost caution down towards the river bank, and had went about two hundred yards, when they observed the twinkling of a fire, at some distance on their right. They at first thought the river made a very short bend, but on proceeding further, they discovered that it was a fork or bank of the river, probably the Kiskeminetas. Brady desired Phouts to stay where he was, intending to go himself to the fire, and see who was there; but Phouts refused, saying, "no, by George I will see too." They approached the fire together, but with the utmost care; and from appearances, judged it to be an Indian encampment, much too large to be attacked by them.

Having resolved to ascertain the number of the enemy, the Captain of the spies and his brave comrade went close to the fire; and discovered an old Indian sitting beside a tree near the fire; either mending or making a pair of moccasins.

KISKEMINETAS.

PUBLIC MEETING.

WYOMING MASSACRE.

A meeting of a number of the early settlers of Wyoming Valley, who lost relatives and acquaintances, in the Wyoming Massacre, and other citizens of Luzerne county, convened at the house of Major O. Helme, in Kingston, on the 16th day of June, 1832, to take into consideration the subject of erecting a monument to the memory of those who fell in that disastrous conflict.

Gen. WM. ROSS was appointed chairman, and CHARLES D. SHOEMAKER, secretary.

The chairman stated the object of the meeting, when, on motion, the following persons were appointed a committee to draft resolutions.

John Carey, Col. Benj. Dorrance, Rev. Benj. Bidlack, Col. Ransom, Calvin Wadhams, John Gore, Sen. Anderson Dana, Sen. Joseph Wright, and Benj. Reynolds, Esq.

After a short interval, the committee reported the following resolutions, which, after being read, were unanimously adopted.

Resolved, That we deeply feel an indebtedness of gratitude to those heroes who so bravely went forth to meet the enemy on the 3d of July, 1778, in defence of Wyoming Valley, and whose lives were so inhumanly destroyed by the British Indians and Tories on that memorable day.

Resolved, That we feel it incumbent upon us, and upon every citizen of the Valley, to unite in contributing to rear a memento of their services and patri-

* Probably Puckety creek, which empties into the Allegheny, at Logan's Ferry.

otism, as a testimony of the veneration and respect the present inhabitants entertain for the memory of those deceased patriots, and to point to succeeding generations the spot once hallowed by their blood, and rendered sacred by their slumbering dust.

Resolved, That we deem it expedient and practicable to erect a monument to the memory of those illustrious dead, and that we respectfully ask the citizens of the Valley to unite in an effort to accomplish the object, the present season.

Resolved, That we request the citizens of the Valley to meet at the house of F. Gay, in Kingston, on the 3d day of July next, at 10 o'clock, for the purpose of adopting such measures as may be thought necessary to ensure the erection of a monument.

Resolved, That we invite our fellow citizens to unite with us in paying a tribute of respect to the remains of those patriots on that day, it being the anniversary of the day of their massacre, by visiting the spot where rest their ashes.

On motion—Resolved, That Col. Benj. Dorrance, Calvin Wadhams, Anderson Dana, Sen. Lazarus Denison, David Scott, and George M. Hollenback, constitute a committee to confer with Fisher Gay, and ascertain the terms upon which he will dispose of half an acre of ground, including the burial place of those who fell in the battle of Wyoming.

Resolved, That a committee of superintendence, be appointed, to arrange the order of the day, and that they be requested to procure a suitable person to deliver an address at the Kingston meeting-house on that day.—*Wyoming Herald*.

“A list of the officers and soldiers that were slain by the Indians and Tories in a battle at Westmoreland, July 3d, 1778.”—*Taken from the manuscripts of the late Col. John Franklin.*

FIELD OFFICERS.

Lt. Col. George Dorrance, Maj. John Garret,

CAPTAINS.

Robert Durkee, Dethick Hewitt, Aboliah Buck, Wm. M'Caragan, Lazarus Stewart, Samuel Ransom, James Bidlack, Jr. Asaph Whittlesy, Rezin Geer, James Wigton.

LIEUTENANTS.

James Wells, Paren Ross, Flavius Waterman, Aaron Gaylord, Lazarus Stewart, Jr. Timothy Pierce, Asa Stephens, Elihu Shoemaker, Amos Atherton, Stoddard Boon.

ENSIGNS.

Asa Gore, Wm. White, Titus Hinman, Silas Gore, Jeremiah Bigford.

NON-COMMISSIONED, AND PRIVATES.

Christopher Avery, Esq., Anderson Dana, Esq., Darius Spafford, Peter Wheeler, Samuel Carey, Jonathan Weeks, Bartholomew Weeks, Philip Weeks, A. Benedict, Jabez Beers, Joseph Ogden, Joseph Jennings, Eleazar Sprague, — Mickleman, Jeremiah Ross, Jr., Elihu Waters, Samuel Cole, Thomas Fuller, Elias Bigsbee, John Williams, Elisha Fish, Samuel Hutchinson, Joseph Crooker, Thomas Brown, Amos Bullock, Asa Bullock, Abel Palmer, — Dutchman, Joseph Staples, Jabez Darling, Aaron Start, Daniel Start, Samuel Crooker, David Bigsbee, Levi Dunn, Wm. Cofferin, Reuben Staples, Joseph Shaw, John Ward, John Vanwie, Daniel Car, Elias Roberts, Timothy Rose, Wm. Buck, Joel Church, John Wilson, Levi Hicks, Joseph Carey, George Gore, John Murphy, Ozias Yale, Stephen Whiting, John Pierce, Nero Matthewson, James Divine, Thomas Foxen, Henry Bush, George Downing, James Lock, Wm. Crooks, Joseph Budd, Benjamin Hatch, Silas Core, William Lawrence, Levi Spencer, Nathaniel Howard, Josiah Spencer, Elijah Inman, Wm. Dunn, John Brown, Francis Ledyard, Henry Pencil, Noah Pettebone, Jr., James Hopkins, Samuel Jackson, Elisha Richards, — Denthorn, Daniel Lawrence,

John Cortright, Wm. Parker, John Caldwell, C. Mc-Cartee, Wm. Woodringer, Ichabod Tuttle, Rufus Williams, Elihu Williams, Jr., John Otis, Jabez Atherton, Abram Vandorder, Josiah Cameron, Silas Herry, Job Marshall, Nicholas Manvel, Parker Willson, Azebah Williams, Joshua Landon, Henry Johnson, Silas Parkes, Robert Comstock, Wm. Hammon, Esq. Wilcox, Joseph Shaw, Ab'm Shaw, John Boyde, Robert M'Intire, Stephen Fuller, Conrood Lowe, John Finch, Daniel Finch, Rufus Stevens, Benjamin Finch, Enos Brockway, Constant Searles, Elip'h Follet, Nailor Swede, Isaac Campbell, Conrood Davenport, James Cosrin, Andrew Millard, James Stevenson, Robert Jameson, Christopher Cortright, C. Fitchet, John Franklin, Jinks Corey, Rufus Corey, Anson Corey, Samuel Bigford, John Hutchins, Lip'h Hibbard, James Spencer, Israel Inman, — Reynolds, Abel Celey, — Ackke.—*Susquehanna Register*.

Correspondence of the Advocate and Journal.

CONNELLVILLE, Fayette Co. Pa., June 1832.

Dear Sir—The little town of Mount Pleasant, from whence I wrote you last, is on the Pittsburgh turnpike, and contains from four to five hundred inhabitants. There are many mechanics, but no manufacturers. Here I left the Pittsburgh road, and crossed the country in a southerly direction, ten miles, to the flourishing village of Connellville. It is situate on the *Youghiogheny* river, a precipitous and fretful stream, with falls and rapids too numerous and formidable to admit of steamboat navigation. It is, however, navigable for boats during most of the year. It is a growing place, and bids fair in time to become important as a manufacturing town. The southwestern side, opposite, is called New Haven; they are too intimately connected in every relation to be separated, and the little that I have to say pertains to them equally. A toll bridge but lately connected the two places. It was swept away by the ice during a flood in the spring of 1831, and is now being rebuilt in a more stable and permanent style.

The manufacture of woollen cloths, paper and iron, is already carried on to a considerable extent. Trevor, Foster & Co. have a woollen factory of 300 spindles, thirteen looms, and employ forty hands. They consume, annually, 25,000 lbs. of wool, which is made into broad cloths and satinets. Joseph Trevor & Co. have a paper mill. They manufacture writing, printing and wrapping paper. They consume 80,000 lbs. of stock, employ thirty hands, and makes annually, about 3000 reams. Gebhart, Norton and Kurtz, also have a paper mill, and consume about 75,000 lbs. of stock. They give constant employment to thirty hands, and they also make 3000 reams of the same description of paper. I had but an imperfect notion, till lately, of the value and great importance of, and amount of labor and materials used in, the manufacture of paper. Besides the rags, they use scalps of glue, tallow, lard, alum, twine, indigo, vitriol, soap, wood, &c. &c.

Iron, however, is the most important item in the scale of their manufactures—within half a mile of the town, J. P. Gibson owns Mount Etna Furnace, where he employs twenty-five hands, and produces 250 tons of iron yearly. Three miles off, Jacob Murphy has a forge, calculated to produce from 800 to 1000 tons—at the present time he only makes about 200 tons. At the distance of 6 miles, Knox, Miltenberger & Co. have a forge, called Little Falls, which produces in bars and blooms about 1000 tons. The New Laurel Works are eight miles off, and belong to James Paull & Sons, who employ forty hands, and make 500 tons. The Fayette Furnace is nine miles off, and belongs to J. & G. Rogers, who employ between forty and fifty hands, and produce in pigs and castings, about 500 tons. There are besides, these

many other blast furnaces in excellent situations, and which will soon be resuscitated.

On both sides of the river there are about 700 inhabitants, one baptist, one episcopal, and two methodist churches. The situation of the town is at the foot of a large hill, and directly upon the banks of the *Youghiogheny*. The hills abound with coal; it is delivered in any part of the town at three cents a bushel. A gentleman who owns a coal mine just by, had been in the practice of having a supply always ready at the mouth of the pit, and which he sold at one and a half cents, but he was obliged to discontinue this system, as many loaded their carts and wagons, and forgot to account for it. The idea is not that they were dishonest, but the abundance and cheapness caused perfect indifference. At all events, he finds it more profitable to let them dig their own supplies at a cent the bushel.

Before the revolution Gen. Washington was a frequent visitor to this neighborhood. He had a friend, Col. Crawford, who resided within a short distance of the town, and to whom his visits were paid. The house is in sight, where the great man, in his earlier days, partook of his friend's hospitality, and joined in the dance. One of the sisters of Col. Crawford is still living, and who was often Washington's partner at the balls. Col. Crawford was taken by the Indians and burnt at the stake!

Bituminous coal is found in all the hills in strata of about ten feet thick, and extends beyond any investigation as yet. Some notion of the abundance of these beds, can be formed, by the fact, that a rod produces 1000 bushels, and leaves as much more for pillars and roofing, which is equal to 160,000 bushels to the acre. The usual price of coal is one cent a bushel. Half a cent is a fair price for digging it.

Palpable evidence of great destruction of coal, by fire, is visible in many places among the hills, before the country was settled by the whites. That the pits were set on fire by the natives, either by design or by accident, there is but little doubt; that the burning continued till the banks fell in and smothered the fire, is the most rational way, I think, of accounting for the discontinuance of the burning.

CHOLERA.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF HEALTH,

ERIE, June 26, 1832, 8 o'clock, A. M.

The Board feel it their duty to make known to the public, the case of a woman who died at the public works, and subjoin the statement of Drs. Perkins, Johns, and Ewing. Our village remains healthy, and the public may rest assured, should the Cholera or any malignant disease appear among us, it shall immediately be communicated to the public. The Board feel it their duty to caution the public not to give credence or currency to the many vague reports that are put in circulation: they are calculated to excite the public mind, without any possible good resulting from it. The Board are in daily correspondence with the Board of Health at Buffalo, and will communicate promptly any intelligence they may receive.

WM. JOHNS,
JOHN H. WALKER,
GEORGE SELDEN,
JOS. M. STERRETT.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF HEALTH,

ERIE, June 26, 1 o'clock P. M.

The board met at the call of the Health physician, who visited the steam boat on her arrival, and reports all in health—but reports a woman sick on the public works, with a disease which he thinks resem-

bles the Asiatic cholera. Whereupon Dr. Johns was requested to visit her, in company with Dr. Ewing, and request the other physicians of the borough to accompany them.

ERIE, June 26, 1832.

In compliance with the above request, the undersigned proceeded to the Pier, with the intention of examining thoroughly the case of disease reported by Dr. Ewing, as one which he believed to be the Asiatic cholera. When we arrived, at about 2 o'clock in the morning, we found the patient evidently in the last stage of life, and apparently, from the disease in question. The subject was a female about sixty-two, whose husband died on the 26th of May, on their passage in the ship Albion, Capt. Dugan, from Belfast, Ireland, to Quebec, at which place, the vessel arrived on the 2d of June. On the 4th they arrived in Montreal, and, remaining there until the night of the 9th, they proceeded to La Chine, which place they left on the 14th, and arrived in our harbor, on the night of the 22d, via Buffalo, in the steam boat Superior, when she discovered no symptoms of ill health, nor did she manifest any trace of disease, until about one o'clock yesterday, when, as was related to us by her friends who were present, the first symptoms, excepting a slight giddiness, were vomiting, purging, violent spasmodic contractions of the abdomen; the upper and lower extremities, particularly the hands and feet; writhing of the body, and great weakness—these were almost simultaneous in their accession, and with varying severity, returned at intervals, and continued, with immense exhaustion of the vital power, increasing coldness and lividity of the extremities, till about 9 o'clock in the evening, when Dr. Ewing unexpectedly saw her; she was still writhing in torture now somewhat diminished, from exhaustion and collapse; only partially sensible, and just able to swallow.

This, with an already ghastly and livid countenance, with livid colour of the limbs, and increasing coldness, was the situation in which he found her, and in which he administered opium, and prescribed such other means for allaying pain and spasms, suspending inordinate action of the stomach and bowels, arresting the dreadful progress to debility, as at the time where within his reach. From this time, the pains, spasms, vomiting, and purging, abated; but the disease progressed, and increasing weakness, insensibility, and diminution of vital heat, soon brought her to the state of overwhelming prostration, in which we saw her at about two in the morning, and in two hours after which she expired. When we arrived and first saw her, at about two in the morning, there was a total insensibility to all external objects, and an oblivion, to all appearance, of the mental powers. The countenance was exceedingly sunk, the features sharp and ghastly, the eyes had wholly lost their lustre, were glassy, and half open, were fixed in their sockets, and the lids slightly moistened, as if with tears. There was the last degree of prostration, and she lay motionless, stretched on her back, with no other indications of pain than a slight spasm here and there in the legs and feet. There was no perceptible fetor, or odor of any kind about her person, or in the room. The flesh felt peculiarly dead, and when pinched or pressed together, would scarcely retract. The respiration was pretty free, though a very little laboring could be observed in the motions of the chest, and the air as it passed from the lungs, was evidently cool. The pulse at the wrist was not perceptible. The matter ejected from the stomach was thin, and might not unaptly be compared to water very slightly coloured as with chalk; a similar fluid formed the mass of the dejections from the bowels.

So far as we are competent to judge, we give it as

our opinion, that the case was Asiatic or spasmodic cholera.

C. S. PERKINS,
WM. JOHNS,
A. EWING.

Post-mortem examination.—Ten hours after death Drs. Johns and Ewing, examined the body of Mrs. Hunter, on the peninsula where she died. On exposing the body a distinct protuberance of the parietes of the abdomen, in the umbilical region, presented, which upon being opened, was found to contain air. Slight inflammation of the peritoneum—the small intestines much inflamed—no inflammation of the larger intestines—the colon much distended with air—nothing peculiar in the gall bladder—the urinary bladder entirely empty and contracted—the stomach was inflamed, and contained a fluid resembling that discharged previous to death—the blood was fluid and black. Want of time, and circumstances not under our control, prevented a more minute examination.

From the Erie Gazette.

The cases that have occurred, are all confined to one family of emigrants, none of which have been allowed to come into the borough. The family arrived at the pier on Friday night of last week, on board of the steamboat Superior—one of the girls being at that time sick, though not then decided to be of cholera, they were ordered by our health officer to remain on the pier, until it should be conclusively evident that there was no danger in permitting them to land. On Monday afternoon, the mother of the girl was attacked by cholera and died in about thirteen hours. The rest of the family were then sent to a hospital about a mile from the borough, and near half a mile from any other habitation. Here the girl alluded to was attacked with the cholera on Wednesday, and died Thursday morning, at which time the remaining girl in the family was attacked, as reported by the Board of Health. These are all the cases that have occurred in this vicinity, or that have come within the sphere of our Board of Health. From these cases, no danger is apprehended by our citizens, even though the disease may be contagious; as some persons have imagined. The borough is very healthy.—*Erie Gazette.*

READING, June 30.

Our highly esteemed and enterprising fellow-citizen, General George D. B. Keim and party, returned to this place on Wednesday evening last, after an absence of 21 days. Their journey going, terminated amid the waters of Pine Creek, about forty miles from where it empties into the West Branch of the Susquehanna river. The novelty of the voyage to this port is worthy of note, both as regards enterprise and genius. On the bank of that highly interesting stream, the General caused to be constructed three canoes, each 44 feet long. Upon these were built a commodious house, and safely launched in the limpid stream. After being well found in sea stores for the voyage and ably commanded, the signal for all hands to repair on board was given, and this unique bark glided unruffled upon the bosom of its destined element.

They followed the course of the Susquehanna, until they reached Middletown, where they entered the Union Canal and landed at Keim's Basin, in the Schuylkill, having performed a voyage of nearly 300 miles. The gentlemen speak with great pleasure of the many civilities received from the principal inhabitants along the route. Upon discharging cargo, amongst game and other curiosities, a cask containing two thousand and sixty TROUT, well cured, was opened in the presence of many spectators, the trophies of their piscatorial amusements.

They represent Lycoming county as abounding in iron ore, (several specimens of which we saw,) bituminous coal and pine and other timber not to be surpassed

in quantity and quality in any section of the state. The resources of Lycoming and Tioga counties are too little known to the capitalist and emigrant; or purchases in, and migrations to, the western states would be withheld until the features of this beautiful and picturesque country, with its thousand purling rills and brooks were more closely examined.

The state improvements will open a cheap and certain market for all the mineral and agricultural products of the soil.

WEST CHESTER RAIL-ROAD.

WEST CHESTER, July 4.

A handsome pleasure CAR has been delivered and commenced operating from the borough about three miles towards the Penn. rail-road. Within the car are four seats, and the width of the car permits the accommodation conveniently of about five persons on each seat. The seat for the driver, is of the same dimensions, and there being one at each end, both of which are alternately front seats, nearly thirty persons can be carried at each trip; and as it is a new amusement in this section of the commonwealth, middle age and youth, beaux and belles, are participating at a moderate expense in the pleasure afforded by a great public improvement.

The corner stone of the Presbyterian Church in this borough, will be laid this day, (Tuesday, July 3d) at 5, P. M. The clergymen of the place have been invited to attend.

COAL TRADE—POTTSVILLE.

REMARKABLE ANNUAL INCREASE IN EXPORTATION.—The quantity of coal shipped from this place during the last season, up to the 30th of June, 1831, was 20,029 tons. The amount shipped during the present season up to the same period, is in round numbers about SIXTY THOUSAND TONS.

THE REGISTER.

PHILADELPHIA, JULY 7, 1832.

The alarm respecting cholera, has, during the week, been somewhat increased by the reported existence of that disease at New York, Erie, and Pittsburg. In our present number, will be found a report from the Board of Health of Erie. From later accounts it would appear to have been confined to a very limited sphere—and probably has entirely subsided. The rumor of its being at Pittsburg, seems to have been unfounded. Letter have been addressed to the Mayor, by the medical gentlemen sent from this city to Canada: and measures are still in progress in the city, to provide for the accommodation of the afflicted.

The 4th instant was celebrated by military parade, dinners, &c. as usual. Although it is probable much less excess was practised than ordinarily is the case, there was probably sufficient to produce some sickness.

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HAZARD'S REGISTER OF PENNSYLVANIA.

DEVOTED TO THE PRESERVATION OF EVERY KIND OF USEFUL INFORMATION RESPECTING THE STATE.

EDITED BY SAMUEL HAZARD.

VOL. X.—NO. 2. PHILADELPHIA, JULY 14, 1832. NO. 237.

From the Smethport Forester.
M'KEAN COUNTY, PA.
(Concluded from page 12.)

ROADS.

The Milesburg and Smethport turnpike road company was incorporated by an act of Assembly, passed at the session of 1824-5, and commissioners appointed to obtain subscriptions; there has been near \$15,000 of stock taken up by individuals on the whole route. The road was located in the fall of 1827; it commences at the north, near where the Allegheny river crosses the state line, about ten miles south of Olean, N. Y., passes through Ceres to Smethport, in Keating township, running along the valleys of the Allegheny and Potato creek; from Smethport it extends south-westerly along the valley of Marvin creek, through the western part of Sergeant township, and reaches the uplands in Sergeant and Ogden, thence into the north-eastern part of Jefferson county, through that county and the eastern part of Clearfield to Milesburg, in Centre county, terminating within two miles of Bellefonte, on the leading turnpike through Centre county, via Harrisburg, to Philadelphia. The whole distance of the turnpike is about 120 miles; it extends in this county, through the lands of John Keating, Esq. and Co., the estate of the late Wm. Bingham, Esq., B. B. Cooper, Messrs. Richards and Jones, and Jacob Ridgeway, Esq. There are some lands yet for sale on the turnpike, on the Keating and Bingham tracts, though it is mostly settled. Those of Messrs. Richards and Jones are but just being opened for sale and will afford lands on or contiguous to the turnpike, for an extensive settlement, as also those of Mr. Ridgeway. At the session of our Legislature for 1827-8 an appropriation was obtained for this turnpike of \$20,000, being \$166 66 per each mile of the road. This appropriation together with the individual subscriptions, (which are yearly increasing) it is confidently believed, will in a few years be sufficient to complete the whole road. Among the individual subscribers towards this section of the road, the county of M'Kean, by the commissioners, J. Ridgeway, Esq. and Messrs. Richards and Jones, have been very liberal.

There was not much done at working the road until 1829; there is now completed the whole distance from the New York State line to Smethport, and about four miles beyond, being in all 21 miles; which part of the turnpike is now in good passable order; and it is remarkable that for the whole distance, there is not a hill presenting any impediment to a loaded team. Operations are about commencing to continue the progress of the road through this, as well as the other counties through which it passes.

Much credit is due to the active exertions of Mr. J. Colegrove, who represented this county in the state Legislature when the turnpike appropriation was obtained, for his attention to our interests in that body, as well as to the enlightened Legislature, who extended to us a helping hand in time of need.

This turnpike will present a good thoroughfare from the lakes to Philadelphia, and the south; alike beneficial to the carter, the drover, and the traveller; besides being of almost inestimable benefit to every citizen of M'Kean county, as well as to the adjoining counties, as

forming a connecting link in the chain of internal improvements, by roads, throughout our state.

The road, called the Sinnamahoning road, leading from Smethport to Dunnsburg, Jersey shore, and Williamsport, passes from Smethport up the Potato creek, through what is called the Norwich settlement; crosses the summit between Potato creek and North creek, or branch of the Driftwood branch of the Sinnamahoning, and thence down the Sinnamahoning to Lycoming county. This road has been gradually improving in this county for several years. Should the Pennsylvania canal be completed as far as the mouth of the Bald Eagle creek, near Dunnsburg, in Lycoming county, and this road made good, merchandize may then be transported from Philadelphia to this county by much less land carriage than by any other route; being 20 or 30 miles less distance from our county seat, than to the Erie canal, whence most of our goods are now brought.

There is a variety of other roads, intersecting those above-mentioned, in different parts of the county; as the road from the Olean road up the Oswego, through the eastern part of Ceres township to the Jersey shore turnpike at Coudersport. On this route there is now a weekly stage from Jersey shore to Olean N. Y. The road from Smethport through Tunuanguant settlement, in Bradford township, to Corydon township, in the north-western part of this county. Also from the Allegheny bridge to Tunuanguant. Both these roads pass through large bodies of excellent land; the Kittanning road passing through the western part of the county in a N. E. and S. W. direction, and crossing the state road at Lafayette corners, about 12 miles from Smethport. This road passes through large bodies of excellent upland. It leads directly from Kittanning, Pa., to Olean, N. Y. and when put in a good condition will be very useful to the lumbering interest in this section of country, on their return from market. There are several township roads intersecting the road from the Tunuanguant; also several roads from Clermontville or the Ridgeway farms, to the turnpike and Potato creek road.

As new settlements are formed our roads are yearly laid out, and made to meet the exigencies of the people. It is contemplated to make considerable improvement in the state road from Smethport east to the Canoe-place this season.

One thing is truly remarkable, and highly satisfactory in relation to the roads through this county; it is, that almost all of them are located along the valleys of the streams; so that our roads present the most level surface of any county with which I am acquainted in the state. There is scarce any part of the county but what is, or can be accommodated with roads, without passing over hills of any magnitude. The only serious one that now exists, is from Potato creek over to the Allegheny, at the Canoe-place; but this it is expected will be totally obviated during the ensuing summer.

Good roads would ensure us a rapid settlement of our county; there can be no doubt but our lands are a sufficient inducement, were our roads comparatively as good as our lands. It is confidently hoped that our Legislature will consider the justice and propriety of our claims, and grant a reasonable appropriation to our east and west state road. While many of the counties

through the state are receiving the benefits of vast internal improvements by canals, and otherwise, and experiencing the privilege of having thousands of public money expended among them; the county of M'Kean, containing nearly as great a territory of good land as any other in the state, yearly contributes to support the burthen of taxation, to discharge the interest on the canal loans, with scarcely any benefit even remotely resulting to her from the system. This, however, her citizens would do cheerfully, if they could receive some reasonable assistance in rendering her internal communication good, by improving their roads. This county has been for years nearly insulated from the surrounding country, and shut out from foreign communications, by that insurmountable barrier, our rugged roads. Since the light of internal improvement, by bettering our roads first dawned upon us, in the shape of an appropriation for our turnpike, public spirit has been awakened, and our yet slender population have subscribed more than three times the amount of public money already expended for that object. Should the Legislature ever be induced to yield us an appropriation, there is not probably an object of more general and public utility to this county and state, than an appropriation to this road.

STREAMS.

The Allegheny river, so far as it extends in this county, is navigable for descending craft; large quantities of lumber, such as boards, scantling, joists, timber, and shingles, are annually taken down this river, through this county, to market, at Pittsburgh, Wheeling, and Cincinnati. The experiment has been made of ascending navigation; keel boats have frequently ascended, loaded, as far as Oleam—as also in the spring of 1829, a steamboat ascended as far as that place; and the opinion of watermen acquainted with the Allegheny concurs, that there is sufficient water for a steamboat to ascend into this county, and, in a good stage of water, by way of Potatoe creek, to Smethport—it has its origin in the county of Potter, from seven to ten miles east of Coudersport; it comes from several small spring runs, taking their course from the uplands, and constantly increasing from small tributary streams. The summit between the Allegheny and Pine creek (a tributary stream of the West Branch of the Susquehanna) is a hill about a half or three-fourths of a mile over, and 150 feet high. The streams were small where they run along the base of the hill at the summit. The descent of the streams near the summit, is considerable; but the Allegheny after it enters this county, descends very smoothly, and presents an entire even surface, with scarce a ripple, and no falls or rocky shoal.

The portage branch of the Allegheny, empties into the main stream from the south at the Canoe-place. It is a fine gentle stream, with good land bordering on it. It has its source at the foot of the summit hill, dividing that branch from the Portage branch of the Sinnamahoning. These branches head in springs near together, and I believe the waters of them have been brought together by a ditch between the two springs. The summit is some hundred feet above the main levels of the Allegheny and Sinnamahoning, the streams having considerable descent.

The main Driftwood branch of the Sinnamahoning is navigable, descending for rafts and timber; considerable lumber is sent down this stream.

The Tunawangant is one of the handsomest streams in this county; it is a fine smooth stream of considerable size, navigable for rafts and lumber generally.

The Kenzua and Marvin creeks are good mill streams; but not sufficiently large for navigation.

MILLS AND MANUFACTURING PRIVILEGES.

The streams generally, in this county, are well calculated for mills, and to propel machinery for manufactures of almost every description. One thing remarkable, and common to all the streams, is that since they

are fed and supported by springs, and that in great numbers, they hold out a good supply of water, generally the whole season. There are about forty saw-mills in operation in this county, several grist-mills, a carding machine, clothing works, &c. There is scarce a body of land of any considerable size in the county, but what is provided with a stream of sufficient magnitude to carry mills of almost every description.

METALS, MINERALS, &c.

Iron ore has been discovered in several parts of the county—it is said to be extensive, and of a superior quality; there can be little doubt but there are large bodies of it in the county, and that the manufacture of iron might be profitably carried on by capitalists who were able and willing to invest a portion of their funds in that kind of business.

Several banks of stone coal, of the bituminous kind, have been found, and ascertained to be of a superior quality; it is used by most of the smiths here, and has even been transported in sleighs to the state of New York. It is found in layers, and increases in the thickness of the strata or vein as it extends into the earth—mining it is as yet only experimental. The bank from which it is now taken, is about three feet deep, and grows deeper the more it is opened. The bank is about ten miles south of Smethport, and six miles from the turnpike, on lands now, or formerly owned by Mr. Ridgeway, of Philadelphia. It is believed that there are extensive beds of coal in that vicinity.

Last season, the manufacture of salt was commenced by a Mr. Allen, Rice & Co. at a salt spring in the southeastern part of Sergeant township, in this county. The operations were found quite favorable, and large boiling works erected. Salt was made of an excellent quality, and the water found to bear a good per cent. This year arrangements have been made to continue the operations by boring; it is intended by Mr. Rice to test the matter by a thorough experiment. Should they succeed, it will not only be a matter of profit to the owners, but of great general utility to the people in this section of the state. From the discoveries and experiments already made in this country, it is highly probable that iron, coal, and salt, may yet become articles of export to a large extent, there being no iron or salt for domestic use, manufactured within more than a hundred miles of this county; it is therefore, important that their manufacture should be encouraged.

PRODUCTIONS.

The ordinary productions of the country are English grain of the various kinds, wheat, rye, buckwheat, oats, Indian corn, &c. and the quantity of production is equal to that of any other adjoining county in this state, or adjoining us in the state of New York. No land in the U. S. is probably better by nature for grazing grass than this; it is a natural and spontaneous growth of the country. This county has produced as fine cattle as any raised in any other part; and far superior to the cattle raised in the grain counties of the south and west part of the state. Young cattle will fatten in the woods during the summer, and become good beef by fall—so naturally does the soil yield herbage of the various kinds calculated for the nutriment of cattle. On the flats of the Allegheny river, so abundant is the crop of Shagbark Walnuts, in some seasons, that hogs are turned out to fatten on those that fall from the trees; and by giving them a little corn after the shuck season, as it is called, is over, they become excellent pork.

The various kinds of fruits common to the northern parts of the United States, are cultivated here with success, so far as the experiment has been made. Apples, peaches, plums, and cherries are common; as also fruits of the various shrubs, such as gooseberries, currants, strawberries, blackberries, and raspberries. The latter are very abundant. There is no country where the apple-tree grows more fair and thrifty.

Some cattle have been driven to Philadelphia market; but the most of those raised here, are sold to new

settlers, or the lumbermen in this, and the adjoining counties. They have always brought a liberal price.

Lumber is a very considerable article of export from this county. I have been recently informed by one of the heaviest lumbering men in this county, that as many as 3,000,000 feet of boards are annually sent to market from this county; besides a large quantity of shingles, and square timber. The lumber sent from this county is generally of an excellent quality.

GAME.

There is abundance of wild game in the unsettled parts of this county, such as bear, deer, panthers, wolves, wildcats, foxes, and all the smaller wild animals common to this part of the United States. Plenty of wild fowl, such as geese, ducks, partridges, pheasants, &c.

The small streams abound with trout, and the larger ones with pike, sunfish, suckers, &c. and eels are caught in the Sinnamahoning.

The principal landholders are John Keating, Esq. & Co., Messrs. Richards & Jones, and Jacob Ridgeway, Esq. of Philadelphia; the estate of the late William Bingham, Esq., the Holland company, James Trimbale, Esq. of Harrisburg, B. B. Cooper, Esq. of New Jersey; besides a great many small tracts, owned by various individuals. Most of the owners have agents in this county, of whom their lands may be purchased, at from \$1 50, to \$4 per acre. Their titles are believed to be indisputable. A credit can be obtained by the purchaser, of from four to seven, and even ten years, payable by instalments.

Smethport, the county seat of this county, was laid out under the superintendence of John Bell, Thomas Smith, and John C. Brevost, of this county, A. D. 1807, into 89 squares, of one acre and three-fifths each, and each subdivided into eight lots of four rods front, and eight deep. A street 66 feet wide is laid on each side, between all the squares. The streets in the centre for 7 squares are E. and W., N. and S. Those at the extremities are at an angle of 69 deg. from the main street, forming in the whole, a kind of crescent or half moon. It is situate on the north bank, at the junction of Marvin and Potato creek, on the E. and W. state road, a little east of the centre of the county. It is laid out and built on the second bank of land from the streams, on a gentle slope, or ascent of ground; the first bank being flat. The ground ascends towards the north; consequently, it has the full benefit of the sun, from the east and south. Hills are to be seen on all sides, at a distance; as also the valleys of Potato and Marvin creeks; so that in time, the scenery will be highly romantic.

The first house built was a log one, erected by one Captain Arnold Hunter, in 1811; another built in 1812; but both abandoned in 1814. No permanent settlement was commenced until 1822. About this time, the first county commissioners were elected, and held their office in a small building, erected by Dr. Eastman at the lower part of the town plot. The first commissioners were Rensselaer Wright, and Jonathan Colegrove, for M'Kean, and John Taggart, for Potter county: Joseph Otto, treasurer. This county was organized for judicial purposes, in 1826; and the first county court was held in September of that year. The court house, situate in the centre of the town, a respectably made brick building was erected this year. At this time there were but about half a dozen dwelling houses; the number has since increased to about thirty, besides out buildings, shops, mills, &c. It now has a grist-mill, saw-mill, carding machine, clothing works, and tannery. There are several mechanics here, but many more needed. A printing press has been established this year. A weekly mail arrives here from the north, the east, the south-east, the south, and west. On the route from the east, a stage commenced running this spring, and will continue. It leads from this place to Coudersport, thence either to Jersey Shore, Harrisburg and Philadelphia, or

to Wellsborough, where stages go in different directions. A stage route once or twice a week, will probably be in operation some time this summer, connecting with the Angelica and Rochester stages at Olean Point, N. Y. Smethport may now be called a pleasant county hamlet. Whenever the Milesburg and Smethport turnpike is completed, (which there is good reason to believe will be soon) and a regular line of stages is established, leading from Rochester, Buffalo and the Lakes, via Olean and Smethport, to Harrisburg, Philadelphia and Washington—and the state road becomes improved, this will, in all probability, become a bustling place of business. It is remarkable that this place is but about three miles from a direct air line from Washington, D. C. to Buffalo, N. Y. This shows that a road from this place towards Harrisburg, will be the nearest road between those two extreme points. Should a rail-road be constructed through the southern tier of counties in New York via Olean, there is nothing to prevent a rail-road from the coal banks in this county, via Smethport, to intersect the New York rail-road, at Olean; the route being a complete inclined plane, descending from the coal banks. This may yet be an object worthy of the attention of capitalists.

By a recent act of the Legislature, an appropriation of \$2,000 was made for an academy at Smethport. Several years ago, John Keating, Esq. gave \$500, and 150 acres of land adjoining the village, as a donation towards such an institution, when it shall be established; and individuals of M'Kean county have subscribed rising of \$500 for that purpose. These amounts of money have been for three years vested in productive funds paying an interest of six per cent. per annum, and it is understood that the accumulated interest on these funds, will in three years more, be sufficient to defray the expenses of erecting a suitable building for an academy; when it is confidently hoped it will go into successful operation.

EARLY SETTLEMENTS.

The first settlers of this county suffered great inconveniences: so much greater than those of the present day, that there is scarce a comparison. The early settlers found this county a dense wilderness, without a road, or an inhabitant, save the beasts of the forest, some of which were of a very ferocious character, while others served as a slender support to those who practised hunting. The first settlement; of which I have a correct account, was made by six families from the state of New York, who came on much at the same time, and located on Potato creek, from three to seven miles north of Smethport, in 1810. They had great difficulty in getting to their new homes, having to bring their families and goods up the stream in canoes. There was no settlement within many miles of them; and even obliged for a time to bring their provisions in by canoes or on pack horses. All kinds of eatables were very dear at the time, even at the nearest settlements. This settlement suffered many privations; but those settlers are now well compensated, for they are the owners of flourishing farms, and are themselves in a prosperous condition. It is usually known by the name of the lower settlement.

Several years previous to 1810, the first settlement commenced in the county began. A Mr. King, an enterprising English gentleman, with several friends of his from England, settled on the Oswego creek in Ceres township, 25 miles from Smethport. There is now a flourishing settlement here; and some of the oldest orchards are in that neighborhood. This neighborhood is usually called King's settlement.

Norwich settlement, lying along the Potato creek, commencing about four miles south-east from Smethport, and extending up that stream, was commenced in 1815, when 14 families came on, having exchanged their property in Norwich, Chenango county, New York, with Messrs. Cooper, M'Ilvain, & Co. for those lands where they now reside, being then an entire wilderness. Ha-

ving no roads, they were obliged to ascend the Potato creek, with much labor and expense, in canoes, with their families and moveables. They were under much embarrassment for the first year or two, for want of roads and provisions. This settlement, like the lower settlement, were often obliged to get their provisions, grain, &c. in Jersey Shore, a distance of more than 100 miles, on pack horses. Corn was worth when got here, \$2 per bushel, and salt was sold for \$14 per barrel. This settlement went on vigorously, and in two or three years, raised more than sufficient for their own consumption. It is now in a flourishing situation.

A settlement had been commenced at Instantan, four miles west of the Norwich settlement, a short time previous to the latter; and in 1821 or 22, 400 acres of land were cleared on one farm, belonging to Jacob Ridgeway, Esq. under the superintendence of P. E. Scull, who has always been an active man in furthering the improvement of this county. Judge Bishop, now one of our associate judges, was the first settler at that place. Since those settlements were formed, others have been commenced and carried on in different parts of the county. The townships of Bradford and Corydon, have within the last three years been rapidly increasing.

CHARACTER OF THE POPULATION.

Those families principally located in this county, have emigrated from New York and the New England states; there are some Pennsylvanians, and a few foreigners. The general character of the population is, a sober, intelligent, industrious and frugal people; so much so, that there are very few cases of crime, or even misdemeanor carried into our courts of justice. Their liberality in aiding public improvements by private subscription is, I believe, much more than ordinary, as has been evinced by their subscriptions to our roads, our turnpike, academy, &c.

Like other parts of our country, various denominations of Christians prevail. Methodists, Baptist, Presbyterian, and the Union church, are the names of the principal sects. Public worship is regularly attended in all parts of the county.

Political parties have not, as yet, produced much excitement here. Men have been elected to office, without regard to party distinction; merit and public policy being the prevailing question.

The people are friendly, hospitable, and anxious to do all in their power to facilitate the improvement of the county, and to encourage the settlement of the territory.

INDUCEMENTS TO SETTLERS.

As the happiness and prosperity of every man depends much upon the enjoyment of good health, it is obviously important to those desirous of settling in a new country, to look out a situation where the country is healthy. Probably none in the United States can be found more so than this; the country being somewhat hilly; the water not impregnated with any corrosive minerals, rising from springs and descending with a tolerable current, is perfectly pure. There is, in truth, no bad water in the county; the county is consequently healthy, and offers a strong inducement to settlers on that account.

I believe it is admitted by many of our most intelligent farmers, that the same amount of labor expended on a grazing farm, is more productive of profit than a like amount expended on a grain farm; if so, this county presents a fair object for the grazing farmer; because our lands will abundantly supply all the grain necessary for consumption, and more, if he chooses to raise it; and at the same time be more productive of grass than almost any other lands; and his stock, when fit for market, will find ready sale at a liberal price. It is not uncommon that those who emigrate to a new country, are poor; if so, a poor man can more readily realize a profit, by grazing, from his newly cleared land, with the same labor, than from a grain farm; because, after the

land is first cleared, it does not require ploughing for wheat, but by barely harrowing in his seed, the land will produce from 15 to 25 bushels of good wheat each acre; then his grass seed may be sown, without even dragging, upon the snow in the spring, and his land is fit for grazing; so he has not the trouble, vexation and expense of ploughing among roots and stumps on new lands to raise grain, from year to year, before the roots and stumps are rotted out; but may go on, cutting his meadows, and pasturing his lands until the roots and stumps rot of themselves.

Another reason to the man without capital is, that if money cannot readily be obtained to pay for his land, yet the common currency of the country; county and road orders, may almost always be obtained for labor, these will pay for land the same as cash; a man with his ox team will earn enough in one day at work on the roads to pay for an acre of land, for good lands may be purchased for \$1 50 per acre, and one can get that sum for a day's wages with his team: hence a man who will work on the roads 25 days each year, for 4 years, may obtain 100 acres of land; this certainly is a very great inducement to the poor man. As this county is yet new and improving, laborers are much wanted, and can always find employment, and get good wages; more than is usually paid in older counties. A single man of industrious, temperate, and frugal habits, can pay for a hundred acres of land in less than two years, by laboring by the month, besides his expenses for clothing and pocket money. The man that has a healthy family of boys, and wishes to settle his family about him, and who has a farm of, say 100 acres of land, in the old counties, may sell or exchange his 100 acres in the old, for 1000 in this county, of equally as good soil, and as healthy a climate: he then has land sufficient to make ten good farms; and by a few years of industry, may see every member of his family settled about him, each the owner of a flourishing farm.

Even the manufacturing or farming capitalist, would find it to his advantage to settle in our new country; the manufacturer, because in the old counties there are so many manufacturers that they produce great competition, which consequently tends to reduce the price of the manufactured articles; in the new country there is less competition, consequently a greater demand, and a much better price. The capitalist farmer benefits himself in the exchange, because his farm and property in the old county, has risen to its utmost value; little or no prospect of rise in value, whereas the new landed property, almost invariably increases in value, and not unfrequently is rapidly enhanced; almost assuredly so, if he makes a good choice in his location; besides this consideration, the productions of the soil bring a better price, with the same and even less labor, by twenty-five per cent. Indeed it must be a pleasant reflection at the meridian or in the decline of life, that your farm and the adjoining country, was a few years ago, a howling wilderness, untenanted by man! that you have witnessed it through the changes from its first rugged state, to its earliest improvements and its present prosperous condition; that you have witnessed the gradual developments of the country; that you have by your own labor, removed the sturdy forest, and caused the wilderness to bud and blossom like the rose; that with your own hand, you planted those fruit trees under the shade of which you now eat their delicious fruit; few things are more animating to the human mind than to witness improvements; it gives energy to the moral, and activity to the physical powers of man: in a flourishing new country, you are constantly witnessing a change by improvement, in an old one, seldom any; and really, it is not among the least consoling reflections, that you can sit down of a winter's eve, treat yourself and friends with a flowing mug of good cider, and a fruit dish of apples from trees planted and reared by your own industry, and recount to your children, grand children, and neighbors, tales of privation and suffering, and he-

roic exploits endured and performed by you in days gone by. These are reflections only to be enjoyed by the new country settler.

The above remarks are a bare matter of statement, without polish or ornament; if they should have any tendency to guide a pioneer in finding our county, there to make a home amongst us, the writer will be amply repaid for his time spent in drawing up this plain statement; there are doubtless many omissions of important facts not known to me, as I have only resided in the county since its organization for judicial purposes, but am sufficiently well pleased with it, to make it the home of my adoption for life.

O. J. HAMLIN.

From the Blairsville Record.

SKETCHES, No. IX,

Of the Life, and Military and Hunting Adventures of CAPTAIN SAMUEL BRADY.

(Continued from page 13.)

Phouts, who never thought of danger, was for shooting the Indian immediately; but Brady prevented him. After examining carefully around the camp he was of opinion that the number by which it was made, had been large, but that they were principally absent. He determined on knowing more in the morning; and forcing Phouts away with him, who was bent on killing the old Indian, he retired a short distance into the woods to await the approach of day. As soon as it appeared, they returned to the camp again, but saw no living thing, except the old Indian, a dog and a horse.

Brady wished to see the country around the camp, and understand its features better; for this purpose he kept at some distance from it, and examined about, till he got on the river above it. Here he found a large trail of Indians who, had gone up the Allegheny; to his judgment it appeared to have been made one or two days before. Upon seeing this, he concluded on going back to the camp, and taking the old Indian prisoner.

Supposing the old savage to have arms about him, and not wishing to run the risk of the alarm the report of a rifle might create if Indians were in the neighbourhood, Brady determined to seize the old fellow single handed, withing doing him further "scathe," and carry him off to Pittsburg. With this view both crept toward the camp again very cautiously. When they came so near as to perceive him, the Indian was lying on his back, with his head towards them.

Brady ordered Phouts to remain were he then was, and not to fire at all, unless the dog should attempt to assist his master. In that case he was to shoot the dog, but by no means to hurt the Indian. The plan being arranged, Brady dropped his rifle, and tomahawk in hand, silently crept towards the "old man of the woods," till within a few feet, then raising himself up, he made a spring like a panther, and with a yell that awakened the echoes around, seized the Indian, hard and fast, by the throat. The old man struggled a little at first, but Brady's was the gripe of a lion; holding his tomahawk over the head of his prisoner, he bade him surrender, as he valued his life. The dog behaved very civilly; he merely growled a little. Phouts came up and they tied their prisoner. On examining the camp they found nothing of value, except some powder and lead, which they threw into the river. When the Indian learned that he was to be taken to Pittsburg, and would be kindly treated, he showed them a canoe, which they stepped into with their prisoner and his dog, and were soon afloat on the smooth bosom of the Allegheny.

They paddled swiftly along for the purpose of reaching the mouth of the run on, which they had encamped coming up; for Brady had left his wiping rod there. It was late when they got to the creek's mouth. They landed, made a fire, and all laid down to sleep.

As soon as day light appeared, the Captain started to

where their jerk was hanging; leaving Phouts in charge of the prisoner and his canoe. He had not left the camp long, till the Indian complained to Phouts that the cords upon his wrist hurt him. He had probably discovered that, in Phout's composition, there was a much larger proportion of kindness than of fear. The Dutchman at once took off the cords, and the Indian was, or pretended to be very grateful.

Phouts was busied with something else in a minute and had left his gun standing by a tree. The moment the Indian saw that the eye of the other was not upon him, he sprang to the tree; seized the gun, and the first Phouts knew was, that it was cocked, and at his breast, whereupon he let out a most magnificent roar and jumped at the Indian. But the trigger was pulled, and the bullet whistled past him, taking with it a part of his shot pouch belt. One stroke of the Dutchman's tomahawk settled the Indian forever, and nearly severed the head from his body.

Brady heard the report of the rifle, and the yell of Phouts; and supposing all was not right, ran instantly to the spot; where he found the latter sitting on the body of the Indian, examining the rent in his shot pouch belt. "In the name of Heaven," said Brady, "what have you done? 'Yust look, Captan," said the fearless Dutchman, "was dis d—d black b—h vas apout,"—holding up to view the hole his belt. He then related what has been stated with respect to his untying the Indian, and the attempt of the latter to kill him. They then took off the scalp of the Indian, got their canoe, took in the Indian's dog, and returned to Pittsburg, the fourth day after their departure.

The Captain related to the General what he had seen, and gave it as his opinion that the Indians, whose camp he had discovered, were about making an attack on the Susquehanna settlement. The General was of the same opinion, and was much affected by the information; for he had just made a requisition upon that country for men, and had been expecting them on, every day. He now feared that, the Indians would either draw them into an ambuscade, and cut them off; or fall upon their families, rendered defenceless by their absence.

KISKEMINETAS.

NO. X.

The injuries inflicted on the Indians by the troops under General Broadhead quieted the country for some time; he kept spies out, however, for the purpose of watching their motions, and guarding against sudden attacks on the settlements. One of these parties under the command of Captain Brady, had the French creek country assigned as their field of duty.

The Captain had reached the waters of Slippery rock, a branch of Beaver, without seeing signs of Indians; here, however, he came on an Indian trail in the evening, which he followed till dark without overtaking the Indians. The next morning he renewed the pursuit and overtook them while they were engaged at their morning meal.

Unfortunately for him, another party of Indians were in his rear; they had fallen upon his trail, and pursued him, doubtless, with as much ardour as his pursuit had been characterized by, and at the moment he fired upon the Indians in his front, he was, in turn, fired upon by those in his rear. He was now between two fires, and vastly outnumbered. Two of his men fell, his tomahawk was shot from his side, and the battle yell was given by the party in his rear, and loudly returned and repeated by those in his front.

There was no time for hesitation, no safety in delay, no chance of successful defence in their present position; the brave Captain and his rangers had to flee before their enemies who pressed on their flying footsteps with no lagging speed.

Brady ran towards the creek. He was known by many, if not all of them, and many and deep were the

scores to be settled between him and them. They knew the country well; he did not, and from his running towards the creek, they were certain of taking him prisoner. The creek was, for a long distance above and below the point he was approaching, washed in its channel to a great depth. In the certain expectation of catching him there, the private soldiers of his party were disregarded, and throwing down their guns, and drawing their tomahawks, all pressed forward to seize their victim.

Quick of eye, fearless of heart, and determined never to be a captive to the Indians, Brady comprehended their object and his only chance of escape, the moment he saw the creek; and by one mighty effort of courage and activity, defeated the one and effected the other. He sprang across the abyss of waters, and stood rifle in hand on the opposite bank, in safety. "As quick as lightning" says my informant, his rifle was primed, for it was his invariable practice in loading to prime first; the next minute the powder horn was at the gun's muzzle, when as he was in this act, a large Indian who had been foremost in pursuit came to the opposite bank, and with the manliness of a generous foe, who scorns to undervalue the qualities of an enemy, said in a loud voice, and tolerable English, "Blady make good jump."

It may indeed be doubted whether the compliment was uttered in derision, for the moment he had said so he took to his heels, and as if fearful of the return it might merit, ran as crooked as a fence worm; sometimes leaping high, at others suddenly squatting down, he appeared no way certain that Brady would not answer from the lips of his rifle, but the rifle was not yet loaded.

The Captain was at the place afterwards, and ascertained that his leap was about twenty-three feet, and that the water was twenty feet deep.

Brady's next effort was to gather up his men; they had a place designated at which to meet, in case they should happen to be separated; and thither he went, and found the other three there. They immediately commenced their homeward march and returned to Pittsburg about half defeated. Three Indians had been seen to fall from the fire they gave them at breakfast.

KISKEMINETAS.

Correspondence of the New York Advocate and Journal.
MANUFACTURES, &c.

BROWNSVILLE, Fayette co. ?
Penn. June, 1832. }

DEAR SIRS—In my letter from Connellsville, I accidentally omitted to mention a furnace, only three miles from town, belonging to Wm. L. Miller. He employs forty hands, and manufactures four hundred and fifty tons, half of which is probably in castings. Thomas Gregg, of Connellsville, has invented and recently obtained a patent for a new constructed furnace for blasting and smelting iron. It promises much to the advantage of those engaged in such vocations. It is twelve miles from Connellsville to Uniontown, the residence of the Hon. Andrew Stewart, the representative in Congress of this district, and one of the most zealous as well as one of the ablest advocates of the protective system in that body. Indeed, all who are benefited by, or interested in the great Cumberland road, owe Mr. Stewart a debt of gratitude for the untiring industry, and able advocacy with which he has obtained a law to repair this great high way.

Uniontown is the seat of justice for the county of Fayette, and contains about fourteen hundred inhabitants, a Court House and Jail, and four places of worship, viz. one Presbyterian, one Methodist Episcopal, one Methodist Protestant, and one Baptist. Madison College is located here, under the care and direction of the Methodist Episcopal church. There are no manu-

factories in the town or the immediate vicinity, but the county is very largely interested in a variety, and of vast magnitude; some of which I have already enumerated in a former letter, and others are herewith sent. From Uniontown to Brownsville, on the great Cumberland road, it is twelve miles. It is situate on the east side of the Monongahela, at the foot of extensive hills, and before the revolution was called "Redstone Old Fort."

The source of the Monongahela is in Virginia, one hundred miles south westerly. It is navigable for steam boats to Morgantown, fifty miles above, and unites with the Allegheny at Pittsburg, sixty miles below, where the confluence of the two rivers form the Ohio.

Brownsville is admirably situated for manufacturing purposes—more especially for articles which require large quantities of fuel.

The "Enterprize Cotton Factory" belongs to H. Stewart & Co. It is a stone building of five stories, and contains fourteen hundred spindles, to be increased to two thousand in the fall. They employ forty hands, and consume at the present rate of consumption, ninety thousand pounds a year. They make yarns from No. 5 to 20, and use steam power. Harvey Chaffee, agent and superintendent.

John Troph manufactures machine cards. It is a small factory, and but few hands are employed.

Cutherton, Cock and Rowe, are steam engine builders. They employ rising of thirty hands, and work up near three hundred tons of iron. They make about twelve engines a year.

Coffin & Miller, are steamboat builders, and keep constantly employed from twenty to thirty hands, besides those employed as joiners, blacksmiths, &c. They build from six to seven a year. The price is from twenty-one to twenty-five dollars a ton, varying according to the size.

Nathan Smith is a steamboat builder. He employs ten hands. There are two other yards where steamboat building is regularly carried on. There are five boats now on the stocks being built. There is no place in the western country of the same reputation, for good and durable boats, as Brownsville. The oak of the Monongahela is more enduring than that found on the other streams.

Kupps & Carter, are now erecting extensive premises of stone and frame, for manufacturing paper of all kinds. They will use steam power, and give employment to from fifty to sixty hands.

N. & P. Swearer, manufacture window glass and green hollow ware. They employ about thirty hands, and make four thousand five hundred boxes of one hundred feet. The quantity manufactured by them is worth twenty thousand dollars a year.

The "Brownsville Glass Factory" is owned and carried on by Edward & Wm. Campbell. They give employment to thirty hands, and manufacture rising of four thousand boxes of window glass, besides green hollow ware.

The "Redstone Glass Factory," one mile below the town at the mouth of a creek of the same name, is owned and carried on by J. L. Bowman. He has fifty acres of coal land adjoining his glass works. He employs about thirty hands, and manufactures, besides green hollow ware, above four thousand boxes of window glass.

John Snowden, jun. makes steam engines. He gives employment to between thirty-five and forty hands, and works up near three hundred tons of iron a year. John Hubertson is the agent and superintendent.

The Brownsville brewery is owned by James Miller, who brews something more than six hundred barrels of beer, porter and ale, in a year. Just below, and adjoining the town, Arthur Palmer has iron works, where he uses six hundred tons of pig iron. The works are capable of using fifteen hundred tons. He employs twenty-one hands, and makes every description of tire,

bolts and bars. The coal pit from which he gets supply, is within twenty feet of the works.

Mr. Palmer had a hand in manufacturing the first bar of iron that was made west of the mountains, and is now the owner, and has in use the roller and housings that were then used.

Four miles from Brownsville, upon the Red Stone creek, Jonathan Sharpless has a two vat paper mill, where he manufactures every description of printing and writing paper.

I see nothing to prevent Brownsville from retaining the high reputation it has acquired in steam-boat building, and steam engines; indeed there are few places, if any, that possess as many advantages for other works. The town has twenty-five thousand inhabitants, five places of public worship, viz. one Episcopal, two Methodist, one Quaker, and one Catholic, and a bank of unquestionable credit.

There is a bridge now being built over the Monongahela, on stone piers, six hundred and sixty feet long, besides the abutments.

From the United States Gazette.

BIOGRAPHY OF GOV. HIESTER.

Circumstances put me in possession of many facts in relation to the life of the late GENERAL JOSEPH HIESTER, which induce a belief that their publication, more especially those which relate to his conduct in the war of independence would be acceptable to a people who have in truth delighted to do him honor while he remained amongst them. I think the facts cannot fail to imbue our population with the same sound principles and zealous feelings of patriotism which at an early period and throughout a long and unostentatious but useful and honorable life animated the deceased. No man knows how soon the day may come, when his services may be required by his country, and he may be called upon to make sacrifices of feeling and interest to contribute his mite towards her freedom and happiness. Our political horizon is not cloudless. There are floating dark spots in the south, which, though now no larger than a man's shield, may, by the breath of faction, be blown together and form a dark mass, which shall overshadow the Union. In such times it behoves every citizen to examine the great questions which agitate the Union, and make up his mind to adopt that course of conduct which patriotism and honor shall make out. The early, manly, and disinterested course of devotion to their country's welfare, which distinguished the lives of many of our citizens, will now well bear to be reviewed not only to do honor to them and their memories, but to invite us to emulate their virtues.

It was in the twenty-third or twenty-fourth year of his age that General Joseph Hiestler first rallied under the standard of his country, and took up arms in defence of her independence. It was a gloomy period, at which many hearts, that had beaten high, were sickened and sad in the bosoms of those who now had melancholy forebodings of the issue of the contest in which they had cheerfully embarked; at a time when the great, the good, the peerless Washington had much cause to complain of the want of men and means to meet the enemies of his country.

It was late in the year 1775, or early in 1776, that Joseph Hiestler, then a vigorous, powerful, and influential young man, called together, by beat of drum, his fellow townsmen of Reading, Pennsylvania, to take into consideration the alarming state and gloomy prospects of their country. Reading was then an inconsiderable town with a small population. Having convened about twenty-five or thirty, he explained to them the necessity there was that they also should be up and doing in the cause of their common country. He stated that their beloved General was then believed to be in a most perilous situation, in New Jersey; that his friends and fellow-soldiers were but few, while his foes and the

foes of America were thickening and multiplying on every side. Having so far as in his power, embarked the sympathies and roused the patriotism of his hearers he expressed his anxious desire to raise a company of volunteers, and march to the assistance of Washington. He was heard with attention and respect, and his proposition was kindly received. He then laid \$40 on the drum head and said, "I will give this sum, as a bounty, and the appointment of a sergeant, to the first man who will subscribe the articles of association to form a volunteer company to march forthwith and join the Commander-in-chief; and, I also pledge myself, said he, to furnish the company with blankets and necessary funds for their equipment and on the march." This promise he honorably and faithfully fulfilled. After our young Captain had thus addressed his neighbours, they consulted together, and Mathias Babb stepped forward from amongst them, signed the articles and took the money from the drum head. This example, and further advancements of smaller sums of money, induced twenty men, on that evening, to subscribe to the articles of association. Notices and invitations were sent through the neighbourhood; other meetings were held, and in ten days from the first meeting, Captain Hiestler had eighty men enrolled. They were promptly organized and ready to march to join the Commander-in-chief.

This company and other troops were, at that time, enlisted and organized under the legislature or the executive council of Pennsylvania, I do not recollect which, for the purpose of forming a disposable force called the Flying Camp. The success which was consequent upon Capt. Hiestler's efforts to raise a volunteer company, led to the determination to raise a battalion or regiment. It was early ascertained, that the liberality and popularity of Capt. Hiestler, would secure him the highest office in the troops, about to be raised. This state of public opinion could not be mistaken or misunderstood, and Capt. Hiestler was generally regarded as the future commander of the troops about to be raised. At this point of time, Mr. Haller, also a citizen of Reading, called upon Mr. Hiestler and expressed strong desire to join the army, but on condition that he, Mr. Hiestler, would relinquish in his, Mr. Haller's favor all claims to the command.

Mr. Haller frankly admitted that he was not disposed to go, unless elected Colonel, and that he well knew he could not attain that rank in any other way, than through the resignation and good offices of Capt. Hiestler. Mr. Hiestler heard with patient attention, all that was argued and suggested by Mr. Haller, and in answer said: The office you seek must be the gift of our fellow soldiers, but I do assure you I am not anxious for command or distinction, further than they may enable me the more effectually to serve our country. I will willingly yield all claim, rather than that our country shall not have your services. The declaration thus made, was followed up by Capt. Hiestler, who freely conversing with the troops, and declining to be a candidate for the office claimed, used his influence in favor of Mr. Haller. The facility with which Capt. Hiestler consented to the wishes of Mr. Haller, and a reliance upon the pure motives which had induced him thus to yield rank and precedence to another, was the cause of a new application of a similar nature. Mr. Edward Burd was desirous to obtain the rank of Major, yet was satisfied how hopeless would be any opposition he could make to the election of Capt. Hiestler, whose promotion to that rank was the more anxiously desired by the men, from the public spirited and handsome manner in which he had declined the Colonelcy, and succeeded in persuading the men to elect another. The feelings thus every where manifested, did not, however, deter Mr. Burd, from attempting to attain the station which he ardently desired. He waited on Capt. Hiestler, laid before him his wishes, stated his knowledge of public opinion, his belief that he could be of advantage to the public service, and his anxiety that Capt. Hiestler would forego

his own promotion, and assist him, Burd, to the rank he sought. Capt. Hiester unhesitatingly assented to the request of Mr. Burd; he addressed his fellow soldiers, assured them how satisfied he was to continue to serve as Captain, and even declared a willingness to serve in the rank, if by such service he could better serve their common country. This address had the desired effect, the officers were elected as he wished, and Capt. Hiester and his company marched from Reading for New Jersey.

On their arrival at Elizabethtown, they learned that General Washington had moved with his forces to Long Island. Lord Sterling had been sent into Jersey to expedite the march of the American troops. On communicating this information to the companies commanded by Capt. Hiester and Capt. Graul, Capt. Graul's men, and some of Capt. Hiester's declared their determination to march no further. They declared that they could not have been compelled to leave their native state, that they had already passed into a neighboring state, and that it was unreasonable to expect that they should advance further. This was a critical and painful state of affairs. What was to be done? What could be done, to induce the men to go forward? They were drawn up in a compact body, and Capt. Hiester addressed them in such honest, suitable, and impassioned language, that they warmed as he warmed, and they soon felt as he felt, and their hearts beat in unison with his. One who was present on that trying occasion, said to me, I wish to God, I could tell you what the captain said, and how the men looked and felt; you have marched thus far, said he, resolved to fight your country's foes, and defend your homes and families, and will you now prove cowards, and desert your country when your country most wants your help? I would be ashamed to return home with you! I will go forward, yes, if I go by myself. I will go and join Gen. Washington as a volunteer, as a private; if you will not go, I will go alone, but surely, said he, you will not turn your backs upon the enemy, and leave your country at their mercy. I will try you once again—Fall in!—Fall in to your ranks, men, and those who are ready to fight for freedom and America, will, when the drum beats, and the word is given, march to join George Washington. The men fell in; they shouldered their muskets; the drums were beat, and on the word "march," the whole line, except three men, moved forward. Those three soon sprang into the ranks, three cheers were given, and they were forthwith on their march to Long Island. On their arrival at Long Island, they came frequently in hostile contact with the enemy; some were killed and some were wounded; at length the British army having concentrated, the American troops generally, were captured: how very ill they were used, and how severely they were treated is of historical record, to the dishonor of the British name. Capt. Hiester, with many of the American officers, was confined for a long time on board the prison ship Jersey. The cruelties inflicted, and the sufferings and the privations of the prisoners, will long be remembered and felt. From the prison ship, Capt. Hiester was taken and cast into prison in New York, where the scarcity of food and the general ill treatment of the Americans, was scarcely a remove better than they had experienced on board the Jersey. Capt. Hiester was attacked with a slow fever, and became so feeble and emaciated that he was reduced to the painful necessity of passing up and down stairs on his hands and feet. After some months confinement, his exchange was effected, and he was liberated after having been plundered of his stores, money, and clothing. After his liberation he returned to Reading, where having recovered his strength, and made all necessary arrangements, he again joined the army near Germantown. In a skirmish, with an advanced company of the enemy's horse, his head was slightly grazed by a bullet. He continued in the army till the close of the war, after which he returned to the bosom of his family. The popularity, deserv-

edly acquired by Gen. Hiester, by his public spirit and devotion to his country during the revolutionary war he never lost; in all the revolutions of party, his neighbors and those all around him, who had the best opportunities of knowing his private worth, and good qualities, continued firmly attached to him.

He was, soon after the war, elected to the legislature of Pennsylvania, where he, for many years, honorably and faithfully represented and served his constituents. He was elected with a host of good men, and of sound understandings to the convention, which, after the formation of the Federal Constitution, were assembled to frame a constitution for Pennsylvania, and they did frame the very excellent form of government under which we have so long prospered as a state, and lived happily as citizens of the Union. Under that constitution to which he was zealously attached, he served many years in the General Assembly of Pennsylvania. He has frequently been chosen a member of the College of Electors of President and Vice President of the United States. He was an Elector, at the time John Adams was chosen President, and Thos. Jefferson, Vice President. He had the further honor of serving his country in the great Council of the Nation for fourteen years, and after having declined a re-election to Congress, he acceded to the solicitation of his friends, became a candidate for the office of Governor of Pennsylvania, and was elected. It is a fact well known to the political and personal friends of Gen. Hiester, that he was reluctantly induced to become a candidate for the office of Governor, and that he yielded his consent upon the express and well-understood condition, that he would serve but one period. It is equally well known, that at the end of that period of service, he resolutely refused again to permit the use of his name, although urged by partisans and by many friends, solicited to be a candidate, at the expiration of the three years he had consented to serve as Governor. He returned to the bosom of his family, still residing in the borough of Reading, where surrounded by friends and neighbors, by whom he was greatly esteemed and respected, he lived happily, and descended to his grave full of years and honor. He died on the 10th June, 1832, in the 80th year of his age. He was buried in the burial ground of the German Reformed church of Reading, on the 13th of June—his remains were followed to the grave by a numerous concourse of mourning relations and fellow citizens. The profound attendance of the military, and other demonstrations of respect and attachment, all of which were promptly tendered, were respectfully declined, and his well attended but unostentatious funeral was in perfect keeping with the truly republican simplicity which had marked the whole course of his long and useful life.

B.

BANK OF THE UNITED STATES.

MESSAGE FROM THE

PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES,

Returning the Bank Bill, with his Objections, &c.

TO THE SENATE:

The bill to "modify and continue" the act entitled "an act to incorporate the subscribers to the Bank of the United States," was presented to me on the 4th of July inst. Having considered it with that solemn regard to the principles of the constitution which the day was calculated to inspire, and come to the conclusion that it ought not to become a law, I herewith return it to the Senate, in which it originated, with my objections.

A Bank of the United States, is, in many respects, convenient for the government and useful to the people. Entertaining this opinion, and deeply impressed with the belief, that some of the powers and privileges possessed by the existing bank are unauthorised by the

constitution, subversive of the rights of the states, and dangerous to the liberties of the people, I felt it my duty, at an early period of my administration, to call the attention of Congress to the practicability of organizing an institution combining all its advantages, and obviating these objections. I sincerely regret that, in the act before me, I can perceive none of those modifications of the bank charter, which are necessary, in my opinion, to make it compatible with justice, with sound policy, or with the constitution of our country.

The present corporate body, denominated the president, directors and company of the Bank of the United States, will have existed, at the time this act is intended to take effect, twenty years. It enjoys an exclusive privilege of banking under the authority of the general government, a monopoly of its favor and support, and, as a necessary consequence, almost a monopoly of the foreign and domestic exchange. The powers, privileges and favors bestowed upon it, in the original charter, by increasing the value of the stock far above its par value, operated as a gratuity of many millions to the stockholders.

An apology may be found for the failure to guard against this result, in the consideration that the effect of the original act of incorporation could not be certainly foreseen at the time of its passage. The act before me proposes another gratuity to the holders of the same stock, and, in many cases, to the same men, of at least seven millions more. This donation finds no apology in any uncertainty as to the effect of the act. On all hands, it is conceded that its passage will increase at least, twenty or thirty per cent. more, the market price of the stock, subject to the payment of the annuity of \$200,000 per year, secured by the act; thus adding, in a moment, one fourth to its par value. It is not our citizens only who are to receive the bounty of our government. More than eight millions of the stock of this bank, are held by foreigners. By this act, the American republic proposes virtually, to make them a present of some millions of dollars. For these gratuities to foreigners, and to some of our own opulent citizens, the act secures no equivalent whatever. They are the certain gains of the present stockholders under the operation of this act, after making full allowance for the payment of the bonus.

Every monopoly, and all exclusive privileges, are granted at the expense of the public, which ought to receive a fair equivalent. The many millions which this act proposes to bestow on the stockholders of the existing bank, must come, directly or indirectly, out of the earnings of the American people. It is due to them, therefore, if their government sell monopolies and exclusive privileges, that they should at least exact for them as much as they are worth in open market. The value of the monopoly in this case may be correctly ascertained. The twenty-eight millions of stock would probably be at an advance of fifty per cent. and command in market, at least, forty-two millions of dollars, subject to the payment of the present bonus. The present value of the monopoly, therefore, is seventeen millions of dollars, and this the act proposes to sell for three millions, payable in fifteen annual instalments of \$200,000 each.

It is not conceivable how the present stockholders can have any claim to the special favor of the government. The present corporation has enjoyed its monopoly during the period stipulated in the original contract. If we must have such a corporation, why should not the government sell out the whole stock, and thus secure to the people the full market value of the privileges granted? Why should not Congress create and sell twenty-eight millions of stock, incorporating the purchasers with all the powers and privileges secured in this act, and putting the premium upon the sales into the treasury?

But this act does not permit competition in the purchase of this monopoly. It seems to be predicated on

the erroneous idea, that the present stockholders have a prospective right, not only to the favor, but to the bounty of government. It appears that more than a fourth part of the stock is held by foreigners, and the residue is held by a few hundreds of our own citizens, chiefly of the richest class: for their benefit does this act exclude the whole American people from competition in the purchase of this monopoly, and dispose of it for many millions less than it is worth. This seems the less excusable, because some of our own citizens, not now stockholders, petitioned that the door of competition might be opened, and offered to take a charter on terms much more favorable to the government and country.

But this proposition, although made by men whose aggregate wealth is believed to be equal to all the private stock in the existing bank, has been set aside, and the bounty of our government is proposed to be again bestowed on the few who have been fortunate enough to secure the stock, and, at this moment, wield the power of the existing institution. I cannot perceive the justice or policy of this course. If our government must sell monopolies, it would seem to be its duty to take nothing less than their full value; and if gratuities must be made, once in fifteen or twenty years, let them not be bestowed on the subjects of a foreign government, nor upon a designated and favored class of men in our own country. It is but justice and good policy, as far as the nature of the case will admit, to confine our favors to our fellow citizens, and let each in his turn enjoy an opportunity to profit by our bounty. In the bearings of the act before me upon these points, I find ample reasons why it should not become a law.

It has been urged as an argument in favor of re-chartering the present bank, that the calling in its loans will produce great embarrassment and distress. The time allowed to close its concerns, is ample, and if it has been well managed, its pressure will be light, and heavy only in case its management has been bad. If, therefore, it shall produce a distress, the fault will be its own; and it would furnish a reason against renewing a power which has been so obviously abused. But, will there ever be a time when this reason will be less powerful? To acknowledge its force, is to admit that the bank ought to be perpetual, and as a consequence, the present stockholders, and those inheriting their rights, as successors, be established a privileged order, clothed both with great political power, and enjoying immense pecuniary advantages from their connexion with the government.

The modifications of the existing charter, proposed by this act, are not such, in my view, as make it consistent with the rights of the states or the liberties of the people. The qualification of the right of the bank to hold real estate, the limitation of its power to establish branches, and the power reserved to Congress to forbid the circulation of small notes, are restrictions comparatively of little value or importance. All the objectionable principles of the existing corporation, and most of its odious features, are retained without alleviation.

The fourth section provides "that the notes or bills of the said corporation, although the same be on the faces thereof, respectively made payable at one place only, shall, nevertheless, be received by the said corporation at the bank, or at any of the offices of the discount and deposit thereof, if intended in liquidation or payment of any balance or balances, due said corporation, or to such office of discount and deposit from any other incorporated bank." This provision secures to the state banks, a legal privilege in the Bank of the United States, which is withheld from all private citizens. If a state bank in Philadelphia, owe the Bank of the United States, and have notes issued by the St. Louis Branch, it can pay the debt with those notes; but if a merchant, mechanic, or other private citizen, be in like circumstances, he cannot by law pay his debt with those notes, but must sell them at a discount, or send them to St.

Louis to be cashed. This boon conceded to the state banks, though not unjust in itself, is most odious, because it does not measure out equal justice to the high and the low, the rich and the poor.

To the extent of its practical effect, it is a bond of union among the banking establishments of the nation, erecting them into an interest separate from that of the people, and its necessary tendency is to unite the Bank of the United States, and the state banks in any measure which may be thought conducive to their common interest.

The ninth section of the act recognizes principles of worse tendency than any provision of the present charter.

It enacts "that the cashier of the bank shall annually report to the secretary of the treasury, the names of all stockholders who are not resident citizens of the United States, and on the application of the treasurer of any state, shall make out and transmit to such treasurer, a list of stockholders residing in, or citizens of such state, with the amount of stock owned by each." Although this provision, taken in connexion with a decision of the Supreme Court, surrenders by its silence, the right of the states to tax the banking institutions created by this corporation, under the name of branches, throughout the Union,—it is evidently intended to be construed as a concession of their right to tax that portion of the stock which may be held by their own citizens and residents. In this light, if the act becomes a law, it will be understood by the states, who will probably, proceed to levy a tax equal to that paid upon the stock of banks incorporated by themselves. In some states, that tax is now one per cent. either on the capital or on the shares, and that may be assumed as the amount which all citizens or resident stockholders would be taxed under the operation of this act. And it is only the stock held in the states, and not that employed within them, which would be subject to taxation; and as the names of foreign stockholders are not to be reported to the treasurers of the states, it is obvious that the stock held by them will be exempt from this burden. Their annual profits will, therefore, be one per cent. more than the citizen stockholders, and as the annual dividends of the bank, may be safely estimated at seven per cent. the stock will be worth ten or fifteen per cent. more to foreigners, than to citizens of the United States. To appreciate the effects which this state of things will produce, we must take a brief review of the operations and present condition of the Bank of the United States.

By documents submitted to Congress at the present session, it appears that on the 1st of January, 1832, of the 28 millions of private stock in the corporation, \$8,405,500 were held by foreigners, mostly of Great Britain. The amount of stock held in the nine western and southwestern states, is \$140,200; and in the four southern states, is \$5,623,100; and in the middle and eastern states, is about \$13,522,000. The profits of the bank in 1831, as shown in a statement to Congress, were about \$3,455,598; of this there accrued in the nine western states, about \$1,640,048; in the four southern states, about \$352,507; and in the middle and eastern states, about \$1,463,041. As little stock is held in the west, it is obvious that the debt of the people, in that section, to the bank, is principally a debt to the eastern and foreign stockholders; that the interest they pay upon it, is carried into the eastern states, and into Europe; and that it is a burden upon their industry, and a drain of their currency, which no country can bear without inconvenience and occasional distress. To meet this burden, and equalize the exchange operations of the bank, the amount of specie drawn from these states through its branches, within the last two years, as shown by its official reports, was about \$6,000,000. More than half a million of this amount does not stop in the eastern states, but passes on to Europe, to pay the dividends of the foreign stockholders. In the principle of taxation recognized by this act, the western states find no adequate compensation for this perpetual burden on their

industry, and drain of their currency. The Branch Bank at Mobile made, last year, \$95,140; yet, under the provisions of this act, the state of Alabama can raise no revenue from these profitable operations, because not a share of the stock is held by any of her citizens. Mississippi and Missouri, are in the same condition, in relation to the branches at Natchez and St. Louis; and such in a greater or less degree, is the condition of every western state.

The tendency of the plan of taxation which this act proposes, will be to place the whole United States in the same relation to foreign countries, which the western states now bear to the eastern. When by a tax on resident stockholders, the stock of this bank is made worth ten or fifteen per cent. more to foreigners than to residents, most of it will inevitably leave the country.

Thus will this provision, in its practical effect, deprive the eastern, as well as the southern and western states, of the means of raising a revenue from the extension of business, and great profits of this institution. It will make the American people debtors to aliens, in nearly the whole amount due to this bank, and send across the Atlantic, from two to five millions of specie every year, to pay the bank dividends.

In another of its bearings, this provision is fraught with danger. Of the twenty-five directors of this bank, five are chosen by the government, and twenty by the citizen stockholders. From all voice in these elections, the foreign stockholders are excluded by the charter. In proportion, therefore, as the stock is transferred to foreign holders, the extent of suffrage in the choice of directors is curtailed. Already, is almost a third of the stock in foreign hands, and not represented in elections. It is constantly passing out of the country, and this act will accelerate its departure. The entire control of the institution would necessarily fall into the hands of the few citizen stockholders, and the ease with which the object would be accomplished, would be a temptation to designing men to secure that control in their own hands, by monopolizing the remaining stock. There is danger that a president and directors would then be able to elect themselves, from year to year, and without responsibility or control, manage the whole concerns of the bank during the existence of its charter. It is easy to conceive, that great evils to our country and its institutions, might flow from such a concentration of power in the hands of a few men irresponsible to the people.

Is there no danger to our liberty and independence in a bank, that in its nature, has so little to bind it to our country? The president of the bank has told us, that most of the state banks exist by its forbearance. Should its influence become concentrated, as it may, under the operation of such an act as this, in the hands of a self-elected directory, whose interests are identified with those of the foreign stockholder, will there not be cause to tremble for the purity of our elections in peace, and for the independence of our country in war? Their power would be great whenever they might choose to exert it; but if this monopoly were regularly renewed every fifteen or twenty years, on terms proposed by themselves, they might seldom, in peace, put forth their strength to influence elections, or control the affairs of the nation. But, if any private citizen, or public functionary should interpose to curtail its powers or prevent a renewal of its privileges, it cannot be doubted that he would be made to feel its influence.

Should the stock of the bank principally pass into the hands of the subjects of a foreign country, and we should unfortunately become involved in a war with that country, what would be our condition? Of the course which would be pursued by a bank almost wholly owned by the subjects of a foreign power, and managed by those whose interests, if not affections, would run in the same direction, there can be no doubt. All its operations within, would be in aid of the hostile fleets and armies without; controlling our currency; receiving our

public moneys, and holding thousands of our citizens in dependence, it would be more formidable and dangerous than the naval and military power of the enemy.

If we must have a bank with private stockholders, every consideration of sound policy, and every impulse of American feeling, admonishes that it should be *purely American*. Its stockholders should be composed exclusively of our own citizens, who, at least, ought to be friendly to our government, and willing to support it in times of difficulty and danger. So abundant is domestic capital, that competition, in subscribing for the stock of local banks, has recently led almost to riots. To a bank, exclusively of American stockholders, possessing the powers and privileges granted by this act, subscriptions for two hundred millions of dollars, could be readily obtained. Instead of sending abroad the stock of the bank, in which the government must deposit its funds, and on which it must rely to sustain its credit in times of emergency, it would rather seem to be expedient to prohibit its sale to aliens under penalty of absolute forfeiture.

It is maintained by the advocates of the bank that its constitutionality in all its features ought to be considered as settled by precedent, and by the decision of the supreme court. To this conclusion, I cannot assent. Mere precedent is a dangerous source of authority, and should not be regarded as deciding questions of constitutional power, except where the acquiescence of the people and the states can be considered as well settled. So far from this being the case on this subject, an argument against the bank might be based on precedent. One congress in 1791 decided in favour of a bank; another in 1811 decided against it. One congress in 1815, decided against a bank, another in 1816 decided in its favor. Prior to the present congress, therefore, the precedents drawn from that source were equal. If we resort to the states, the expressions of legislative, judicial, and Executive opinions against the bank, have been probably to those in its favor, as four to one. There is nothing in precedent, therefore, which, if its authority were admitted, ought to weigh in favor of the act before me.

If the opinion of the Supreme Court covered the whole ground of this act, it ought not to control the co-ordinate authorities of this government. The Congress, the executive, and the court, must each for itself, be guided by its own opinion of the constitution. Each public officer who takes an oath to support the constitution, swears that he will support it as he understands it, and not as it is understood by others. It is as much the duty of the house of representatives, of the senate, and of the president to decide upon the constitutionality of any bill or resolution which may be presented to them for passage or approval, as it is of the supreme judges when it may be brought before them for judicial decision. The opinion of the Judges has no more authority over Congress than the opinion of Congress has over the Judges, and on that point the president is independent of both. The authority of the Supreme Court must not, therefore, be permitted to control the Congress or the executive when acting in their legislative capacities, but to have only such influence as the force of their reasoning may deserve.

But in the case relied upon, the Supreme Court have not decided that all the features of this corporation are compatible with the constitution. It is true that the court have said that the law incorporating the bank is a constitutional exercise of power by Congress. But, taking into view the whole opinion of the court, and the reasoning by which they have come to that conclusion, I understand them to have decided that, inasmuch as a bank is an appropriate means for carrying into effect the enumerated powers of the general government, therefore, the law incorporating it is in accordance with that provision of the constitution which declares that Congress shall have power "to make all laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying those pow-

ers into execution." Having satisfied themselves, that the word "*necessarily*" in the constitution, means "*needful*," "*requisite*," "*essential*," "*conducive to*," and that "a bank," is a convenient, a useful, and essential instrument in the prosecution of the government's "fiscal operations," they conclude, that to "use one must be within the discretion of Congress," and that "the act to incorporate the Bank of the United States is a law made in pursuance of the constitution;" "but," say they, "where the law is not prohibited, and is really calculated to effect any of the objects entrusted to the government, to undertake here to inquire into the degree of its necessity would be to pass the line which circumscribes the judicial department, and to tread on legislative ground."

The principle here affirmed is, that "the degree of its necessity," involving all the details of a banking institution, is a question exclusively for legislative consideration. A bank is constitutional; but it is the province of the legislature to determine whether this or that particular power, privilege or exemption, is "necessary and proper," to enable the bank to discharge its duty to the government, and, from their decision, there is no appeal to the courts of justice. Under the decision of the Supreme Court, therefore, it is the exclusive province of Congress and the president to decide, whether the particular features of this act are "necessary and proper," in order to enable the bank to perform conveniently and efficiently the public duties assigned to it as a fiscal agent, and therefore constitutional, or *unnecessary and improper*, and therefore unconstitutional.

Without commenting on the general principle affirmed by the Supreme Court, let us examine the details of this act in accordance with the rule of legislative action which they have laid down. It will be found that many of the powers and privileges conferred on it, cannot be supposed necessary for the purpose for which it is proposed to be created, and are not therefore means necessary to attain the end in view, and consequently not justified by the constitution.

The original act of incorporation, section 21, enacts "that no other bank shall be established by any future law of the United States during the continuance of the corporation hereby created, for which the faith of the United States is hereby pledged, provided Congress may renew existing charters for banks within the District of Columbia, not increasing the capital thereof, and may also establish any other bank or banks in said District, with capitals not exceeding in the whole six millions of dollars if they shall deem it expedient." This provision is continued in force, by the act before me, fifteen years from the 3d of March, 1836.

If Congress possessed the power to establish one bank, they had power to establish more than one, if, in their opinion, two or more banks, had been "necessary" to facilitate the execution of the powers delegated to them in the constitution. If they possessed the power to establish a second bank, it was a power derived from the constitution, to be exercised from time to time, and at any time when the interests of the country or the emergencies of the government might make it expedient. It was possessed by one Congress as well as another, and by all Congresses alike, and alike at every session. But the Congress of 1816 has taken it away from their successors for twenty years, and the Congress of 1832 proposes to abolish it for fifteen years more. It cannot be "*necessary*" or "*proper*" for Congress to barter away or divest themselves of any of the powers vested in them by the constitution to be exercised for the public good. It is not "*necessary*" to the efficiency of the bank, nor is it "*proper*" in relation to themselves and their successors. They may *properly* use the discretion vested in them; but they may not limit the discretion of their successors. This restriction on themselves, and grant of monopoly to the bank, is, therefore, unconstitutional.

In another point of view, this provision is a palpable

attempt to amend the constitution by an act of legislation. The constitution declares that the "Congress shall have power to exercise exclusive legislation, in all cases whatsoever," over the District of Columbia. Its constitutional power, therefore, to establish banks in the District of Columbia, and increase their capital at will is unlimited and uncontrollable by any other power than that which gave authority to the constitution. Yet this act declares that Congress shall not increase the capital of existing banks, nor create other banks with capitals exceeding in the whole six millions of dollars. The constitution declares, that Congress *shall* have power to exercise exclusive legislation over this District, "in all cases whatsoever;" and this act declares they *shall not*. Which is the supreme law of the land? This provision cannot be "*necessary*," or "*proper*," or *constitutional*, unless the absurdity be admitted, that whenever it be "*necessary* and *proper*," in the opinion of Congress, they have a right to barter away one portion of the powers vested in them by the constitution as a means of executing the rest.

On two subjects only does the constitution recognize in Congress the power to grant exclusive privileges or monopolies. It declares that "Congress shall have power to promote the progress of science and useful arts, by securing, for limited times, to authors and inventors, the exclusive right of their respective writings and discoveries." Out of this express delegation of power, have grown our laws of patents and copyrights. As the constitution expressly delegates to Congress the power to grant exclusive privileges in these cases as the means of executing the substantive power "to promote the progress of science and useful arts," it is consistent with the fair rules of construction to conclude that such a power was not intended to be granted as a means of accomplishing any other end. On every other subject which comes within the scope of Congressional power, there is an ever-living discretion in the use of proper means which cannot be restricted or abolished without an amendment of the constitution. Every act of Congress, therefore, which attempts by grants of monopolies, or sale of exclusive privileges for a limited time, or a time without limit, to restrict or extinguish its own discretion in the choice of means to execute its delegated powers, is equivalent to a legislative amendment of the constitution, and palpably unconstitutional.

This act authorises and encourages transfers of its stock to foreigners, and grants them an exemption from all state and national taxation. So far from being "*necessary and proper*" that the bank should possess this power to make it a safe and efficient agent of the government in its fiscal operations, it is calculated to convert the Bank of the United States into a foreign bank, to impoverish our people in time of peace, to disseminate a foreign influence through every section of the republic—and in war, to endanger our independence.

The several states reserved the power at the formation of the constitution, to regulate and control titles and transfers of real property, and most if not all of them, have laws disqualifying aliens from acquiring or holding lands within their limits. But this act, in disregard of the undoubted right of the states to prescribe such qualifications, gives to aliens, stockholders in this bank, an interest and title, as members of the corporation, to all the real property it may acquire within any of the states of this Union. This privilege granted to aliens is not "*necessary*," to enable the bank to perform its public duties, nor in any sense "*proper*," because it is vitally subversive of the rights of the states.

The government of the United States have no constitutional power to purchase lands within the states, except "for the erection of forts, magazines, arsenals, dock-yards, and other needful buildings," and even for these objects only "by the consent of the legislature of the state in which the same shall be." By making themselves stockholders in the bank, and granting to the corporation the power to purchase lands for other

purposes, they assume a power not granted in the constitution, and grant to others what they do not themselves possess. It is not *necessary* to the receiving, safe keeping, or transmission of the funds of the government, that the bank should possess this power, and it is not *proper* that Congress should thus enlarge the powers delegated to them in the constitution.

The old bank of the United States possessed a capital of only eleven millions of dollars, which was found fully sufficient to enable it, with despatch and safety, to perform all the functions required of it by the government. The capital of the present bank is thirty-five millions of dollars; at least twenty-four more than experience has proved to be *necessary* to enable a bank to perform its public functions. The public debt which existed during the period of the old bank, and on the establishment of the new, has been nearly paid off, and our revenue will soon be reduced. This increase of capital is, therefore, not for public, but for private purposes.

The government is the only "*proper*," judge where its agents should reside and keep their offices, because it best knows where there presence will be "*necessary*." It cannot, therefore, be "*necessary*" or "*proper*" to authorize the bank to locate branches where it pleases, to perform the public service, without consulting the government, and contrary to its will. The principle laid down by the Supreme Court, concedes, that Congress cannot establish a bank for purposes of private speculation and gain, but only as a means of executing the delegated powers of the general government. By the same principle, a branch bank cannot constitutionally be established for other than public purposes. The power which this act gives to establish two branches in any state without the injunction or request of the government, and for other than public purposes, is not "*necessary*" to the due execution of the powers delegated to Congress.

The bonus which is exacted from the bank is a confession upon the face of the act, that the powers granted by it are greater than are "*necessary*" to its character of a fiscal agent. The government does not tax its officers and agents for the privilege of serving it. The bonus of a million and a half, required by the original charter, and that of three millions proposed by this act, are not exacted for the privilege of giving "the necessary facilities for transferring the public funds from place to place, within the United States, or the territories thereof, and for distributing the same in payment of the public creditors, without charging commission or claiming allowance on account of the difference of exchange" as required by the act of incorporation, but for something more beneficial to the stockholders. The original act declares, that it (the bonus) is granted "in consideration of the exclusive privileges and benefits conferred by this act upon the said bank," and the act before me declares it to be "in consideration of the exclusive benefits and privileges continued by this act to the said corporation for fifteen years as aforesaid." It is, therefore, for "exclusive privileges and benefits" conferred for their own use and emolument, and not for the advantage of the government, that a bonus is exacted. These surplus powers, for which the bank is required to pay, cannot surely be "*necessary*" to make it the fiscal agent of the treasury. If they were, the exaction of a bonus for them would not be "*proper*."

It is maintained by some that the bank is a means of executing the constitutional power "to coin money and regulate the value thereof." Congress have established a mint to coin money, and passed laws to regulate the value thereof. The money so coined, with its value so regulated, and such foreign coins as Congress may adopt, are the only currency known to the constitution. But if they have other power to regulate the currency, it was conferred to be exercised by themselves and not to be transferred to a corporation. If the bank be established for that purpose, with a charter unalterable,

without its consent, Congress have parted with their power for a term of years, during which the constitution is a dead letter. It is neither necessary nor proper to transfer its legislative powers to such a bank, and therefore unconstitutional.

By its silence, considered in connexion with the decision of the Supreme Court in the case of *McCulloch* against the state of Maryland, this act takes from the states the power to tax a portion of the banking business carried on within their limits, in subversion of one of the strongest barriers which secured them against federal encroachments. Banking, like farming, manufacturing, or any other occupation or profession, is a business, the right to follow which is not originally derived from the laws. Every citizen and every company of citizens in all of our states, possessed the right until the state legislatures deemed it good policy to prohibit private banking by law. If the prohibitory state laws were now repealed, every citizen would again possess the right. The state banks are a qualified restoration of the right which has been taken away by the laws against banking, guarded by such provisions and limitations as in the opinion of the state legislatures, the public interest requires. These corporations, unless there be an exemption in their charter, are, like private bankers and banking companies, subject to state taxation. The manner in which these taxes shall be laid depends wholly on legislative discretion. It may be upon the bank, upon the stock, upon the profits, or in any other mode which the sovereign power shall will.

Upon the formation of the constitution, the states granted their taxing power with peculiar jealousy,—they surrendered it only as it regards imports and exports. In relation to every other object within their jurisdiction, whether persons, property, business, or profession, it was secured in as ample a manner as it was before possessed. All persons, though United States' officers, are liable to a poll tax by the states within which they reside; the lands of the United States are liable to the usual land tax, except in the new states, from whom agreements that they will not tax unsold lands, are exacted when they are admitted into the Union; horses, wagons, any beasts or vehicles, tools or property, belonging to private citizens, though employed in the service of the United States, are subject to state taxation. Every private business, whether carried on by an officer of the general government or not, whether it be mixed with public concerns or not, even if it be carried on by the government of the United States itself, separately, or in partnership, falls within the scope of the taxing power of the state. Nothing comes more fully within it than banks and the business of banking, by whomsoever instituted and carried on. Over this whole subject matter, it is just as absolute, unlimited and uncontrollable as if the constitution had never been adopted, because in the formation of that instrument, it was reserved without qualification.

The principle is conceded, that the states cannot rightfully tax the operations of the General Government. They cannot tax the money of the Government deposited in the State Banks, nor the agency of those Banks in remitting it; but will any man maintain that their mere selection to perform this public service for the General Government would exempt the state banks and their ordinary business from state taxation? Had the United States, instead of establishing a Bank at Philadelphia, employed a private Banker to keep and transmit their funds, would it have deprived Pennsylvania of the right to tax his Bank and his usual banking operations? It will not be pretended. Upon what principle, then, are the banking establishments of the Bank of the United States and their usual banking operations, to be exempted from taxation. It is not their public agency or the deposits of the government which the states claim a right to tax, but their banks and their banking powers, instituted and exercised, within state jurisdiction for their private emolument—those powers

and privileges for which they pay a bonus and which the states tax in their own banks. The exercise of these powers within a state, no matter by whom, or under what authority, whether by private citizens in their original right, by corporate bodies created by the states, by foreigners or the agents of foreign governments located within their limits, forms a legitimate object of state taxation. From this, and like sources, from the persons, property, and business, that are found residing, located, or carried on under their jurisdiction, must the states since the surrender of the right to raise a revenue from imports and exports, draw all the money necessary for the support of their governments and the maintenance of their independence. There is no more appropriate subject of taxation than banks, banking and bank stocks, and none to which the states ought more pertinaciously to cling.

It cannot be necessary to the character of the bank, as a fiscal agent of the government, that its private business should be exempt from that taxation to which all the state banks are liable; nor can I conceive it "proper," that the substantive and most essential powers reserved by the states shall be thus attacked and annihilated as a means of executing the powers delegated to the general government. It may be safely assumed that none of those sages who had an agency in forming or adopting our constitution ever imagined that any portion of the taxing power of the states, not prohibited to them nor delegated to Congress, was to be swept away and annihilated as a means of executing certain powers delegated to Congress.

If our power over means is so absolute that the Supreme Court will not call in question the constitutionality of an act of Congress, the subject of which is "not prohibited, and is really calculated to effect any of the objects entrusted to the government," although, as in the case before me, it takes away powers expressly granted to Congress, and rights scrupulously reserved to the States, it becomes us to proceed in our legislation with the utmost caution. Though not directly, our own powers and the rights of the States may be indirectly legislated away in the use of means to execute substantive powers. We may not enact that Congress shall not have the power of exclusive legislation over the District of Columbia, but we may pledge the faith of the United States that, as a means of executing other powers, it shall not be exercised for twenty years or forever. We may not pass an act prohibiting the States to tax the banking business carried on within their limits, but we may, as a means of executing our powers over other objects, place that business in the hands of our agents, and then declare it exempt from state taxation in their hands. Thus may our own powers and the rights of the States, which we cannot directly curtail or invade, be frittered away and extinguished in the use of means employed by us to execute other powers. That a Bank of the United States, competent to all the duties which may be required by the government, might be so organized as not to infringe on our own delegated powers, or the reserved rights of the States, I do not entertain a doubt. Had the Executive been called upon to furnish the project of such an institution, the duty would have been cheerfully performed. In the absence of such a call, it was obviously proper that he should confine himself to pointing out those prominent features in the act presented, which, in his opinion, make it incompatible with the constitution and sound policy. A general discussion will now take place, eliciting new light and settling important principles; and a new Congress, elected in the midst of such discussion, and furnishing an equal representation of the people, according to the last census, will bear to the Capitol the verdict of public opinion, and I doubt not bring this important question to a satisfactory result.

Under such circumstances, the bank comes forward and asks a renewal of its charter for a term of fifteen years, upon conditions which not only operate as a gra-

tuity to the stockholders, of many millions of dollars, but will sanction any abuses, and legalize any encroachments.

Suspensions are entertained and charges are made of gross abuse and violation of its charter. An investigation unwillingly conceded, and so restricted in time as necessarily to make it incomplete and unsatisfactory, discloses enough to excite suspicion and alarm.

In the practices of the principal bank partially unveiled, in the absence of important witnesses, and in numerous charges, confidently made, and as yet wholly uninvestigated, there was enough to induce a majority of the committee of investigation, a committee which was selected from the most able and honorable members of the House of Representatives, to recommend a suspension of further action upon the bill, and a prosecution of the inquiry. As the charter had yet four years to run, and as a renewal now was not necessary to the successful prosecution of its business, it was to have been expected that the bank itself, conscious of its purity and proud of its character, would have withdrawn its application for the present, and demanded the severest scrutiny into all its transactions. In their declining to do so there seems to be an additional reason why the functionaries of the government should proceed with less haste and more caution in the renewal of their monopoly.

The bank is professedly established as an agent of the Executive branches of the government and its constitutionality is maintained on that ground. Neither upon the propriety of present action nor upon the provisions of this act was the Executive consulted. It has had no opportunity to say that it neither needs nor wants an agent clothed with such powers and favoured by such exemptions. There is nothing in its legitimate functions which make it necessary or proper. Whatever interest or influence, whether public or private, has given birth to this act, it cannot be found either in the wishes or necessities of the Executive Department, by which, present action is deemed premature, and the powers conferred upon its agent not only unnecessary, but dangerous to the government and country.

It is to be regretted that the rich and powerful too often bend the acts of government to their selfish purposes. Distinctions in society will always exist under every just government. Equality of talents, of education, or of wealth, cannot be produced by human institutions. In the full enjoyment of the gifts of Heaven, and the fruits of superior industry, economy, and virtue, every man is equally entitled to protection by law. But, when the laws undertake to add to these natural and just advantages, artificial distinctions, to grant titles, gratuities, and exclusive privileges, to make the rich richer, and the potent more powerful, the humble members of society, the farmers, mechanics, and laborers, who have neither the time nor the means of securing like favors to themselves, have a right to complain of the injustice of their government.

There are no necessary evils in government. Its evils exist only in its abuses. If it would confine itself to equal protection, and, as Heaven does its rains, shower its favors alike on the high and the low, the rich and the poor, it would be an unqualified blessing. In the act before me, there seems to be a wide and unnecessary departure from these just principles. Nor is our government to be maintained, or our Union preserved by invasions of the rights and powers of the several States. In thus attempting to make our general government strong, we make it weak. Its true strength consists in leaving individuals and States, as much as possible, to themselves—in making itself felt, not in its power but in its beneficence, not in its control but in its protection, not in binding the States more closely to the centre, but leaving each to move unobstructed in its proper orbit.

Experience should teach us wisdom. Most of the difficulties our government now encounters, and most of

the dangers which impend over our Union, have sprung from an abandonment of the legitimate objects of government by our national legislation, and the adoption of such principles as are embodied in this act. Many of our rich men have not been content with equal protection and equal benefits; but have besought us to make them richer by act of Congress. By attempting to gratify their desires, we have in the results of our legislation, arrayed section against section, interest against interest, and man against man, in a fearful commotion which threatens to shake the foundations of our Union. It is time to pause in our career, to review our principles, and if possible, revive that devoted patriotism and spirit of compromise, which distinguished the sages of the revolution, and the fathers of our Union. If we cannot at once, in justice to interests vested under improvident legislation, make our government what it ought to be, we can at least take a stand against all new grants of monopolies, and exclusive privileges; against any prostitution of our government, to the advancement of the few, at the expense of the many, and in favor of compromise and gradual reform in our code of laws and system of political economy.

I have now done my duty to my country. If sustained by my fellow citizens, I shall be grateful and happy; if not, I shall find in the motives which impel me, ample grounds for contentment and peace. In the difficulties which surround us, and the dangers which threaten our institutions, there is cause for neither dismay nor alarm. For relief and deliverance, let us firmly rely on that kind Providence, which I am sure, watches with peculiar care over the destinies of our republic, and on the intelligence and wisdom of our countrymen.—Through His abundant goodness, and their patriotic devotion, our liberty and Union will be preserved.

ANDREW JACKSON.

WASHINGTON, July 10, 1832.

At a meeting of the SANITARY COMMITTEE, July 4th, 1832, the following ADDRESS to the public was resolved upon, and ordered to be published.

TO THE CITIZENS OF PHILADELPHIA:

In the present important crisis, when our city is threatened with pestilence of an unusual and alarming character; the Sanitary Committee appointed by the Councils, have deemed it their duty to ask the aid and advice of a Board of Physicians of known skill, and high in the confidence of the public.

The Medical Board has earnestly recommended, that immediate arrangements be made to meet this disease at every probable point of attack, and that temporary hospitals be founded in proper situations for the accommodation of each neighborhood, as cases may occur. They have urged, moreover, the organization of these hospitals, while yet it can be done without hurry or confusion; and that each be placed under the direction of a physician in chief, with four medical assistants.

Should the pestilence reach our city, it is morally certain that in every neighborhood, and especially on the eastern front of the city, many cases will occur, among persons destitute of the means of support, and who will be in danger of perishing without a hand being extended to furnish relief, or soothe them in their rapid passage towards the grave.

To avert such heart-rending scenes as far as possible, to obviate the panic which a few such spectacles would inevitably produce, and to afford the opportunity of immediate medical assistance, the Sanitary Committee have determined upon such an organization of temporary hospitals, as that patients may be carried to them at all hours of the day or night, and there be submitted to proper medical treatment and judicious nursing.

It is not designed, however, that patients shall remain more than a few hours in these temporary depots. As soon as the first shock of the disease has passed by, they

will be removed to a large, general hospital, out of the city, there to be provided for during the subsequent stages of the disease. The rapid progress of pestilential cholera renders such an arrangement absolutely indispensable. It must be obvious to every reflecting mind, that the delay of removal to any considerable distance, would cause a great increase of mortality. The cities of Paris and London afford striking illustrations on this head. In the former, where general hospitals were relied on, the havoc was frightful; while in London, by judicious arrangements, seasonably made, and by the preparation of temporary hospitals, before the cholera had appeared in the city, the mortality was rendered comparatively slight. The experience in Canada illustrates still more forcibly the consequences of delaying preparation, until the actual appearance of the pestilence. With these facts staring them in the face, the committee would earnestly ask their fellow citizens, whether the present is not the time for judicious and effective preparation, or whether it is advisable to postpone such measures to a period of universal panic, confusion and alarm!

The committee feel that they are identified in every respect with their fellow citizens at the present crisis. They must share in the common danger, and they have no interest or feelings which can lead them to devise any thing but for the common good. They therefore entered upon their duties with a confident hope, that public opinion would sustain all such means as the best medical advice and the clearest lights of experience might indicate as expedient or necessary.

They have, however, learned with regret, that a place selected for a temporary hospital for the sick of its neighborhood, the only place in that district which they could possibly obtain, has been abandoned by the physician-in-chief, in consequence of the opposition manifested by the citizens in the vicinity, and of the excitement produced by the first suggestion of the plan. In every other instance when a site has been thought of, they have found themselves opposed by a torrent of violence, and as they are constrained to believe, of unreasonable and unnecessary feeling.

Under these circumstances they are left with no alternative but thus publicly to explain their system of operation, and leave it to the good sense of the community to say, whether that system shall be pursued or abandoned. If public opinion shall refuse to sustain them, they owe it to themselves at this time distinctly to decline all responsibility for the consequences.

JOSEPH McILVAINE,
Chairman of Sanitary Committee.

SAMUEL DAVIS, Secy, of San. Com.

William E. Lehman,	John P. Wetherill,
James Fearon,	Daniel Oldenburg,
John M. Scott,	Thomas M. Pettit.

Commissioners of the Incorporated District of N.L.

At a stated meeting of the Board of Commissioners, N. L. held on the 3d instant, the following preamble and resolutions were adopted:

Whereas, at this alarming crisis, when the cholera is known to have made its appearance in a neighbouring city, it is highly necessary for the Board of Commissioners of the Northern Liberties, to provide precautionary means to prevent the spread among us, should we be so unfortunate as to be visited by this awful calamity. Therefore,

Resolved, That a fund of 2000 dollars be appropriated and placed at the disposal of the Sanitary Committee, with powers to make such appropriations as they shall deem necessary, in order to allay the apprehensions of our citizens, and to keep our streets, lanes, alleys, bye places, and dwellings, free from any impurities that would be likely to propagate an infection, or other sickness or disease, that may have its origin here or elsewhere.

Resolved, That the Sanitary Committee meet every morning at 9 o'clock, at the Hall, to receive communications from the Block Committees, and from such other sources as they may be derived, as to the cleanliness of the District, or existing nuisances, and to take means for their immediate removal.

Resolved, That the physicians of the District resident therein be requested to act in concert with the Sanitary Committee of the ward in which they reside.

WM. BINDER, President.

Attest—R. Penn Smith, Clerk.

N. L. July 4, 1832.

REPORT

Of the Medical Commission from Philadelphia, appointed to visit Montreal, &c.

July 8, 1832.

The Medical Commission appointed by the Sanitary Committee to visit Canada, for the purpose of making investigations concerning the epidemic disease prevailing there, in anticipation of a more detailed report, which will be laid before the Committee in a few days, present the following general conclusions they have formed as the result of their observations, which they flatter themselves will tend to allay the public anxiety.

1st. The disease so lately an epidemic in Montreal and Quebec, and which now prevails in the city of New York, and is extending throughout the country, is malignant Cholera, the same that has ravaged and spread its devastations over Europe, under the name of Asiatic and Spasmodic Cholera.

2d. That they have not been able to ascertain any positive unequivocal fact to justify a belief that it is a disease communicated by those affected with it, or is one of importation.

3d. That during the prevalence of the epidemic constitution or influence, a general predisposition exists in the whole community, from which very few individuals are exempt, productive of a liability to the disease.

4th. That this predisposition is manifested by embarrassed and difficult digestion, sense of heat, fulness, uneasiness or pain in the abdomen, irregularity of bowels, a furred and pasty tongue, with frequency of cramps or constrictions in the muscles of the extremities, especially at night.

5th. That this state of predisposition will not give rise to an attack of the disease, without the application of an exciting cause.

6th. That the exciting causes of the disease are moral excitants, especially fear and anger; intemperance in the use of fermented and spirituous liquors, or in eating, overloading the stomach; acid drinks, or large draughts of cold water; the use of crude indigestible food, whether animal or vegetable, particularly the latter; excessive exertion or fatigue in the heat of the day; exposure to the night air, sitting in currents of air, and particularly sleeping with too light covering, and with the windows raised, except the rooms are very small and confined. Most of the attacks occur in the night, from 11 or 12 o'clock to 3 or four in the morning.

7th. That prudence in living, during the epidemic period, which continues from six weeks to three months, the wearing of flannel particularly on the body, keeping the feet warm and dry, the avoidance of improper food and drinks, tranquillity of mind and body, are almost certain guarantees against the assaults of the disease, and disarm the pestilence of malignity.

8th. That the disease, when abandoned to its course, passes through different stages, in all of which it is easily controlled, except one—the cold stage, or period of collapse, and which is, in almost

every instance, preceded by the symptoms of the forming stage, when the disease, if timely treated, is arrested with facility.

9th. That the symptoms of this forming stage should be generally promulgated, and persons instructed of the necessity of an immediate attention to them. It is ignorance in this respect, amongst the laboring and lower classes of society, and their habits of life, leading to indifference and inattention, that plunges so many, belonging to those conditions into the desperate situation so frequently met with, when medical aid and human skill are utterly unavailing. Those symptoms are, a sudden looseness of the bowels, the discharges becoming thin, watery, and colorless, or whitish, with little odour—vertigo or dizziness—nausea, oppression, pain and cramps of the stomach, with retching and vomiting of a fluid, generally resembling dirty river water, attended or soon followed by cramps of the extremities, particularly of the legs and thighs.

10th. When the foregoing symptoms appear, application for remedial assistance must be made immediately. The delay of an hour may usher in the cold stage, or period of exanimated prostration and collapse, from which it is almost impossible to resuscitate the expiring energies of the economy.

11. That every preparation should be made by the public authorities, in anticipation of the appearance of the disease, providing the means of treatment for those who cannot command them, so that aid may be promptly administered to all, at the moment of attack. These means are a number of small hospitals, or houses of reception, in various parts of the city; stations where nurses, physicians and students, with suitable medicines and apparatus, can be procured in the night without delay; the evacuation of certain localities, where the occurrence of numerous cases indicates a pestiferous influence, and the furnishing to the poor, as far as practicable, wholesome and nourishing food.

By the adoption and observance of the foregoing, means of precaution and prevention, in addition to the sanative measures already adopted, the commission are convinced that the prevalence of the disease will be greatly circumscribed, its mortality diminished, and the public guarded against panic and alarm, the great sources of danger—and under the blessing of Divine Providence, the pestilence will be shorn of its terrors, and mitigated in its destructive fury.

SAMUEL JACKSON,
CHARLES D. MEIGS,
RICHARD HARLAN.

THERMOMETRICAL OBSERVATIONS.

9, o'clock, A. M.	3, P. M.	9, P. M.	Weather.
Shade. Sun.	Shade. Sun.		
July 1, 78 108	82 125	80	clear.
2, 78 102	85 108	80	cloudy.
3, 76 100	89 116	80	clear.
4, 79 102	86 129	82	do.
5, 75 81	84 122	78	cloudy.
6, 77 99	88 106	82	do.
7, 80 116	90 124	83	clear.

Pittsburg Gazette.

DIVIDENDS FOR THE LAST SIX MONTHS.

Bank of United States,	cent. $3\frac{1}{2}$ per
“ of Pennsylvania,	3 do.
“ of North America,	$2\frac{1}{2}$ do.
Atlantic Insurance Co.,	5 per cent.
Marine do.	5 do.
American do. of Philad.	3 do.
North America,	4 do.
Philad. and Lancaster turnpike,	2 6-100.

WEST CHESTER.

Has been progressing in improvement with a rapidity, if equalled, we think not surpassed by the flourishing towns in her sister counties. The purchase by Esq. Everhart, of the farm of Wm. Wollerton, Esq. which was handsomely laid out in lots, and is now spotted with substantial brick buildings, including a new market-house, seemed to give an impetus to the spirit of improvement.

More recently, a purchase has been made by several enterprising gentlemen of our borough, of thirty acres of the farm of Mr. Robert Matlack, lying north and north-east of the more improved part of the borough, situate on both sides of the West Chester railroad, and including the point of its present termination. Messrs. Wm. Reed, John W. Townsend, Ziba Pyle, and S. C. Jefferis, the proprietors, will proceed immediately to lay off their new purchase into lots, to be bounded by streets from sixty to eighty feet in width, crossing each other at right angles, and affording very eligible sites for building, either private dwellings or business establishments. From the elevated and healthy situation of our borough, the facilities already afforded by the well-established lines of stages now in operation, and the means of intercourse which will be increased on the completion of the West Chester and Pennsylvania rail-roads, we confidently express the opinion, that should no untoward circumstance retard its growth, (and we apprehend none,) West Chester will at an early day, be among the most highly improved and pleasant towns in the commonwealth;—having a ready intercourse with the citizens of Philadelphia and Lancaster—a direct communication with the lumber and coal regions—and in the heart of a most productive agricultural district, furnishing all the necessaries and comforts of life. Our public spirited citizens, prudently aided by the capital of a bank, conducted on liberal principles, and issuing a sound currency, may reasonably hope for every advantage within the reach of industry and enterprize.—*Village Record.*

CATERPILLARS.—In many places this insect has made its appearance in vast numbers. On the Baltimore road several orchards and at places, the woods have been entirely stripped of every vestige of foliage; not a leaf is to be seen, the trees bear nought but large clusters of insects surrounded with their web. In an orchard a few miles from town the insect has not only destroyed the foliage, but all the fruit, and left nought but the naked trees to greet the eyes of the farmer.—*York Gaz.*

The quantity of rain which fell in Columbia during the month of June was 68-100ths of an inch.

THE REGISTER.

PHILADELPHIA, JULY 14, 1832.

The President's Veto, on the United States Bank Bill has been received, and occupies a portion of our paper this week. We understand a fall in the price of stock has been the consequence of this instrument. What other ill effects are to accrue from it, time must determine. A town meeting has been called on the subject.

The health of our city continues excellent.

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DEVOTED TO THE PRESERVATION OF EVERY KIND OF USEFUL INFORMATION RESPECTING THE STATE.

EDITED BY SAMUEL HAZARD.

VOL. X.—NO. 3.

PHILADELPHIA, JULY 21, 1832.

NO. 238.

From the Genesee Farmer.

TOUR FROM BUFFALO TO PHILADELPHIA.

We left Owego at 9 o'clock in the morning, in the stage, and after crossing the substantial bridge across the Susquehanna, began to ascend the first of those long, tedious mountains that separate Owego from Montrose in Pennsylvania. Of this country I need not say much. The distance is about thirty miles, and we were all day in travelling it. For the first ten miles we hardly saw a house. After entering Pennsylvania, occasional settlements began to appear, but the farms had a cold and wet look, bearing little but grass, and resting on hard-pan. The stage road, exhibits a singular piece of ingenuity on the part of the proprietors, who must have had a desperate trial of skill, to see how many mountains and valleys they could cross, as it in no instance, winds round a hill, invariably goes over the highest hump on its back, and into the deepest gorge of the hollows, over a brook of course, to again ascend the side of its interminable neighbors. A prominent instance occurred on this road, of the strong attachment of people to their native hills, be they ever so bleak and sterile. A well dressed, modest young woman entered the stage among these hills to ride to her father's, a distance of about two miles. Having an intelligent appearance for her situation in life, I asked her several questions relating to the country and the occupations of the people, to which she gave ready and sensible answers. To the question, if she was contented to live so shut out from the world, and secluded among the hills, she replied with great simplicity and good nature, that "she was perfectly happy there, she knew but little of other portions of the country, and this was as pleasant to her as any. She moreover had a brother at Rochester," she said, "who had lived there two or three years; but he did not like it much, and thought he should return; it was more healthy at home, and the water was better." "But," said I, "Rochester is a large, populous, thriving town, in the heart of one of the most charming countries in the world; it is surprising that he should want to return." "True," said she, with more philosophy than I had supposed she possessed, "but though you may call this a hard country, we enjoy what we have with good appetites and fine health; and so long as we feel contented, its poorly worth while to sigh after better climates or richer lands."

The stage stopped in front of a neat, low, red farmhouse, in one of the broader valleys. It stood a few rods from the road, with a pretty garden, and some fruit trees near it. The barn and out-buildings were near by. A large pasture, in which were a number of cattle and sheep, stretched along the hill side, back of the dwelling. In front, on the opposite side of the road, was a meadow with a clear, spring brook on a pebbly bottom running through it, and stealing away round the foot of a neighboring hill into the forest. Further up the valley along the meadow, was a field of corn, potatoes, oats, and rye, and a small patch of summer wheat. This was the farm. In the door-yard was a sweet brier, and a few rose bushes. The windows were festooned with morning-glories, and a few tall sun flowers threw their golden heads to the west from the south border of

the garden. Numerous skeins of nice, white woollen yarn were hung out in poles on the yard, indicating industry and economy in the household. Here, shut out from the whole world, its shufflings and doings, its joys and its troubles, in the deep hollow of these hills; with only a neighboring cottage or two in sight, hanging on the side of the opposite mountain, this young woman left the stage, bid us a good afternoon, and stepped into the quiet, happy home that she had been taught to love and cherish with affection. Indeed, I must question if her lot should be hereafter cast in the finest part of the Genesee valley, whether she would not sigh for the forest-hills and rippling brooks of her Pennsylvania home. At sunset, after a rough day's travel, we arrived at Montrose, the capital of Susquehanna county.

We rose the next morning before day, but the delay occasioned by a sleepy driver of two hours, rendered it one of the pleasantest morning of my life, as I enjoyed a landscape I never before met with. Montrose lies on the summit of a broad hill, elevated over its surrounding neighbors, and separated from them by deep and long valleys. It is the diverging point of numerous good roads that lead off over the hills in various directions; and it is a place of some trade. Several pretty dwellings, and good public buildings, embellish the town. As the day light gradually stole over the eastern hills, the surrounding objects began to be visible; and when the fast glimmering star had gone out, and the full flood of light poured upon the world, the eye could only discern occasional islands of woods, shooting up or scattered away along the horizon in every direction, looming out of an interminable, dense ocean of fog. The air was delightfully, clear, cool, and elastic, enlivened by its constant action among the mountains. The very deep seemed to sparkle among the grass, and as the full sun rose in unclouded splendor, gilding the distant mountain tops, and radiating with its beams, the deep, misty hollows, it looked a scene of enchantment.

Soon after sunrise, we entered the stage, and took a south course down the mountain, on the road to Wilkesbarre. We entered the fogs along the valleys, which had now begun to rapidly ascend in wreaths along the strong currents of air that moved along their bottom, and an hour had dissipated the whole into the clear atmosphere of an August morning. The country along this road is well cleared, much more fertile, and decidedly better cultivated, than that we had passed the previous day. The hills were not so steep nor high. The valleys were broader and richer, and the whole country was delightfully watered. Numerous good houses, barns, orchards, and fine stocks of cattle were seen. Some good fields of corn were in view, some of oats, and but few of wheat or rye. The soil had mostly a vegetable, loamy appearance, with occasional veins of clay and gravelly loam, resting principally upon a hardpan. It is decidedly a grazing country, to which it appears well adapted. The timber is principally beech, intermixed with maple, hemlock, pine, oak, and chestnut; and in some of the valleys were fine groves of spruce and balsam fir. The uniform good nature and shrewd observation of my travelling companion, together with the company of an intelligent gentleman and lady from Philadelphia, who were returning from a short visit to some friends at Montrose, rendered our morning's

ride of twenty miles very pleasant. After descending a long hill of three miles, over a good road, we arrived about 9 o'clock at the little village of Tunkhannock on the Susquehanna, to breakfast.

At this place is a large bottom formed by the junction of Tunkhannock creek with the Susquehanna. Several fine farms are spread over it, and along the banks of the river for a great distance, are some of the most magnificent trees I ever saw. They were elm, sycamore, and black walnut; the last of which flourishes on the bottoms of this river, with surpassing luxuriance. The river here, is about thirty rods wide, and we crossed it in a flat boat. Did you ever see the Susquehanna river? If not, you have yet to see the most beautiful stream in America. I speak understandingly, for I have seen the pride of American rivers. I have been conversant with the Connecticut, the Hudson, and the St. Lawrence. I have travelled on the Ohio, the Potomac, and the Delaware. I have seen the Allegheny, the Monongahela, and the Mohawk sweep the base of their native mountains: but none will compare with the clear, purity of water gathered from a million springs; the exceeding variety and freshness of its banks; the high picturesque mountains, and deep shaded valleys; the broad rich bottoms, and gently sloping hills; the handsome villages, and quiet hamlets; the bald, craggy precipices of rock, and dark, wild glens; and above all, with the broad, sleeping basins, and the noisy, shallow ripples of the Susquehanna. At its numerous crossings, whether by ford, ferry, or bridge, it has its own unpretending beauties, and holds, till its clear waters mingle with the brine of the sea, its pure, distinctive character. A few miles ride over some low hills, carried us into a dark passage, along the foot of a high mountain, which juts so boldly into the river, as to afford barely room for a carriage road on its rocky bank. On the sides of the road, were many varieties of mountain vegetation, among which I observed the white cedar, the stripped and mountain maples, the *palmina latifolia* and rhododendron.

Emerging from the mountain into an open country, the declivity of a hill soon brought us in view of one of the sweetest spots on earth. As I stood upon the brow of that hill, and looked abroad over the peaceful, quiet landscape with pleasant dwellings and farms scattered over its bosom, its soil teeming with plenty, and yielding the richest fruits to its happy people; shut in, as it were, from the rude gaze of the world, like the happy valley of Rasselas, by its magnificent belt of mountains, I could not but exclaim with our own Halleck,

"Thou com'st in beauty on my gaze at last,
On Susquehanna's side, fair Wyoming."

I looked back to the eventful scenes which this valley had witnessed—to the hardships and privations of its early settlers—to their patriotism, their massacre and dispersion, and to all the distresses of a bloody, savage war, and I again cast my eager look over this charming valley, stretching away into the faint blue distance, now rendered classic by history, and the sweetest descriptive poem of our age, and almost doubted that I saw it. Who has not read "Gertrude of Wyoming?" Yet, beautiful as are its descriptions, they are but faint shadows of the original.

We descended into the valley, and a rich cultivated country spread all around us. From its northern entrance to its southern limits, it is almost a continual village. Large, comfortable, and in frequent instances, elegant farm-houses are seen, surrounded by fertile fields, meadows, out-buildings, and orchards. The valley has a width of from three to six miles, by a length of twenty, surrounded by high, thickly wooded mountains. The soil is mostly alluvial, with occasional scattered ridges of loam and gravel, assuming moderate elevations as they approach the base of the mountains. It is said that the first settlers found a growth of low, yellow pine, over a great part of the valley, and when

cleared up, yielded the most valuable crops. Manure and plaster are now almost universally used, as hardly any part of it is overflowed by the river, which winds a serpentine course along the centre of the valley. Farms here are worth from forty to fifty, and even to seventy-five dollars an acre. A rich wheat harvest had already been gathered. Great crops of corn were every where seen, and the meadows and pasturage were abundant. All the common grains appear to flourish equally well. The black walnut, the large wild cherry, and the varieties of the bullet grape, *Vitis lubusca*, are here found in great plenty and luxuriance, and seem peculiarly indigenous to this part of the Susquehanna valley. As we passed along, the spot where the massacre occurred was pointed out to us in an old orchard, now a vast field near the road side. A mile or two further down, we passed over the ground occupied by the old fort or blockhouse, which stood on a high and beautiful bend of the Susquehanna, and commands a long sweep both up and down the river, by which the Indians usually approached the settlement. Evident traces of the elevated artificial banks on which the original logs of the fort were laid, are to be seen. But a short distance below, we were pointed to the house of an aged widow who was the only female that escaped that bloody massacre. She has lived from the carnage of that day, to see her fair valley enjoy all the multiplied blessings of independence and peace, and herself surrounded by a numerous and respectable train of descendants. As we passed her comfortable looking house, the old lady was seated in a chair under the porch, diligently employed in knitting, although her decrepit form was bent down with the frosts of ninety winters. She is the last living relic of those eventful times—the connecting link in her country's ancient and modern history. At two o'clock we crossed an elegant, covered toll-bridge into the pretty village of Wilkesbarre.

At this place we passed the afternoon and night. It is prettily built, contains perhaps 1500 people, and was the earliest settlement in the valley. The principal street runs along the bank of the river, which nowhere shows a more beautiful surface. The hotel is a fine, large building, with a walk on its top, from which is a fine view of the whole valley. It is well kept, and belongs to a Mr. Hollenback, "the wealthiest man in all the country," and only son of Judge H., the earliest and most enterprising settler of the valley, who left to his heirs, large tracts of the finest lands.

In the mountain, about a mile east of Wilkesbarre, we saw the first coal mines which abound through this section of country. It is here of but little value. A canal is commenced through this village, projected by the state to reach the coal mines of the Lackawannock mountain, a few miles above, and fully considered, appears to be a very useless branch of the wretched canal policy of Pennsylvania. Even were the canal finished, this coal could never pay for transportation when placed in competition with the mines of the Lehigh and Schuylkill. There is little else to transport, and for lumber, all prefer to raft it down the river. In truth, the whole course of this canal, as we followed it for forty miles, could be compared to nothing but a blind road leading out of the highway into the woods, not worth keeping in repair, as I shall hereafter notice.

At day-break we were again prosecuting our journey down the river among the fine farms which so thickly speckle the country. A few miles below Wilkesbarre, the valley terminates by the approach of a mountain on each side of the shore of the river. A dam is here built of several feet high, serving the double purpose of changing the canal to the opposite shore, and as a feeder to supply it with water. At this point, is one of the finest farms of the valley, and for variety and beauty of scenery, far the best; I can no further describe it than to say, that in every thing, it is just such a one as a good farmer, and an enlightened, educated man, would wish to possess and enjoy, who loves to lord it

over a thousand acres, with his own mountain, valley, and river, in his domain. We crossed the river by a ferry, and bid adieu to the "Sweet Valley of Wyoming."

The road now follows the course of the river by the side of the canal, which is finished, but not navigable, as the water is not yet let into it. The country here has nothing peculiar in it. The mountains generally, approach near the river, with high precipitous banks of several hundred feet. At times, the mountains take a broad sweep for a mile or more, on each side of the river, enclosing a broad valley of the richest alluvion, divided into fine farms, and highly cultivated. The farm of Gen. Beach, on the west bank of the Susquehanna, about fifteen miles below Wilkesbarre, occupies one of these charming valleys, and comprises nearly 1000 acres of its glorious bottoms. His house stands on a fine elevation at the foot of the mountain, in a handsome park of forest trees ornamented with a fish pond and waterfall, with all his farm buildings in the back ground. In the portico of his house can be seen the whole estate, with its broad, rich fields stretching away to the river, and numerous giant black walnuts luxuriating in their deep, native soil, scattered over them. I should not be thus particular in noticing individual farms were they not most excellent specimens of elegant agriculture, connected with splendid landscape, acquired by individual enterprise, and reclaimed from their original forests by their present owners, who emigrated to the country, young and needy adventurers; noble specimens of American perseverance and character.

The canal, from its proximity to the hills, had received many heavy accessions of earth and wash from their sides in the late rains. In numerous instances, hundreds of tons of gravel had washed into it, filling its bed for some rods. Boulders, too, of immense weight had tumbled in, and could only be removed by blasting. Nor do I see how this work can ever be secured from the continual recurrence of such accidents. The situation of the canal renders it impossible to prevent it; and if I am not greatly mistaken, that line of the canal will be abandoned in absolute despair, of ever making it practicable or profitable. Here I cannot but bestow a passing note of commendation on the profitable system of *log-rolling*, by which the state of Pennsylvania has been inflicted with this miserable list of dry ditches all over the state. In order to get a canal where it might be of public utility, at least, a half a dozen must be constructed of no possible advantage, but to gratify local preference, or create a batch of state officers;—and so this great state has gone on, borrowing money, and digging canals, until she has expended thirteen millions, and has not a hundred miles of navigable public canal in her whole state! What a proud contrast for the state of New York. With an expenditure of ten millions she has constructed 500 miles of navigable canals; and ten years more, will see their whole cost, principal and interest, paid, almost from their own earnings.

At nine o'clock we arrived at our breakfasting place, nineteen miles from Wilkesbarre. It was a fine farm, of some hundred acres, in a broad bottom of the river, with a long, low log house, tolerable barns, a good orchard, all at the foot of a mountain, and was a part of the interminable estate of the Hollenbacks. I am no epicure, but like Basil Hall, who ate such a "*glorious*" breakfast of shad, hot-rolls, and coffee, on his arrival in New York, I shall never forget the good cheer which that old log house afforded us. On driving up to the door, I told my companion, who began to mutter at the unpromising appearance of our hotel, that we should get an excellent breakfast; and why, I could not tell; but I believed it. We had risen before day-break, and our ride had been a hard one, over some miles of quite rough road. The rooms of the house looked neat. They were well white-washed, and wholesome. The folks looked honest and tidy, and in answer to my question, if he could give us something good for breakfast,

the host sententially observed, "he'd try." During the little time occupied in preparing breakfast, I strolled along the banks of a brawling, stony brook, which tumbled down the mountain close by the house, where I discovered innumerable grape vines bending down with clusters of large, wild fruit. They were not ripe, but the size was well developed, and on inquiry, I found they were of the white, red, and black varieties, of good flavor, and had been made in former years into good wine. The grape seemed to be very prolific in this whole valley, as the road sides were frequently lined with enormous vines spreading over the trees in full bearing. We were soon called in, and sat down to the finest breakfast I ever tasted. Neatness was the order of the day. The table groaned with broiled chickens, fine sweet ham, and boiled eggs, delicious brook trout, and silver eels from the Susquehanna. We had fine hot rolls and toast; all kinds of vegetables, pickles, and condiments, accompanying a luxurious table, with most excellent coffee, and plenty of good cream and sugar. All these, with the obliging attendance of our good host, and a keen appetite, caused twenty minutes to pass away with great satisfaction. For all this, with as many fine ripe black-berries as we wished to eat, the landlord had the unqualified assurance to charge us twenty-five cents each! He would take no more; and when asked if he could live at that, he replied, that "he had kept tavern many years, and had so far found it a very honest way to get a good living." What a contrast is this, thought I, to the many miserable sour breakfasts that I have eaten on our great stage routes in New York, at very grand looking houses too, for three or four shillings each. I might call names with well merited justice, but—let it pass.

We resumed our stage, and passing through a pleasant farming country, arrived at a little town of Berwick, thirty miles from Wilkesbarre, in the afternoon. As we had to turn off here to take the east road to Mauch Chunk, we were obliged to lie over until the next morning. As we are now to leave the valley of the Susquehanna, it may be well to remark, that taken together, it is a good country. The agriculture, compared with our own state, is good, and in many instances, superior. But little attention appears to have been paid to the finer breed of cattle or sheep. The horses, however, are excellent. All through Pennsylvania, the teams of the stages were very superior, vastly so to those generally used in N. Y. The people appear industrious and above board, and no doubt enjoy their full share of happiness. They are blessed with a fine climate, and fine health, with a serene sky and elastic air. The valley, however, is, according to the American notions, full, and yearly pours out its quota to settle the far regions of the west.

Berwick stands on a high bank, in a partial elbow of the river, opposite the mouth of the Nescopeck creek and mountain, which are in full view on the east side of Susquehanna. The river here is broad, and rattles away over a shallow, stony bottom, giving as usual, an enchanting look to the landscape. The quiet, little hamlet of Nescopeck, lies directly opposite, with which it is connected by a covered bridge; here I saw a large flock of fan-tailed pigeons, owned by a store-keeper of the place. They were very beautiful birds, mostly white, and some a pretty buff color. He told me it required some attention to keep them apart in their boxes, as they were inclined to be quarrelsome. At any rate, I made up my mind that, although they were pretty birds, they were "more plague than profit." I also saw in the garden of the public house, a very thrifty *Munier* and *Chusellas* grape, with only a bunch or two of fruit. In answer to my inquiries, the landlord informed me, that he had cultivated them several years, and they amounted to nothing, yielding little or no fruit, and he merely tolerated them from a dislike to throw them away. They were well trained on a trellis, and the fault could not be in the culture. Yet this was in

the midst of the most natural vine country I ever saw. It was to me only another instance of the folly of depending on foreign vines to make up our vineyards.

Early the next morning we crossed the river and ascended the Nescopeck mountain on our way to Mauch Chunk. The distance is about thirty miles. The whole road lies over high mountains covered with scattered oak and yellow pine trees, of a stunted growth. It has been much exposed to the action of fire in autumn, and is mostly free from underbrush. A few sterile farms with tolerable buildings, are scattered along the road. The inhabitants are Germans. The soil is mostly a decomposed red sand stone, and the numerous streams that pass among the mountains have a reddish color. Immense masses of red and gray sand stone cover the ground, and the sides of many mountains seem to be laid up with them. We at last descended a long mountain into the deep glen through which the Lehigh tears its way. It is a rapid torrent of a stream, continually pitching over huge rocks and precipices which lie in its way, through the widest hollow in the world. After crossing over a piece of bushy, uneven ground, set about with stakes, and advertised for sale as a new village, we entered the deep, narrow gorge of the mountains, denominated the village of Mauch Chunk.

To describe this place I am utterly unable. No one can have an idea of the place till they see it. It is at the head of the Lehigh canal, and the deposits of the immense mines of the Lehigh coal company, who have invested in this village, and the mines, together with the means of carrying on their coal operations, a capital of two millions. The mountains here shut in with almost perpendicular sides, and leave barely room enough for the Lehigh to pass between them. The road has been built out into the river, and the base of the mountain excavated to set up many of the buildings. There are a number of houses, stone stores, a large ware-house, a flouring mill, some iron works, a bank, and an excellent hotel. The third story of the hotel opens to an excavated terrace on the side of the mountain, and it is said that the sun is not seen here for three months in the year. The property nearly all belongs to the Lehigh company. At a little distance up a ravine, through which runs a noisy brook, are a great number of cottages, occupied by the workmen who are employed in the transportation of coal from the mines to the boats or to the yards.

Ascending the mountain on foot, 4 or 500 feet, we came to the termination of the railway which leads along the side of the mountain nine miles, to the mines. From the termination, a steep inclined plane runs down the mountain to the river, over which the loaded cars pass to discharge their coal on the bank of the canal, or into the boats. A railway is laid on this inclined plane, and the cars are let down by a stout rope, which is let out and drawn up over a huge drum several feet in diameter by the aid of machinery. The empty cars, after discharging, are drawn up on the opposite track by the descent of the loaded cars. A great number of loaded cars were standing at the termination of the railway, waiting for an opportunity to discharge. They carry two tons each. The descent of the railway from the mines to its termination is about ninety feet in a mile. When it is desired to start off a train of cars from the mines, about fifteen of them are hitched together. A lever is attached to the left side of each car, so as to throw a strong friction on the fore wheels if they move too fast, or to stop them in case of accident. These levers are all connected by a rope. At the last end of every third train are eight cars in which are stationed 32 mules with troughs of provender before them, which they appear to be very philosophically munching. A steersman ascends the 4th or 5th coal car from the front, and takes the lever in his hand. A jog is given to the train, and away it goes to the lower end of the railway; the only particular care necessary, is, to prevent the cars running too fast, which is prevented by

the friction of the levers. When the cars are discharged, the mules are attached alongside, and draw them back to the mines on the railway. Upwards of two hundred mules are employed on these cars. The main railway has but a single track.

There are turn outs, however, where the empty cars always stop to let the loaded ones pass, and as they start at each end at particular hours, they are almost certain to a minute of the time of passing, and in no instance are the empty cars suffered to omit their stoppings unless notified that the loaded ones are not on the road, or that some accident has befallen them. The appearance of these loaded cars as they come rattling along the railway in separate trains, running at times on the very verge of a high precipice, when the least deviation would be instant destruction, with the noise issuing from them reverberating like thunder among the mountains, has a grand, imposing, and almost sublime effect. It at least furnishes a most impressive instance of the moral power of man over the grand depositories, and otherwise impassable obstacles of nature.

Passenger cars are kept at the foot of the railway, which go twice a day to the mines. These cars are drawn by a single horse, and the passage is usually performed in one hour. The ride is certainly romantic, and to one not accustomed to it, might seem one of danger. The road is all the way on the side of the mountain, at the foot of which, at the distance of several hundred feet, roars a rapid stream, and as the car is whirled swiftly along, the traveller often finds himself gliding on the brink of an enormous precipice, or overlooking a deep hollow of uncommon wildness. Numerous springs of the purest water burst out from the mountain and cross the track caused by the excavation of the road. The ride, on the whole, is a delightful one, and may be well recommended to the traveller, as it passes over one of the wildest specimens of mountain scenery.

At the head of the railway are several houses, a tavern, and a number of stables belonging to the company. A large clearing is here made, but there are no signs of cultivation, except a few small patches for garden vegetables, and this whole country, for all agricultural purposes, has an appearance of utter desolation. We here took the stage and passed by the mines, or rather quarries, from which the coal is taken. They are situated on the west end of the mountain, and the surface now worked contains an area of perhaps five or six acres. The tree, trunks, and rocks are removed from the surface to a depth of from five to ten feet, and the whole mountain then discloses a mass of solid anthracite coal. Hundreds of laborers were employed with picks and bars in getting up coal, and in some places many were engaged in drilling and blasting it off. They had excavated in many spots 30 or 40 feet in depth, and water courses were frequently constructed to carry off the vein of water which continually broke in upon them. Temporary railways were laid down in every direction among the quarries, on which the cars were drawn about by the mules to receive their cargoes; after which they were drawn up the main way, and placed in regular train for Mauch Chunk. The business is carried on with much regularity, and I could not but admire the advantages to the laborer of procuring his coal, where he can work in the clear light of heaven, in comparison with those dark and dismal pits of the Schuylkill, where the dingy miners, with little tin lamps hooked into their caps, plod over their gloomy task like the fabled Vulcans of the infernal regions.

A ride of twelve miles carried us to the head waters of the Schuylkill, and the principal valley of that valuable coal district. Through all this region agriculture is scarcely known. The country is altogether composed of mountains and valleys, all filled with coal. Here are several good buildings erected for the accommodation of agents for the coal companies, and carriers. A railway commences at this point and continues to Port

Carbon at the head of the Schuylkill canal. Another railway which commences near this place and runs to Port Clinton, many miles lower down on the Schuylkill, was nearly finished and ready for use. We took passage in a car on the road to Port Carbon, which place we reached in an hour, a distance of eight miles. This road was along the bottom of a wild valley near a branch of the Schuylkill. Numerous mountains terminated in this valley, and many hollows stretch out latterly from the main one between them. At nearly all these passes a little railway issued from the main one, and led up a narrow valley to the coal mines, some of which were in view as we passed. In some places huge banks of coal projected from the sides of the hills, and almost brushed the sides of the cars as we passed them.

Port Carbon is a small collection of houses, stores, and taverns, and an immense depot of coal, which is here discharged from the railways for shipment on the canal to Philadelphia. A ride of two miles in a carriage took us into Pottsville, a busy, over-grown village of 3000 people, surrounded by coal mines, and the principal place of supply for this immense coal region. The Schuylkill coal is found in veins of greater or less magnitude in the hills, and it is excavated from pits running into their side. A vein frequently runs many hundred, and sometimes thousands of feet through these hills, crooking about in its course, and often varying in its elevation. They are generally deposited between layers of slate or sand rock, which, as the coal is taken out, have to be supported by wooden posts, or in very extensive veins, by pieces of coal which are left for that purpose. We entered one which was about six feet in diameter, and followed it 1500 feet through puddles of water, low and narrow passages, where we could only get along on our hands and feet, and up steep, slippery shutes to the place of excavation. The coal is dug up with picks by the miners, who, notwithstanding the dreary nature of their employment, appear to be a contented race of men. They throw the coal as it is mined down the shutes, when it is loaded into cars and drawn out by mules or little horses, who regard the darkness of the pits as little as the miners.

Passing the night at Pottsville, at four o'clock next morning we left in the stage for Philadelphia. This is a place of much business. The canal passes through it, and immense quantities of coal are here shipped for the Philadelphia market. Heavy supplies of goods are received from there, and a large market is created for the provisions and lumber of the agricultural country. The surface here is less wild and rugged than that bordering on the Lehigh, and the hills, though high, are vested of much of their rough, mountain character. In passing down the valley of the Schuylkill, a tolerable farming country begins to appear, which gives some business and trade to the little towns of Orwigsburg and Hamburg in Schuylkill county. As we passed down the valley, the soil and agriculture improve, and the ancient German town of Reading, where we arrived to dinner, is surrounded by one of the finest farming neighborhoods in our country. This is a large well built, brick town with many quaint, old-fashioned houses, with 5000 people, and possessed of vast wealth. It is famous for the manufacture of hats, which has long been carried on to a great extent. The whole country around, and in fact all the way to Philadelphia, is thickly settled, almost universally with German families. By their habits of patient industry and good management, they have acquired great wealth. I have no where seen better farms. The fields are usually large, and are kept exceedingly neat. Much plaster is used, and the land is well manured. I have seldom seen better corn and oats. It is not peculiarly a wheat country, although considerable quantities are raised. The buildings are almost universally good, and the great stone barns, always built on a sunny slope, with the main body on the south or east side jutting a few feet over the basement or lower story, crammed, as they were, almost to burst-

ing with the harvests of the neighboring fields, and protected all round with high stone walls and warm cattle sheds bespoke an air of great comfort. The buildings generally, and many of the fences are built of stone, and of course, are of the most durable character. The agriculture is decidedly of a superior kind in general to that of Western New York. Every foot of ground is cultivated. We saw no bushes along the fences, nor no worn out land turned out into common, to resuscitate its exhausted energies, after years of abuse and in gratitude for its bounty. The country is well watered with pure streams, and the whole region has a most charming appearance. Many of these farms we were told would readily bring one hundred dollars an acre if thrown into market. We saw many of the finest stocks of cattle and horses of improved breeds. The roads are good, and the creeks arched with substantial stone bridges. It would be well if many of our wealthy farmers would visit that country. Aside from the pleasures of a summer journey, they might receive profit from their observations.

The pleasant and wealthy villages of Pottsgrove and Norristown lie further down the Schuylkill. Inexhaustable quarries of the best white and clouded blue marble, abound in the uplands of this region. Philadelphia is supplied with immense quantities for building, where it is sent by the Schuylkill canal. The inferior qualities are frequently used in making stone walks, and the very general use of it all along the valley, in the construction of their buildings and appurtenances, creates an appearance of almost lavish liberality.

As we passed through Germantown, I saw the vineyard of Mr. Bonsall. He cultivates none but the native grape, the principal kinds of which are the Isabella, Catawba and Alexander's, here called the York Madeira. His vines were thrifty and in fine order; and as his method of training was rather different, and I think superior to any other I have seen, I will briefly describe it. Posts are inserted in the ground at twelve or fifteen feet distance, which stand out of the ground six or eight feet as if for the construction of a common wooden trellis. Instead of strips of board, iron wire of about number eleven is stretched from one post to the other the whole length of the trellis, beginning the lower line at about eighteen inches or two feet from the ground. The next line is two feet above this, and three or four lines complete the trellis. It is quickly made, and the advantages of it over the wooden kind are very obvious. The little hooks or feelers that throw themselves out at every joint of the vine, at once catch the wire, and hold the vine firmly to its place, thus answering their legitimate end, and saving a world of trouble in tying up and supporting the branches.

The day after arriving in Philadelphia, we rode out to the residence of John Hare Powell, about a mile above the bridge on the west side of the Schuylkill, to see his cattle. He is a gentleman of wealth and has a fine house, which overlooks the river and city, delightfully situated in the midst of a noble park, finely shaded with a variety of deciduous and evergreen forest trees. Mr. P. was absent; and on inquiry we ascertained that previously to his going to England, a few months before, he had sold off part of his valuable stock of cattle, and sent the remainder on to a farm in the interior. We were, however, highly compensated for our visit, in being shown by his attentive agent two very superior cows, and the most perfectly fine young bull of the short horned Durham breed that I have ever seen. All these animals he had imported from his own selections while lately in England; and notwithstanding their recent arrival and the hardships of an Atlantic voyage, looked extremely well. The bull I should judge might weigh on the hoof 2000; was two years old past, and his color a deep mahogany red or brown. We could not ascertain his cost in England, but the agent assured us that Mr. Powell selected him after much examination, and declared him the finest bull he had seen in England.

I regretted much that I could not have seen Mr. P. as I wished particularly to inquire of him respecting the comparative advantage of these fine English cattle over the best breeds of our own country, and the probable benefits to be derived by the ordinary farmer from their production; for after all, I have made up my mind, that the course of management which yields the greatest profit at the least expense of labor, is the best which our farmers can pursue.

ULMUS.

LAYING THE CORNER STONE OF THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, IN WEST CHESTER.

The corner stone of a Presbyterian Church, in this borough, was laid on the 3d instant, in the presence of a large concourse of citizens of both sexes.

The ceremony consisted of a statement from Wm. H. Dillingham, chairman of the building committee, explaining their plan, resources, views, and objects, with some remarks upon the importance of the work. The document to be deposited was then read by Thomas S. Bell, Esq. a member of the committee, who was followed by the Rev. Mr. Stevens in a highly appropriate prayer, invoking the blessing of Heaven upon the enterprise. The stone was then adjusted by the master builders and architect, when a concluding prayer was offered up by Elder Simeon Siegfried.

Copy of the Document deposited:

"On Tuesday, July 3d, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-two, this corner stone of the

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,

"Was laid by the Rev. William A. Stevens, officiating Presbyterian clergyman in this borough; attended by William H. Dillingham, Henry Fleming, Asher Miner, Joseph A. Davidson, and Thomas S. Bell, building committee.

"And assisted by the Rev. Levi Scott, and Thomas Sovereign, of the Methodist Church, and Elder Simeon Siegfried, of the Baptist denomination; in the presence of numerous other citizens assembled on the occasion.

"Architect, Thomas U. Walter.

"Carpenters, David Haines and Jas. Powell.

"Stone mason, Eli Pyle.

"President of the United States, Andrew Jackson.

"Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, George Wolf.

"Population of West Chester, 1500.

"Corresponding committee, Rev. W. A. Stevens, Gen. John W. Cunningham, Thomas S. Bell, Wm. H. Dillingham.

"Collecting committee, William Everhart, Esq. Gen. John W. Cunningham, Robert Ralston, John T. Denny.

"Trustees, Ziba Pyle, Esq. Robert Ralston, Henry Fleming.

"Thomas Williamson, Scribesit."

Then followed the names of subscribers to the fund.

Mr. John Cornog is the Marble mason. The contract with him not having been made until after laying the corner stone, his name does not appear on the document deposited.

The following is a copy of the address which by request of the building committee has been furnished for publication.

"We have assembled to lay the corner stone of a Presbyterian Church. The plan of the house we propose to erect has been furnished by a competent architect who will superintend its execution, and whose efforts thus far, have inspired general confidence. The building is to be of stone, rough-cast, 75 feet long by 45 feet wide, and 23 feet in height. It is calculated to seat 500 people on the ground floor, and galleries can hereafter be erected, to accommodate 300 more, if occasion should require. The foundation will be a few feet above the pavement, and a sufficient excavation has been made to admit of the construction of a basement story. The architecture is Grecian, in good

taste, and there is to be a cupola, if our funds will admit, 73 feet in height from the ground.

"The estimated cost, as we propose now to finish it, is \$5000. Of this sum, \$3000 is already subscribed, \$2100 of it in this borough; \$200 in other parts of the county, and \$700 in the city of Philadelphia. We are encouraged to hope, that we shall be able to raise the balance before our building is completed.

"In the site we are happily all united, and our lot, 84 feet front by 145 feet deep, has been procured upon favourable terms. In connexion with it, and within two squares distant, we have presented to us from William Everhart, Esq. besides his handsome subscription, half an acre of land for a burial ground. Our contracts with the carpenters, mason, and for stone, have been advantageously made. The work is to be commenced immediately, and prosecuted vigorously; will be covered in this fall, and finished in less than a year.

"In the stone now to be laid, there will be deposited a glass vase, hermetically sealed, containing an account of the proceedings of this day, the names of the clergymen attending, the different committees, architect, carpenters, mason, and the subscribers to our fund, all handsomely written on fine paper, together with a copy of the constitution of the Presbyterian Church in the United States, the Confession of Faith, and a copy of the Holy Bible. As historical mementos, we have also inscribed upon our paper the names of the President of the United States and the Governor of the Commonwealth, and deposited therewith one of each denomination of silver coin struck in the year 1832.

"This stone is laid in no sectarian spirit, and with no proselyting views. We believe that religion is essential to the very existence of society, and that without it men would soon become a prey to their bad passions, and civilization be driven from the earth. However any of us may come short in the profession or the practice of it, with humility be it spoken, there are none but feel and recognize its blessings.

"Whoever has seen a house of worship erected, a Christian church established, and piety to God successfully cultivated, has seen wholesome virtues and worldly prosperity spring up around it. There, he has seen the man who loves his neighbor as himself; the woman who looks well to the ways of her own household; the child who honors his parent. The people, respect those who are in authority; the magistrate, ruling in fear; and there he has seen the approving smile of heaven upon the work of men's hands. Striking evidences of this truth are before us and around us. Cast an eye over this prosperous and happy land; see the churches with their spires every where pointing to Heaven; review its history; religion was the corner stone of its settlement; oppression came; under cover of a solemn appeal to the God of battles, our forefathers achieved victory and independence. Religion is the corner stone of the government they established. The last official act of the great founder of our liberties, was to commend religion to his countrymen as the only safeguard of our institutions.

"What a republic can do without religion, the world has seen. It is written in blood upon the page of history. Anarchy and crime are the incidents of that blood-stained page; confusion, horror, dismay, and despotism are in close attendance. Heaven avert such ills from us; and Heaven avert the unbelief and wickedness which should deserve them.

"Who can suppose that but for the Christian piety of the followers of PENN, who first brought civilization to these sunny hills and smiling vales, Chester county would now have ranked fourth in population, third in wealth, and second to none in virtue and intelligence in this great commonwealth? Who but knows that the first impulse to improvement in our own thriving town, may be traced to the establishment here of a place of worship? Other sects have done their part; it remains

for us to do ours. The two meeting-houses of the society of Friends, the Methodist meeting house, and a Catholic chapel, are our only houses of public worship. The society of Baptists have a meeting house within two miles; while the nearest Presbyterian Church is ten miles from this borough. There are but eight places for worship of our particular sect in this large and populous county. The population of this place is rapidly increasing. Improvements are every where going on. A highly interesting enterprise is about being completed, which will bring us within two or three hours travel of Philadelphia. What is more important and most encouraging, the peculiar doctrines of our church have been so preached here, for the year past, to attentive audiences, composed of individuals from different sects, as, without disguising the truth, not to wound the feelings, provoke the animosity, or excite the jealousy of any. The evidence of this is upon our subscription list. Constituting as we do, but a small part of the community, but for the generosity of other sects, this enterprise would hardly yet have been commenced; they will please except our cordial thanks.

"Brought up Presbyterians ourselves, we have spent much of our lives among Episcopalians, Baptists, Methodists and Friends. We have learnt to believe that sectarianism constitutes but a small part of religion. In all we have seen bright and shining evidence of Christian virtues. From all we have experienced liberality and kindness. We profess not to be better than others. We desire to worship God after the manner of our fathers, to give a public testimonial in honor to the faith in which we were educated, to provide, under holy auspices, a place where to lay our bones, and to give some assurance that our children shall become useful members of society.

"The solemn duty of this day has been assigned to the Rev. Mr. Stevens, our pastor. May it be approved in Heaven, and may our church co-operate with the kindred institution of other sects already established here, and with the highly interesting and flourishing seminaries of learning on our right hand and on our left, in sowing the seeds of piety and virtue, and prepare us all for a blessed immortality."

From the Wyoming Herald.

WYOMING MASSACRE.

A meeting of the Committee of Arrangement, appointed to transact business relative to the subject of erecting a monument to the memory of the slain in the Wyoming Massacre, was held on the 3d July, inst.

JOSEPH SLOCUM was appointed Chairman, and John Bennet, Secretary.

The following resolutions were unanimously adopted.

Resolved, That the thanks of the committee, on behalf of the meeting generally, be given to the clergymen, who officiated this day, Messrs. Murray, May, and Nash, and that copies of the Addresses delivered by Messrs. May and Murray, be requested for publication.

Resolved, That the thanks of this committee, on behalf of the meeting generally, be given to the persons who were instrumental in finding the bones of those worthies whose memories we this day met to commemorate, and also to Mr. Fisher Gay, for his liberality in bestowing the ground necessary to erect a monument upon, and for his attentions to the meeting.

Resolved, That each individual of this committee, will further exert himself to obtain subscriptions for the erection of the Monument.

Resolved, That this committee meet on the first Monday evening of August Court next, at the Court House.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting, be

signed by the officers and published in all the papers of the county.

JOSEPH SLOCUM, *Chairman.*

JOHN BENNET, *Secretary.*

ADDRESS

Delivered by the Rev. JAMES MAY, in Kingston, July 3, 1832, to a large Assembly, convened for the purpose of paying a tribute of respect to the memory of those heroes who were killed in the Wyoming Battle and Massacre, and to adopt measures preparatory to erecting a Monument.

FELLOW CITIZENS,—We all feel the interest of the occasion. It is fifty-four years, this day, since that disastrous event, so memorable in the history of this valley, which we locally name, "the Indian battle," and which, under the name of the Wyoming Massacre, excited in favor of the sufferers of those times, the sympathy of the civilized world. The struggle was not one in which the spirit of ambition and of thirst for conquest and glory presides. It was the struggle of fathers, and husbands, and brothers, for the protection of their property and of their families, and for their own lives, against savages who were descending upon their homes, coveting the price of scalps and thirsting for plunder. Our attention is interested when battles are fought between armies met to decide a question of territory or of glory. But when all that constitutes home is in dispute, our interest is of another character. The battle fought in this valley on the 3d of July, 1778, was not one of great political moment in the controversy then pending between the United States and Great Britain. But the history of the war of the Revolution, presents none so deeply interesting to the domestic feelings. The devoted band, who, on that day, left the fort not far from the site of which we are now assembled, to meet the invaders, was composed chiefly of those whom their country would not have bidden to the public service. The valley had already furnished its due proportion of men for the common cause of their country, and they were then absent from their homes.

Notwithstanding the hazards of a frontier residence in the war between the colonies and the mother country, the inhabitants of Wyoming Valley drank deeply of that spirit which was exhibited at Lexington and Bunker's Hill, and more systematically in Congress, 4th July 1776. It was because they had espoused the cause of American Independence, that they were marked as a prey for the savages, who enlisted for Great Britain, against the colonies.

I find myself here in the midst of some venerable citizens, who were in the rank which faced the enemy on the memorable 3d of July, and who have survived the perils and sufferings of that terrible day, and the vicissitudes of more than half a century since. There are before me others who, though from youth or sex were not actually in the rank, yet were joined in closest ties with those that went forth, and were witnesses of the facts of that day and shared in the common distress. In the present audience are very many also, who are the immediate descendants of them that suffered in those "troubled times."

In obedience to the call of a public meeting, held in this neighbourhood a short time since, you are assembled to commemorate the Wyoming Massacre, by taking measures to erect a Monument on the grave of your fathers and brothers, who then fell under the Indian tomahawk.

The troubles of those times have been hushed for many years. The Indian who in those days, still lingered on the mountains that now surround us, has long ago retired. When we now look upon this valley, overspread with an intelligent and happy population, grown up to wealth and refinement—when we see the waters of the Susquehanna, as they roll by us, bearing upon their bosom the fruits of a peaceful industry—when we

look upon our towns, with their churches and academies, we almost overlook the fact, that a time but little exceeding fifty years, Wyoming was but a frontier, just emerging from a forest of centuries, and still furnishing many a lurking place for the native red man.

The object of our meeting this day, is to call to mind those times of hardship and trial.

The time but little exceeds sixty years, since the first effort was made by civilized men to subdue the soil of this valley. The land was not wrested by violent hands from the native Indian who had been, from unknown times, the lord of its forests. Possession was obtained by treaty and purchase. The Indian, at first, looked with kindness upon his white neighbour. The intercourse between them, was on the principle of mutual hospitality. It was not until some time after the war of the American Revolution was opened, that the inhabitants of Wyoming began to suffer from Indian hostility. The controversy between Pennsylvania and Connecticut concerning jurisdiction over the valley, had previously been the cause of serious troubles to them, but when the subject of American Independence began to be agitated, this controversy was suspended. At this time, the population of Wyoming amounted to several thousands. The mass of them cordially espoused the cause of their country. Some individuals had proved treacherous and had gone over to the side of the enemy. It was these, doubtless, who, being acquainted with the condition of the valley, directed the eye of the enemy to this spot, and gave such information as laid the foundation for the plan of a descent upon it.

Two companies of men had been levied here, originally for the defence of their own frontier. But there appearing then no hostile demonstrations in this quarter, they were required for the general service, and were called out of the valley, to join the army of the United States. Parts of other companies had gone out of the valley as volunteers, making in the aggregate, about 300 men. Thus the military strength of the valley was essentially weakened. As the year 1778 advanced, the security of the inhabitants of Wyoming began to be disturbed. Several times, at alarms, all the inhabitants had left their houses and retired to the forts; but had as often returned to their lands.

In the Spring of 1778, reports reached them, of the assembling of British, Indians, and Tories, at Niagara, for the purpose of making a descent upon the valley. Messengers were dispatched to the commander-in-chief of the "Continental" army, to represent the exposed situation of this frontier, and to ask for the return of the companies that had been called away from it.

The forces that had assembled at Niagara, soon reached the head waters of the Susquehanna. From Tioga, they floated down on rafts and in canoes. Their approach was discovered on the 1st of July. On that day a number of men from the valley had gone up the river about twenty miles, for the purpose of scouting, and of bringing away the bodies of some citizens who had been killed there by a party of Indians. Whilst there, they ascertained that a large body of enemies had landed above them, and were lying behind the mountain on their left, whither they had retired for the purpose of concealing their march. The company hastily returned, lest their retreat might be cut off. The whole militia of the valley was immediately assembled in Forty Fort, with the exception of a few individuals left in other forts, to have charge of the women and children in them. The force of the valley was irregular, composed almost exclusively of men undisciplined for war. They were the militia, who after the supply of the quota of the valley to the regular army, where left for the cultivation and defence of the soil. Five men who had held commissions in the regular army, and had thrown them up, for the purpose of returning to the defence of their families, arrived, some a day or two before, and the rest on the 2d of July. The whole force, collected in

Forty Fort, amounted to about 370 men. These put themselves under the command of Colonel Zebulon Butler, an officer of the "Continental" army, living at that time here with his family, on furlough.

On the evening of the 2d July, the enemy advanced through a defile in the mountain, into the valley, and took possession of Wintermoot Fort, which being occupied by a few families, of whom the most were well affected to the British cause, had been opened to them. Some were found, ready also to meet them with provision. The enemy's force was from 900 to 1200 men, of whom upwards of 400 were Indians, headed by their chief Brandt, the rest were British and Tories commanded by Col. John Butler. In the councils in Forty Fort, the propriety of going forth to meet the enemy was a subject of warm discussion. The superior and more judicious officers advised to remain in the Fort, and to hold out against the enemy until the expected relief should be received from the regular army. Others urged that their supplies in the fort must soon fail; that the enemy would ravage their farms, and burn their houses, and destroy their harvest, then nearly ripe. Besides, they had had no information respecting relief. The five men who had arrived from the regular army, had come without any information on the subject. The enemy would be strengthened, whilst themselves would be weakened by delay.

Early in the morning of the 3d July, a flag appeared before Forty Fort, sent by the enemy with a demand of surrender. This was of course refused, as preparations had been made for meeting the invaders. To meet in open field, the enemy's force, so much superior, would, of course, be extremely hazardous. But it had been determined to go forth from the fort for the purpose. The bearer of the flagstaff was himself a citizen of the valley, but then a prisoner with the enemy. He had been sent in company with others to bear the flag (his family being detained as hostages for his return.) When he saw that his friends in Forty Fort were making preparations to leave it to meet the enemy, as he knew the force that was opposed to them, his heart being with them, he wept. But the question had been decided. When all things were made ready, the 370 went out. What a moment of interest was that to themselves, to the wives and children whom they were leaving in the forts behind them! How must the eyes of those they parted from, have followed them on their march till they went out of sight, and then their hearts have gone with them into the battle.

It was not a question of spoils that was to be decided. It was a question whether the husbands, and the fathers, and the brothers would ever return; whether the Indians would come down upon the wives and children, and take them into captivity and slavery; and perhaps to torture.

It was about 3 o'clock, P.M. when the settlers reached the bank of Abraham's Creek. There, as they had understood, they were to meet the enemy; but none were in sight. Col. Butler, apprehending an ambush, deemed it prudent to halt at this point and to make no further offensive movement. But his foresight was disregarded by others, and his remonstrances were ineffectual. The smoke of Wintermoot Fort, which the enemy had fired when they left it, could be seen. This was interpreted as an evidence, that the invaders were retiring from the valley, and was urged as an argument for advancing. Col. Butler, at last, contrary to his own judgment, but finding the step necessary to preserve the confidence of some of the officers who had put themselves under his command, and who were more ardent than prudent, gave orders for advancing. Another halt was made near the place where we are now assembled, but, the enemy still not appearing, it was determined to move on to Wintermoot Fort. It was there the invaders were stationed. Their left was com-

posed of the British and tories, commanded by Col. John Butler, was extended towards the river, and their right, composed of Brandt's Indians, extended across a marsh on to the mountain. When the "settlers" had formed their line for battle, the left extended toward the marsh, commanded by Col. Nathan Denison, and the right towards the river, under the command of Col. Zebulon Butler. The enemy's line could not be discerned. The British and the tories on the left, had retired a little above Fort Wintermoot, that the attention of the Settlers might be directed thither. The Indians, on the left, were covering behind bushes which covered the ground. They remained silent and without motion, until their victims approached to a convenient distance, when they instantly showed their whole line, by opening the murderous fire of their rifles.

The battle at once became general. The enemy's rifles thinned terribly the ranks of "the settlers," who stood and fought desperately until the Indians came round from the mountain, with hideous yell, and with their tomahawks, upon the rear. Col. Denison, having given orders to his wing to fall back, in order to anticipate the Indians on their rear, this was understood by many, as an order for retreat. In the meantime, the British regulars by acting with doubled force on the right, had thrown it into confusion. The battle lasted but fifteen minutes, when "the settlers" being about to be entirely hemmed in, fled. Their flight was that of a complete rout. Multitudes fell under the tomahawks of the Indians who pursued them in every direction. Some ran to the river—many were slaughtered on the bank—some were shot whilst in the water—some few succeeded in swimming to the opposite shore, and escaped. Almost every individual who was overtaken was slaughtered and scalped, two or three only were kept alive as prisoners. On this dreadful day about 300 were killed or missing, and never heard of, and about 230 wives were made widows.

When the firing commenced, it was heard by the families that had been left behind, in the forts and other places. Some on the opposite side of the river, were waiting on the shore to see some one who might tell the issue of the battle. All watched for news. The event was announced at sundown at Forty Fort by one who had rode from the field. It was soon heard in Wilkesbarre, by one* who had escaped by swimming across the river. All that could, fled; some to the mountain on the east; others hastened down the river, in canoes.

The few who fled into Forty Fort soon capitulated, the enemy promising to preserve their lives and property, provided they would no more take up arms during the war. But the Indians went through the valley, and laid Wilkesbarre, and houses in every place, in ashes. Those who escaped with their lives, from Forty Fort, finding themselves without security against the Indians, whom the British commander said he could not control, hastened from the valley. On the night after the battle, some of the fugitives met, at Bear Creek, a company of 80 of the men who had been drawn from Wyoming, commanded by Capt. Spalding, on their way to the valley, for its relief. These men were in high spirits at the prospect of being at home, until they learned the misfortunes of the day. They then went back as far as Stroudsburg, where they remained and were joined by some of the fugitives and others. About six weeks after the battle, they came into the valley with the fugitives under their protection. They found scarcely a house standing in the valley that once had seemed so prosperous and happy. They went to the battle ground to look upon the slain; there were, of course, no features left by which any of their kindred could be recognized. In one spot thirteen bodies were found in a circular position, according to the report of one of the fugitives, who said that after the battle,

fourteen who were taken, and amongst them himself, were placed around an Indian woman that she might, at her ease, massacre them with the tomahawk. He himself had effected his escape.

The slain could not be buried until the flesh was wholly decomposed, after which the bones were collected and deposited in one common grave, that which is now open before us. In their flight from the valley, women and children suffered greatly. They were obliged to go through an extensive forest, through which the only passage was an Indian path. The report of their misfortunes went before them, and they were every where recognized as the unhappy fugitives from Wyoming. Some returned the next year, some after several years and some never. Many of those who returned, and who had before these troubles lived independently, found themselves here in a state of poverty, their possessions having been wholly destroyed by the enemy. There was scarcely a mother who was not a widow, and not a family that did not mourn the loss of some one or more members. Such was the battle and such its consequences.

But even after this, the security of the valley was not entirely undisturbed. Parties of Indians, hanging on the borders of the settlements, harassed individuals who might chance to be out of reach of the protection of the forts. The expedition of Gen. Sullivan, and finally the general peace relieved Wyoming of the troubles arising from Indian incursions.

When upwards of fifty years have gone, we are now in quiet possession of this valley. The sun, in his daily journey looks upon few spots, on which the Creator has combined more of the materials necessary for earthly happiness. No object of price, in general, can be gained without pains-taking and struggle and sacrifice. The independence of our common country was not secured without a long and toilsome struggle. This valley, so rich in soil, so lovely in scenery, could not be possessed securely till a sacrifice was made, and that too of blood. The hands that more than half a century ago first struck the axe into the forests that had for ages shadowed these plains, lie mingled with the dust. The troubles of those times, when the Indians descended upon this valley, were borne by heads that are pillowed beneath the soil. See, fellow-citizens, the sacrifice which was made by the first civilized tenants of this valley. The grave containing their bones is uncovered before you. You see for yourselves the marks of the tomahawk and scalping knife on the heads which are here uncovered, after having rested for more than fifty years. Peace be in this grave; sacred be the memory of them that sleep here.

A few who were themselves sharers in the toils and difficulties of those times, yet survive, and are here this day to bear witness for us. Venerable citizens, we respect you for your years, we honor you for the part you bore in the doings and the sufferings of those days, we love and cherish the principles of liberty which animated you, we owe you a debt of gratitude for the happy inheritance, which you did your part to preserve unimpaired for your children. You have passed within the lines of a second half century since you opened a grave here for your brothers whom the Indians slaughtered on these plains. This valley, which you saw as it was when but a frontier, you survive to see in the midst of a population of many hundreds of thousands over-spreading the country beyond you. But on this day, and where you now are, you cannot but think of what you once saw in this place. We would stand aside while you look into this grave and see the bones of your brothers which fifty-four years ago, you assisted in "sadly laying here." We would not intrude whilst as you stand beside these bones, you think how you stood beside your friends when they lived. For your sakes we are glad that this day has come. We rejoice to think that you may see yet a stone raised here, on which the names of those you laid in this spot shall be engraven.

* The late Judge Hollenback.

Fellow-citizens generally: The erection of a stone on this spot in memory of the dead who rest here, is but a small tribute of gratitude. I should do you injustice if I should suppose there was any occasion for argument on the propriety of your giving your aid to this object. The object commends itself instinctively to all who have that interest in this valley, which belongs to you. The memory of those who fell on the 3d of July, 54 years ago, shall be retained not merely on the cold stone which you will erect on their grave. It shall live in your hearts.

Let us take a lesson from the history which we have been reviewing. Let us learn to estimate the value of our civil liberty according to the price which was paid for it. Receiving that blessing as an inheritance, apart from the bloody wars which were required to make it sure, we may underrate its preciousness. The sufferings of the Wyoming settlers, had their origin in the part that they took in the question of American independence. Those who first kindled the fires of revolution on this continent, were men worthy to be entrusted with the charge of civil liberty. Their principles were thoroughly tested. The deposit now is in our hands, to be kept for future generations. May we prove worthy of it, and transmit it to them unimpaired.

May the stranger who in after times may visit this spot, and see here a stone raised in memory of those who fell in the conflict, ever find here a population worthy of their parentage; may the features of those heroes live in their posterity.

While we acknowledge what we owe to those of whose toils we are reaping the fruits, we are not to lose sight of the fact, that it is to the good purpose of Him, in whose hands all are instruments, that the glory of all that has been done for us, and for all that we now inherit, is due. The independence of our common country, the legacy which we inherit in peace, was not a thing of accident. The Supreme Arbitrator between nations, had designs of good to our happy country and to the world in the establishment of our independence. We see already how the principles laid down in the charter of rights, put forth in Congress 56 years ago, have been as a leaven of liberty in the nations. The principles of our happy constitution are healthful to our political body. Let us cherish them.

The grand principle is, that the happiness of the people is the end for which civil government is instituted. But it is not for us to enjoy at any rate, the gift that is bestowed upon us. If we prove not ourselves worthy of it, it may be taken from us and given to others. We are to co-operate with the designs of the God of our fathers. We have a sacred trust which we must keep; not merely the trust of civil liberty, but of that which is necessary to preserve that liberty, the true religion.

Friends, I take my leave of you. Though the air I first breathed was not of this valley, I am proud to be adopted amongst you. My heart is with you in the object of this day's meeting. It shall live in my memory as one of the most interesting circumstances of my residence amongst you, that I was with you on this day, and that the office was assigned me, which I have thus humbly fulfilled. When the bones which we here see before us shall rise from their bed of dust, and ours with them, may we have an inheritance which wars shall never disturb; the inheritance which blood, but not that of man, has purchased.

From the Philadelphia Gazette.

PROCEEDINGS OF COUNCILS.

Thursday, July 12, 1832.

SELECT COUNCIL.—Mr. PETTIT was called to the chair, in the absence of the president. A communication was received from the city treasurer, with a copy of his quarterly accounts, which were referred to the committee of accounts.

The following communication from the directors of the Girard Bank, was received, and was referred to the Mayor, City Treasurer, and City Solicitor, with power to act.

PHILADELPHIA, July 12, 1832.

To the Select and Common Councils of the city of Philadelphia.

GENTLEMEN—The undersigned being a committee appointed by the directors of the Girard Bank of the city of Philadelphia, for the purpose of obtaining the use of the Banking house of the late Stephen Girard, beg leave respectfully to state: That they have made application to the trustees of the late Stephen Girard, and have ascertained that a satisfactory arrangement can be made with them for the time the building will be in their possession; but as the business under their charge, will in all probability be closed within the present year, and as the undersigned are desirous of effecting an arrangement which will enable the bank which they represent, to retain possession of the premises, they desire to know whether the Councils will rent the Banking house, (when it shall come into their possession,) to the Girard Bank, for what length of time, and upon what terms—subject to the lease which the old Bank of the United States has upon the premises. An early answer is respectfully solicited.

JAMES SCHOTT,
THOS. CAVE.

The annexed letter from the Mayor, enclosing certain documents, was received.

MAYOR'S OFFICE, }
Philadelphia, July 13, 1832. }

To the President of the Select and Common Councils of the city of Philadelphia.

Gentlemen—I enclose a communication from Judge Henry Bry, the friend and agent of the late Mr. Girard, containing valuable information on the subject of the Ouachita lands, a part of the bequest of the late benefactor of the city. I also enclose a Power of Attorney from the corporation of the city of New Orleans, by which Judge Bry is constituted their agent, with full power to act for them, and to co-operate with the authorities of this city, in any measures that may be agreed on, in relation to the title or the improvement of the lands. As Judge Bry's visit to this city has been induced by the subject referred to, I beg leave to suggest the appointment of a committee, with such powers as will authorise a speedy and satisfactory termination of the arrangements it may be found necessary to make with him.

I am, with great respect, your ob't serv't,
B. W. RICHARDS.

Mr. Groves offered the following resolution which was agreed to.

Resolved, That the communication from the Mayor, with the documents accompanying it, relative to lands in the state of Louisiana, in which the corporation of the city of Philadelphia have an interest, under the will of the late S. Girard, Esq. be referred to the committee on the Girard legacy; that said committee be authorised to confer with Judge Henry Bry, and to accept his services on such terms and conditions, as they may deem proper;—and with the assistance of the City Solicitor, to prepare all the necessary papers to enable Judge Bry to carry into execution the objects for which his service may be accepted—and that the said papers be signed by the Mayor, and sealed with the corporate seal of the city.

Mr. JOHNSON presented a petition for paving Prosperous alley, which was referred to the paving committee, with power to act.

Mr. DUANE, as chairman of the watering committee, made the two following reports and resolutions, which were adopted:

The watering committee respectfully represent to the Select and Common Councils of the city of Philadelphia, that, in consequence of the location of the Pennsylvania rail-road near Fair Mount, a small piece of land, triangular in shape, bounded by the rail-road, by Coates street, and by ground of Mr. Henry Moliere, has been detached from the Fair Mount property, belonging to the city, of which it had before formed a part: they further represent, that, in consequence of the same location, a part of the lot of Mr. Henry Moliere, adjoining the city property at Fair Mount, has been detached from the main part thereof; and the part so detached, bounded on two of its sides by city property, on another side by Moliere street, and on the remaining side or front, by the rail-road. The committee believe that the city and Mr. Moliere, ought to exchange the lots here mentioned, Mr. Moliere taking the one first above described, and the city the other; to this arrangement Mr. Moliere has assented; but, as his lot is much larger than that of the city, he has required an equivalent for the difference, which the committee do not consider unreasonable; they, therefore, ask authority to conclude a contract with Mr. Moliere, so that his lot may be obtained for city uses, that the small city lot may be granted to him, and that a fair compensation may be made to him for the difference in value between the lots; it being, however, understood that Mr. Moliere is to grant to the city, his entire interest in the soil of that part of Moliere street, which originally constituted a part of his property. The committee, therefore, offer the following resolution:

Resolved, by the Select and Common Councils, &c. That the watering committee be, and they are hereby authorized to contract with Mr. Henry Moliere, in relation to the lots above mentioned, on the principles stated, namely, that they may cause a conveyance to be made to him of the triangular lot above described, that they may accept from him a conveyance of that part of his lot adjoining the city Fair Mount property, as above described, and that they may cause to be paid to him such sum, as they may believe to be a fair equivalent for the property acquired.

The watering committee respectfully represent to the Select and Common Councils of Philadelphia, that, on the 6th of March last, an act was passed by the Legislature of Pennsylvania, authorizing the city of Philadelphia, to erect a guard-pier and ice-breaker, at the foot of Coates street, in such a manner as to protect the water works at Fair Mount, and to preserve the purity of the water of the river Schuylkill: They further represent, that a survey and soundings have been made, under the direction of the committee, by Mr. Thomas L. Grover, and Mr. F. Graff, the superintendent of the water works, at the foot of Coates street, with a view to the erection of the pier and ice-breaker, authorized to be made; the dimensions of the proposed works are as follows:

Length, extending westward from the line of the wharf, adjoining the store-house belonging to the city,	240 feet
Width, north and south,	40 feet
Average depth of water and mud,	12 feet
The estimated cost of the proposed works is as follows:	
Thirty thousand feet of hemlock timber at 17 cents,	\$5100 00
Three thousand feet of white pine timber, at 27 cents,	810 00
Eighteen thousand, eight hundred pounds of iron bolts, at 6 cents,	1128 00
Six hundred perches of stone, at 75 cents,	450 00
One hundred fenders at \$2 62½	262 50
Four thousand yards of earth, for filling up, at 14 cents,	560 00
Wheeling-plank and incidentals,	190 00
	<hr/> \$8500 00

It will be observed in the law above referred to, that the city is authorized to construct these works at any time within five years; and the committee would be disposed to avail themselves of a part of this privilege, if they could do so with propriety. They respectfully inform Councils, however, that the neighboring district of Spring Garden, is at the present time, constructing a spacious wharf and landing at the foot of Coates street, with which the city work must at some time be connected, and that it is important that the city work should be carried on at the same time; by proceeding hand-in-hand with their neighbors, the work may be done more substantially and economically, than if each were to act distinctly, as to time and mode.

Councils will observe that, in relation to the works referred to herein, as well as the proposed purchase from Mr. Moliere, it was not in the power of the committee to make anticipations, or to embrace them in estimates for the present year. Such, indeed, have been the changes in the entire neighborhood of Fair Mount, alterations which the city could not, and ought not to control, that concurrence in improvement on the part of the city, and of course expense, has been unavoidable. As soon, however, as the changes now in operation, the regulation, curbing, &c. of streets, and foundations of landings on the Schuylkill shall have been made, an end will be put to expense, and the city property will be compact in itself, and out of the reach of extraneous interference. These results are so desirable, that the committee persuade themselves, that Councils will readily concur in the measures which the committee deem it their duty to propose.

Resolved, &c. That the watering committee be and they are hereby authorized to contract for the formation and construction of a pier and ice-breaker at the foot of Coates street, that they be authorized to draw, in payment thereof, out of any moneys in the treasury arising from water rents of 1832; and that, if there should not be adequate funds from that source, they be authorized to draw from the city treasury for the needful surplus, in anticipation of the water rents of 1833.

Mr. DUANE offered the annexed resolution, which was adopted, and Messrs. Duane, Massey, Baker, and Wainwright, were appointed the committee.

Resolved, &c. That a committee of two members of each Council be appointed to inquire into the manner in which the streets, alleys, and courts in the city of Philadelphia, are now cleansed; whether better regulations than those existing may not be adopted: and that the said committee be authorized to report by ordinance or otherwise.

Mr. GROVES, as chairman of the committee to whom was referred the petition of Messrs. M. & S. N. Lewis, made the following report. The ordinance referred to was passed by the Select Council.

The committee to whom was referred the memorial of Messrs. M. & N. Lewis, respectfully report,

That they have been furnished with the affidavits of the stone mason, the carpenter, and the lumber merchant, proving the truth of the facts alleged by the memorialists. These affidavits are hereunto annexed.

The committee are of opinion, that the prayer of the petitioners is reasonable, and as their case is embraced by the bill already reported by the committee, entitled "A supplement to an ordinance entitled an ordinance to prevent the construction of wooden and brick paneled buildings, and for preventing the extension of injuries from fire, passed on the 8th day of June, 1832," the committee deem it unnecessary to do more in this case, than recommend the passage of the bill.

COMMON COUNCIL.—Mr. LEHMAN presented the following petition from the commissioners, for erecting a new Prison, which was read and laid on the table.

To the Select and Common Councils of the city of Philadelphia.

The undersigned, commissioners appointed in pursu-

ance of an act of the General Assembly of the commonwealth, to superintend the erection of the new county prison and debtors apartment, for the city and county of Philadelphia, having contracted for the delivery of several thousand perches of stone on the Schuylkill, and finding great difficulty in obtaining a suitable landing on the said river, respectfully ask the Councils to grant them permission to occupy Lombard street wharf, for the purpose at such rent as may be agreed upon. The commissioners feel confident that such an arrangement will greatly facilitate the progress of the work.

Mr. LEHMAN offered the annexed resolution, which was agreed to.

That the committee on the Schuylkill wharves be, and they are hereby authorized to let Lombard street wharf, to the County prison, and on such terms as may be agreed upon.

Mr. RYAN, as chairman of the committee on the Drawbridge lot, made the following report and resolution, which were adopted.

To the Select and Common Councils.

The committee to whom was referred the memorial of J. Kern, junior, and George Snyder, beg leave to report,

That the memorialists are lessees of a small lot of ground on Water street, on a lease from the city for 21 years, from the 25th September 1818, with certain conditions and covenants as set forth in their memorial. That they have erected a small tenement on the said lot, which at the expiration of the term is to be paid for by the city on a valuation, not, however, to exceed \$3000. That by the terms of their lease they are not permitted to assign it without the expressed consent of the city.

The memorialists ask of Councils, first, to purchase of them the remainder of their term at this time, by paying such sum as may be the value thereof, and of the improvements at an appraisement:—or, second, to give assent to the disposal thereof, by the petitioners to whomsoever they may think proper.

Both branches of the alternative, appear to the committee objectionable. The first invites the city to a speculation, such as, in the judgment of the committee, if it shall ever be desirable, is not so at least at the present moment. If the lessees are desirous to anticipate the sale which by their lease is to be made to the city, in September, 1839, they may fairly be required to name the price at which they are now willing to make such sale. The second proposition simply asks of the city to surrender its right of approving or disapproving of any assignment hereafter to be made—a right which may be presumed to be of some value, since the city has expressly reserved it; and to give general consent beforehand, to whatever assignment the lessees may choose to make.

The committee, not being aware of any reason for granting the request of the memorialists, recommend for adoption the following resolution:

“Resolved, That the committee be discharged from the further consideration of the memorial.”

Mr. BAKER as chairman of the paving committee made the following reports and resolution, which were agreed to.

The Paving Committee, to whom was referred the petition of Nathan Bunker, report:

That the petitioner alleges, that Locust street, as laid out by the executive council of the state, is a street of only 40 feet in width; and that the survey of Reading Howell, made under the authority of the city, erroneously ascribes to it a width of 50 feet. The petitioner is the owner of a lot at the north-west corner of Locust street and Washington Square; and being desirous of building thereon, he wishes the city first to take measures by an application to the Court of Quarter Sessions, to have the street widened to 50 feet, according to law.

The committee are advised, that if the survey of Mr. Howell were erroneous, it will be easy for the petitioner to have the error legally ascertained; and they believe that until such a course has been pursued, it will not be expedient for the Councils to act on the supposition that such an error exists in the survey. They therefore respectfully submit the following resolution:

Resolved, That the committee be discharged from the further consideration of Mr. Bunker's petition.

All which is respectfully submitted.

The Paving Committee to whom was referred the petition of a number of persons requesting Ashton street to be filled up from Mulberry to Filbert street, report:

That they have examined said street, and are of opinion it should be filled up, and offer the following resolution to carry the same into effect.

Resolved, That the City Commissioners under the superintendence of the Paving Committee, cause Ashton street from Mulberry street to Filbert street to be filled up as soon as practicable, and charge the same to appropriation, No 21.

Mr. SEXTON offered the annexed resolution, which was, on the motion of Mr. Sullivan, postponed.

Whereas, it has pleased the Almighty God to afflict the nations of Asia and Europe with the Spasmodic Cholera, a pestilence, which in its course has swept thousands of our fellow beings from time to eternity. And, whereas, information has reached us, by facts undeniable, that its direful effects have already been felt on the American shores, especially in the cities of Quebec and Montreal; and recently in New York, and in all probability, by its rapid marches, may shortly reach this city, and although the recent and energetic measures which have been adopted are calculated to mitigate its effects, may not entirely prevent its arrival among us—yet it becomes us, after using all these precautionary means, to look to Him, who alone can avert this dreadful evil, with becoming reverence and humility.

Therefore, Resolved, by the Select and Common Councils, that it be earnestly recommended to our fellow citizens, to assemble in their respective places of worship on Thursday the 19th day of July next, and to observe the same as a day of humiliation, fasting, and prayer to Almighty God, that he would be most graciously pleased to avert his judgment from these United States, and especially from the beloved city in which we reside.

Resolved, That the Mayor be requested to issue his proclamation to that effect, recommending to the citizens as far as practicable to observe the same, by closing their stores and suspending their business on that day.

Monday, June 18, 1832.

SELECT COUNCIL.—Mr. GROVES moved to take up for consideration the ordinance relative to the Masonic Hall, which was passed.

The annexed communication from the executors of Stephen Girard was received.

To the Select and Common Council of the city of Philadelphia.

The undersigned executors of Stephen Girard, have noticed in the public papers a report made on the 28th ult. to the Select and Common Councils, by a committee appointed to confer with the trustees of the bank of S. Girard, on the subject of certain lands in Schuylkill county, which report contains the following paragraph:

“Your committee cannot close this report without expressing their surprise and astonishment, that the executors of Mr. Girard, should have taken upon themselves, the responsibility of suspending all the contracts, and directions made by him for the improvement of a property which they knew he so anxiously desired to have accomplished.”

The undersigned think it may be right simply to re-

mark, that the lands in question passed, with the other real estate, direct to the public authorities of the city, and were at no time in possession of the executors, or in any manner cognizable by them; that the undersigned did not take upon themselves the responsibility of suspending contracts for their improvement; that they exercised no control over those contracts, or the parties connected with them, nor ever gave any orders or directions whatever in relation to the said lands or contracts.

Respectfully,
TIMOTHY PAXSON,
THOS. P COPE,
JOSEPH ROBERTS,
W. J. DUANE,
JOHN A. BARCLAY.

Philadelphia, July 16, 1832.

The following communication from Mr. W. J. DUANE was also received.

To the Presidents and Members of the Select and Common Councils.

Gentlemen,—I have concurred, with the other executors of the late Mr. Girard, in a note this day addressed to you by them, because the report therein referred to is in some respects erroneous, and because the other executors deemed it correct to say so.

Something more, however, seems to be proper on my part; for, I am told, that some of the authors of the report refer to letters, written by me, as an excuse for their general denunciation. I do not desire to conceal any acts or errors of mine; on the contrary, I wish to avow them, if they are attributed to others: and, accordingly, I assure you, that if, in writing any letters, or in any thing contained therein, I erred, the guilt was wholly my own; I acted as an individual, and did not consult others.

I have not copies of any letters, that I may have written, but the facts according to my recollection, are simply these. At Mr. Girard's desire, I had been in the practice of corresponding with some of his agents, on his business, and had some of that business exclusively under my charge: at his death, or soon after, I wrote to two of them, recommending what I believed ought to be done under existing circumstances, and, possibly urging a suspension of proceedings until the wishes of those, who might be interested, should be known. Whether what I recommended was done, I know not, but I am sure, that my motives were correct, that my advice was discreet, that if followed no evil ensued, and that what, on an emergency, was advised by me, was afterwards, on reflection, directed by others to be done.

My object, however, in writing this note, is to stand between the shaft of censure and the other executors, rather than to shun it myself: I am not aware that I erred; if I did, I desire to carry the whole burden of blame; and hope, that those who seem so anxious to find fault, may never have a load more oppressive than mine will be in the present instance.

Very respectfully, yours,

W. J. DUANE.

July 16, 1832.

Mr. GROVES moved to take up for consideration, the resolution attached to the report of the committee, to visit the lands of the late Stephen Girard in Schuylkill county, made on the 28th June, which was agreed to, and the resolution was passed by the Select Council.

Mr. MASSEY read in his place the following ordinance which was laid on the table.

An ordinance for laying out Water street anew.

Whereas, by an act of Assembly passed on the 24th day of March, 1832, entitled, An Act to enable the Mayor, Aldermen, and citizens of Philadelphia to carry into effect certain improvements and execute certain trusts, it is made lawful for the corporation of the city to lay out Water street anew, in manner as therein provided, now, therefore, be it enacted and ordained by the

Select and Common Councils of the city of Philadelphia,

Section 1. That Water street be and the same is hereby laid out anew, of the uniform width of thirty-nine feet throughout, according to a certain plan and description made under the authority of the councils of the city by Samuel Hains, City Surveyor, which plan and description are annexed to and made part of this ordinance,—and that the courses and width of said street shall henceforth conform in all respects to the said plan and description.

Section 2. That Water street as laid out by the first section of this ordinance be and the same is hereby opened as a common and public highway; and that it shall be the duty of the attorney and solicitor for the corporation to make or cause to be made a record of the same in the court of Quarter Sessions of the county of Philadelphia accordingly.

Mr. DUANE offered the annexed resolution which was passed by the Select Council but the Common Council had adjourned before it was sent in to them.

Resolved, &c. That the Select and Common Councils of the city of Philadelphia, hereby consent and agree that the executors of the late Stephen Girard, shall pay the collateral inheritance tax on all the real estate devised by the said testator to the city of Philadelphia, and the receipts and sums so paid shall be accepted as a part of the residuary funds bequeathed to the city of Philadelphia by the said testator, to the amount thereof.

The Select Council concurred in the resolutions passed by the Common Council at their last meeting.

(An invitation from the trustees of the University, to attend the commencement, was read and accepted.)

The paying committee to whom was referred the petition of Joseph Roberts requesting permission to introduce an iron pipe from his cellar at the corner of Dock and Walnut streets, into the culvert in Dock street, at his own expense; report:

That frequently having been requested by a number of persons residing in Dock street to look at their different cellars, and a petition having been presented to councils some time back respecting the water in the cellars, the petition of J. Roberts being from the same cause they have examined them and find it is occasioned from the culvert being full of water at high tide in forcing its way through the earth into the cellars, and as the tide ebbs it does not find its way out in consequence of their being no force to carry it off. Mr. Roberts proposes to place an iron pipe with a valve from his cellar to the culvert, to draw the water out; the committee are of opinion the petition should be granted, provided he pay all expense, under the superintendence to the city commissioners, and offer the following ordinance to carry the same into effect.

The ordinance passed by the Select Council at their last meeting relative to the wooden buildings west of Broad street, was taken up for consideration, but was rejected by the Common Council.

The resolution relative to the lands of the late Stephen Girard, was taken up for consideration.

Mr. FRITZ offered the following amendment: "To be reimbursed out of any revenue that may hereafter be received from said lands."

When on motion of Mr. OLDENBURG the Common Council adjourned.

From the Blairsville Record.

SKETCHES, No. XI,

Of the Life, and Military and Hunting Adventures of
CAPTAIN SAMUEL BRADY.

(Continued from page, 22.)

The Indians did not return that season to do any injury to the whites, and early that fall moved off to their friends, the British, who had to keep them all winter, their corn having been destroyed by Broadhead.

When the General found the Indians were gone, at the suggestion of Brady, three companies were ordered out, with a sufficient number of packhorses to kill game for the garrison. These companies were respectively commanded by Captains Harrison, Springer, and Brady. Game was very plenty, for neither whites nor Indians ventured to hunt, and great quantities were put up.

In putting up his tent Capt. Brady's tomahawk had slipped and cut his knee, by which he was lamed for some time. This occasioned him to remain at the tents until he got well, which afforded him the opportunity of witnessing some of the peculiar superstitions of his Indian allies, for he had his Indians and their families along.

One of these Indians had assumed the name of Wilson. The captain was lying in his tent one afternoon, and observed his man Wilson, coming home in a great hurry, and that as he met his squaw, he gave her a kick without saying a word, and began to unbreech his gun. The squaw went away, and returned soon after, with some roots, which she had gathered; which after washing them clean, she put into a kettle to boil. While boiling, Wilson corked up the muzzle of his gun, and stuck the breech into the kettle, and continued it there until the plug flew out of the muzzle. He then took it out and put it into the stock. Brady knowing the Indians were very "superstitious," as we call it, did not speak to him until he saw him wiping his gun. He then called to him, and asked what was the matter. Wilson came up to the Captain and said, in reply, that his gun had been very sick, that she could not shoot; he had been just giving her a vomit, and she was now well. Whether the vomit helped the gun, or only strengthened Wilson's nerves, the Captain could not tell, but he averred that Wilson killed ten deer the next day.

KISKEMINETAS.

From the National Gazette.

CORRESPONDENCE.

At a meeting of the executive committee of "The Pennsylvania Society, for discouraging the use of Ardent Spirits," held at Philadelphia, July 10th, 1832—it was resolved, that the correspondence between the president of this society and the managers of the American Colonization Society, on the subject of preventing the importation of ardent spirits into the colony of Liberia, be published.

Resolved, That the Temperance societies of other states be requested to use their influence for the promotion of this important object.

To the Board of Managers of the American Colonization Society, at Washington, District of Columbia.

Gentlemen—The Temperance Society of the state of Pennsylvania, by a resolution adopted on the 4th instant, instructed me to address you, and express the earnest wish entertained by it, that your influence may be exerted to discourage the importation of ardent spirits into the colony of Liberia. It has been observed with sorrow, that considerable quantities of this pernicious article have already been introduced there, brief as is the time since the commerce of that port began.

The settlement which originated, and which has been conducted with much success under your auspices, has perhaps, in many respects, no parallel in the history of human affairs. It is a community ostensibly founded upon the most benevolent principles, and composed of descendants of a long injured race, restored to the land whence their ancestors were cruelly removed during many ages; and it is moreover designed to be the source where Africa may receive from her own children, instructive examples of civilization, and Christianity. Whoever reviews the history of the degrading, and frightful scenes produced by the slave trade, must be struck with the melancholy fact, that ardent spirit was

one of the most efficient agents in the hands of avarice and violence for carrying on the traffic. This maddening liquid not only rendered the cultivated white man ferocious, and otherwise qualified him for his unholy purposes, but it also developed the worst passions of ruder nature, exciting the native tribes to internal warfare, and the conquests of battle, and of stratagem, thus induced, furnished innumerable cargoes of captives to perish in the middle passage, or to be consigned to interminable servitude, in foreign countries. Well need Africa dread the coming again of this formidable enemy, it matters not in what specious attire it may approach.

Is it probable, that the efforts now so zealously employed to establish the dominion of reason, and of right, and to inculcate the doctrines of a pure religion in the land of the negro will be crowned with permanent success, if the most fruitful cause of evil, the deadly foe of man be introduced in the very infancy of the enterprise? The favor of the Ruler of the world, cannot be expected to rest upon such inconsistency and error. May I then be permitted to solicit your early and special attention to this important subject, in full confidence that your interposition will avail much towards arresting the flood of misery and mischief, which from the cause suggested, threatens to frustrate your kind designs of relief to our own country, and benefit to Africa.

With sentiments of great respect,

I am your friend, &c.

ROBERTS VAUX,
President of the Pennsylvania State
Temperance Society.

Office of the Colonization Society, }
WASHINGTON, June 27, 1832. }

Dear Sir—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter addressed to our Board.

We are deeply impressed with the importance of promoting temperance in Liberia, and have already adopted those measures which seem to us most likely to prevent the progress of this vice. To prohibit, absolutely, the introduction of ardent spirits, into the colony, is believed to be impossible. This article is subject, however, to a heavy duty, and the expense of a license to retail, is such, as to amount to a prohibition. Tracts on the subject of temperance have been sent to the colony, and the best moral means adopted to encourage the settlers, watchfully, and diligently, to cultivate this all important virtue. We fully appreciate the motives and approve the views of the Pennsylvania Temperance Society. The considerations, presented in your letter, have all the weight which you give them, and you may be assured, that our Board are disposed to do all which can be done, to promote the cause of Temperance in Liberia.

With high esteem and respect, dear sir, your friend and servant,

R. R. GURLEY.
ROBERTS VAUX, Esq. President Pennsylvania Temperance Society, Philadelphia.

FAST DAY.

We learn that the following has been sent to every clergyman of the Episcopal Church in Pennsylvania and in Delaware:

PHILADELPHIA, July 9, 1832.

To the Clergymen and the Laity of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the States of Pennsylvania and of Delaware.

Brethren: It being ascertained that the disorder, known by the name of "The Asiatic Cholera," after having caused great mortality in the old world, has lately manifested its destructive character within the bounds of the United States;

And it being evident, that because of this great ca-

lamiy, there will be propriety in appointing a day to be devoted to prayer to Almighty God, accompanied by humiliation and fasting, and with the imploring of the removal of this his righteous judgment, and his sanctifying of it to its proper end;

And whereas, after due inquiry and advisement, Thursday, the 19th of the present month, has been thought suitable for the carrying of the said purpose into effect; I have judged it to be my duty, to invite the clergy and the laity of this Church to suspend the labors of their several vocations on the said day, to assemble in their respective churches, then and there to humble themselves under a sense of their sins, and to perform such other exercises of devotion, as are suited to the existing crisis.

If before the said 19th day of the present month, the President of the United States, or the Governor of this Commonwealth, should appoint or recommend a different day for the said holy exercises; in that case I appoint, that such day shall be duly respected and observed, instead of the day before named.

If any minister of this church shall receive the present communication too late for the keeping of the appointed day; he will act up to the spirit of what is proposed, by appointing some other day, agreeing with the convenience of himself and of his congregation.

Further, in virtue of the authority vested in me by the 30th Canon of this Church, I appoint, that during the continuance of the visitation, as well in the morning as in the evening prayer, as on the day especially set apart as above, there shall be read the two prayers subjoined to this document, immediately before the two final prayers in the said services.

WM. WHITE,

Bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, and acting provisionally for the Church in the State of Delaware.

THE PRAYERS.

Most Gracious Father and God, who has promised forgiveness of sins to all those who turn to thee with hearty repentance and true faith; look down, we beseech thee, from heaven thy dwelling place, upon us thy unworthy servants, who, under an awful apprehension of thy judgments, and a deep conviction of our sinfulness, prostrate ourselves before thee. We acknowledge it to be of thy goodness alone, that whilst thou hast visited other nations with pestilence, thou hast so long spared us. Have pity, O Lord, have pity upon us. Withdraw thy heavy hand from those who are suffering under thy judgments, and arrest the grievous calamity with which other people have been scourged, and against which our only security is in thy compassion. We confess with shame and contrition, that in the pride and hardness of our hearts, we have shown ourselves unthankful for thy mercies, and have followed our own inclinations instead of thy holy laws: yet, O merciful Father, suffer not thy destroying angel to lift up his hand against us, but keep us in health and safety; and grant, that, being warned by the sufferings of others to repent of our sins, we may be preserved from all evil by thy mighty protection, and enjoy the continuance of thy mercy and grace, through the merits of our only mediator and advocate, JESUS CHRIST. Amen.

"O, ALMIGHTY God, who by the many instances of mortality which encompass us on every side, and by the warning, now especially urged upon us, of our exposure to the sudden stroke of death, dost call upon us seriously to consider the shortness of our time here upon earth, and remindest us that in the midst of life we are in death, so teach us to number our days, that we may apply our hearts unto wisdom. Give us grace to turn unto thee with timely repentance, and thus to obtain, through the merits of our Saviour, that pardon to-day, for which, to-morrow, it may be too late to seek; that so being strengthened by thy good SPIRIT against the

terrors of death, and daily advancing in godliness, we may at all times be ready to give up our souls into thy hands, O gracious Father, in the hope of a blessed immortality, through the meditation and for the merits of JESUS CHRIST our Lord. Amen.

GLORIA DEO, PAX HOMINIBUS.

Francis Patrick, by the grace of God, and the appointment of the Holy Apostolic See, Bishop of Arath, and the Coadjutor of the Bishop of Philadelphia, to the Clergy and Laity of the Diocese of Philadelphia.

Venerable Brethren, and Beloved Children in Christ:

At the present crisis, when the ravages of an epidemic that has elsewhere proved so fatal, are feared by our citizens, we deem it a duty of our pastoral solicitude, to excite you to use those means which will secure divine favor, and to extend to you that indulgence which the circumstances require. To whatever causes the origin and progress of this malignant malady may be ascribed, the Christian must recognize in it a visitation of Providence, who with sovereign wisdom and justice, ordains all that comes to pass, and admirably makes all things work together for the conversion of sinners, and the good of those who love God, who according to the councils of his mercy are called to be Saints. Be ye, therefore, humbled under the powerful hand of God.

Let all our endeavours be directed to appease his wrath provoked by our sins. He promises to regard propitiously our humiliation, and to hearken to our prayer. "*If I send pestilence among my people; and my people, upon whom my name is called, being converted, shall make supplication to me, and seek out my face, and do penance for their most wicked ways, then will I hear from heaven, and will forgive their sins.*" (2 Par. 7. 14.) Encouraged by this assurance, we have directed the clergy of the diocese to add the collect or prayer, suited to the occasion, in the celebration of the Holy Sacrifice, and to recite at late mass on each Sunday, and before the first mass on each day of the week, the fiftieth Psalm, and the Litany of the Saints. We earnestly exhort all the faithful to unite in these supplications, and with the deep compunction of the Penitent Prophet, to sue for mercy. "*Have mercy on me O God, according to the multitude of thy tender mercies blot out my iniquity.*" The consciousness of your own unworthiness may dismay you, but the consideration that you are fellow citizens with the saints must inspire you with confidence. Their prayers avail much through Jesus Christ, the one Mediator of God and men, who gave himself a redemption for all. In vain, however, would you hope to enjoy the advantages of their communion, were you to remain obstinately attached to sin. Your very prayer might become an object of abhorrence in the sight of Him, whose all-piercing eye searches all the recesses of the human heart. Bring forth, therefore, fruits, worthy of repentance. Wash yourselves, be clean, take away the evil of your devices; cease to do perversely; learn to do well; because the eyes of the Lord are upon the just, and his ears unto their prayers; but the countenance of the Lord is against them that do evil things.

Whilst we thus exhort you to employ every means which religion affords for averting the impending calamity, we deem it expedient to use those measures of precaution, which prudent and experienced physicians have so strongly recommended. The excesses too frequently committed in eating, and still more frequently in drinking, must be abandoned by all who wish to flee the wrath to come, and escape the overflowing scourge. Yet as the use of vegetables and fish is considered by eminent gentlemen of the medical faculty, to pre-dispose the system to the disease, we have judged it necessary to avail ourselves of the powers granted to us by the Apostolic See, and to dispense the faithful of this Diocese, from the obligation of abstinence from flesh meat, during the continuance of the alarm, or the prevalence of the malady. In this extraordinary act of indulgence you perceive the benign spirit of our tender

Mother the Church, who whilst she teaches us to subdue the flesh by abstinence and fasting, has such regard for our physical necessities as not to exact the observance of her disciplinary regulations to the serious prejudice of her health. This should determine you to manifest still greater fidelity and exactness in observing, when the causes of this dispensation shall have ceased, the days which ancient and salutary discipline has consecrated to penance. You should in the meantime compensate for this temporary departure from the letter of the law, by fulfilling its spirit, mortifying the deeds of the flesh, grieving sincerely and vehemently for your sins, and addressing frequent and fervent supplications to the Throne of Grace. Your prayer will then ascend as incense in the divine sight: compunctions will be more grateful than oblations and victims. A sacrifice to God is an afflicted spirit: a contrite and humble heart he will not despise.

Given at Philadelphia, this 12th day of July, in the year of our Lord, MDCCCXXXII., in the third year of our Episcopacy.

FRANCIS PATRICK,

Bishop of Arath, and Coadj. of Philadelphia.

By order, JOHN HUGHES, Sec'y.

METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

Extract from the Meteorological Register, taken at the State Capitol—Harrisburg, Pennsylvania,

By JAMES WRIGHT, Librarian.

JUNE, 1832.

Days of the Month.	Days of Week.	Morning temperature.	Noon temperature.	Even. temperature.	Mean temp. of day.	Highest in Morn.	Highest at Noon.	Highest in Even.	Mean height of Barometer each day.	WINDS.
Thermometer.					Barometer.					
1	Friday	57	67	76	67	29.70	71	76	29.72	N W
2	Saturday	58	72	76	69	70	74	77	74	W
3	Sunday	58	59	54	57	68	70	69	69	E
4	Monday	55	62	59	59	68	70	72	70	N E
5	Tuesday	53	56	57	55	66	66	66	66	S E
6	Wednesd	58	63	68	64	67	68	70	68	S E
7	Thursd'y	58	63	69	63	67	69	70	69	N W
8	Friday	58	68	70	63	67	70	74	70	N
9	Saturday	60	69	73	67	68	70	74	71	S
10	Sunday	63	78	80	74	68	73	74	72	S W
11	Monday	70	79	85	78	70	74	76	73	S W
12	Tuesday	70	80	83	78	70	65	66	67	W
13	Wednesd	73	76	78	76	66	62	67	65	S E
14	Thursd'y	65	74	80	73	60	61	61	61	S E
15	Friday	70	86	80	79	60	60	59	60	W
16	Saturday	76	86	85	82	59	60	57	69	W
17	Sunday	76	87	86	83	58	60	62	60	W
18	Monday	72	86	73	77	59	60	58	59	S W
19	Tuesday	56	65	55	59	56	54	55	55	N W
20	Wednesd	54	66	70	63	55	58	60	58	W
21	Thursd'y	62	75	74	70	57	60	62	60	S W
22	Friday	64	76	77	72	58	60	60	59	N
23	Saturday	63	78	77	73	58	68	64	61	N
24	Sunday	66	80	79	75	60	62	65	62	W
25	Monday	65	78	80	74	65	65	66	65	S W
26	Tuesday	68	82	79	76	63	65	65	64	S W
27	Wednesd	71	82	81	78	60	62	65	62	S W
28	Thursd'y	70	82	77	76	60	63	64	62	N W
29	Friday	57	80	73	70	58	62	65	62	N W
30	Saturday	75	79	80	78	61	62	64	62	S

Thermometer.		Barometer.	
Maximum on 17th	83°	Max. on the 2d	29.74 in
Minimum on 5th	55°	Min. on the 19th	29.55 in
Difference	28°	Difference	.19 in
Mean	71°	Mean	29.64 in

Days of the Month.	Wind.
8, 22, 23,	3 days N
4,	1 day N E
3,	1 day E
5, 6, 13, 14,	4 days S E
9, 30,	2 days S
10, 11, 18, 21, 25, 26, 27,	7 days S W
2, 12, 15, 16, 17, 20, 24	7 days W
1, 7, 19, 28, 29,	5 days N W

Atmosphere.

Days of the month.	Morning.	Afternoon.
1, 2, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13,	23 days Fair	Fair
14, 15, 16, 17, 19, 20,	1 day Fair	Cloudy
21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26,	1 day Rain	Cloudy
27, 28, 29,	1 day Showery	Show'y
30,	1 day Rain	Rain
5,	1 day Fair	Sh'y b.
6,	1 day Cloudy	Cloudy
3,	1 day Cloudy	Fair
18,		
4,		
7,		

On the 17th at noon, Thermometer at 87° the highest. On the 5th in the morning, at 53° the lowest. Range in the month, 34°

On the 1st, Barometer at 29.76 inches, the highest. On the 19th, at 29.54, the lowest. Range, 0.022 inches.

The wind has been six days east of the meridian—nineteen days west of it, three days north, and two south. There was rain at night, on the 9th, 12th, 14th and 27th.

Thunder shower on the morning of the 18th. The weather during the month, generally dry and clear.

This month was 3° warmer than last June.

Time of observation—sunrise, noon, and sunset.

WILKESBARR.

DIED—In Tunkhannock, on Saturday morning the 7th instant. BENJAMIN SLOCUM. The deceased was one of the first settlers of this county, and has left a large circle of friends and relations to mourn his loss.

THE REGISTER.

PHILADELPHIA, JULY 21, 1832.

During the week several cases have been reported by the Board of Health, as Malignant Cholera, but no new cases having been reported for the last two or three days, we have reason to believe our city is free from it.

Thursday last was observed in this city, by several religious denominations, as a day of fasting, humiliation, and prayer, agreeably to appointment of a public meeting held on the 7th inst. In our present number will be found, the recommendations of Bishop White, of the Episcopal Church; and of the Catholic Bishop, in reference to the visitation of the Cholera.

At an election of the Directors of the Manufacturers' and Mechanics' Bank of the Northern Liberties, held on the 16th inst, THOMAS H. CRAIGIE, Esq. was unanimously elected President.

Printed every SATURDAY MORNING by WILLIAM F. GEDDES, No. 9 Library Street, Philadelphia; where, and at the PUBLICATION OFFICE, in FRANKLIN PLACE, second door back of the Post Office, (front room) subscriptions will be thankfully received. Price FIVE DOLLARS per annum, payable annually by subscribers residing in or near the city, or where there is a gent. Other subscribers pay in advance.

HAZARD'S REGISTER OF PENNSYLVANIA.

DEVOTED TO THE PRESERVATION OF EVERY KIND OF USEFUL INFORMATION RESPECTING THE STATE.

EDITED BY SAMUEL HAZARD.

VOL. X.—NO. 4.

PHILADELPHIA, JULY 28, 1832.

NO. 239.

ADDRESS,

Delivered by the Hon. C. BLYTHE, at the Organization of the "Pennsylvania College at Gettysburg," on the 4th day of July, 1832.

The day on which we are assembled, makes it not only proper, but indispensable, that we should recur to the scenes of the revolution. The return of the day which gave us rank as a nation, is attended with so many grateful recollections, that it cannot be suffered to pass without some manifestation of joy. The interest which our revolution would naturally excite, by the variety and character of the incidents it produced, is still increasing, by the magnitude of its result. The beginning of most nations is obscured by fable. Our origin is too recent to be forgotten. When we contemplate its history, we cannot but admire the goodness and power of Providence, which, from causes apparently inadequate, brought about results of such magnitude. A reference to some of its causes and incidents, on an occasion like the present, cannot be uninteresting. I cannot promise any incidents not already familiar, nor any reflections upon them, that would not be better supplied by most of those who hear me. To us, hardly any incident connected with that event can be unimportant. Each one will be capable of adding his own reflections to any suggestion of mine.

It is not possible to recur to the history of our revolution, without remarking the high tone of patriotism and ardent love of liberty, by which the actors in that scene were influenced. To the universal prevalence of these feelings amongst our ancestors, are we indebted for the origin and successful termination of that arduous struggle which resulted in our independence. We witness their operation, in the partial struggle at Lexington; their powerful ascendancy over every other feeling at Bunker's Hill, when, in contempt of danger, the most powerful nation on earth was defied by open war. We learn the universal prevalence of the same feelings, in the eagerness with which the whole population crowded to participate in the arrest and destruction of the enemy on the plains of Saratoga.

However much we may admire the heroism, which encounters danger in open battle—the patient fortitude evinced by our ancestors, under the protracted sufferings and privations of the revolution, is entitled to a higher praise. In vain, they repulsed, destroyed, or captured whole armies. New armies, from the inexhaustible hosts of their adversary, arrived on their shores. The merciless savage, with his tomahawk and scalping knife, was on one side, the bayonet and cannon on the other; whilst the traitor's cord was suspended over all, ready to enircle the necks of those whom the fortune of war should spare. All these were sufficiently appalling. They were insufficient to make the patriots of the revolution swerve from their purpose; whilst the remnant of their gallant army, wasted by disease and death, followed their invincible chief to seemingly inevitable destruction. Even in the midst of winter, suffering under hunger and cold, with hardly the covering required by decency, much less sufficient to guard against the severity of the season, the soldier was still cheered and sustained by crowds of patriotic

citizens, who left their homes, to join the ranks, to supply the waste of war, and participate in all the dangers of the field.

To form a right estimate of such conduct, we must look to the motives which produced it. Our ancestors can hardly be said to have suffered severely from the causes that led to the revolution. The slight taxes that were imposed by the parent country, could scarcely have been felt as a burthen. It was against the principle they contended. They would not close their eyes upon the first dawn of despotism. Many of them had left the land of their nativity to escape from arbitrary power. All were imbued with an ardent love of liberty. They prized freedom, because they believed it ennobled human nature. They were not content, because, in their own persons, they suffered hardly any molestation. They were determined their children should enjoy rights, without which, they esteemed even life a doubtful blessing. The gentle encroachments of tyranny in one generation, would be a precedent, for its unlimited exercise in the next. Resistance to the very appearance of such an evil, seemed to them a sacred duty. With such views, they resisted taxation by Parliament, however slight. They considered themselves deprived of the essential characteristics of freemen, if obliged to submit to a legislation, affecting either their persons or property, to which they were not parties. They would not submit to taxation without their consent, because they held that the right to govern them was founded on consent. Such are some of the principles that gave birth to the revolution. Whilst we admire the actors in it, we cannot fail to approve the principles that led to it.

If the attainment of an honorable fame, were an object of the highest ambition, the prominent actors in our revolution may be deemed fortunate. Called by destiny to become the founders of a mighty empire, they acquitted themselves with a purity of purpose and wisdom of design, that will never cease to be admired. The signers of our Declaration of Independence may challenge a comparison with the most distinguished benefactors of the human family. Placed by their countrymen in the foreground, they occupied at once the post of honor and of danger, when they pledged to the prosecution of their purposes, "their lives, their fortunes, and their sacred honor." A glance at the circumstances under which this declaration was promulgated, will show that this pledge was not merely a figure of rhetoric. Had failure been the consequence, they would have been the first victims of vengeance. Their fortunes would have become the prey of their oppressors. Their honor with their conduct would have been consigned to the partial historian of despotism, to be branded with every epithet, by which to designate imbecile rebellion and unsuccessful treason. Under the protection of that Providence, to which, with confidence, they appealed, success crowned their efforts, and millions this day commemorate with pride and gratitude, an act, at the very recollection of which, in case of failure, they would have quailed.

We cannot recur too frequently to the history of the times and of the men of the revolution. It furnishes the highest examples, which to admire and imitate. From it may be drawn lessons of the greatest practical utility.

The principles that led to it, which are consecrated by its accomplishment, should be planted and firmly rooted in the breast of every American citizen. They are the principles of universal liberty. There is no individual so obscure as to be beyond their influence. There is no citizen so feeble, who may not by his exertions contribute to their practical application. Having for their basis the good of the whole, they must rely for success upon the exertions of all. Our revolution may be said to abound in men and incidents, that would adorn the brightest page of history. If we turn to the signers of the Declaration of Independence, and examine their individual characters, or their collective acts; in virtue, in wisdom, in purity of purpose and devoted patriotism, they may be compared, without disparagement, with the most illustrious of the human family. Is there any one in the most exalted ranks of European nobility, that can lay claim to such enviable distinction as the surviving signer of the Declaration of Independence? Our soldiers cannot boast of the monuments erected on the heaps of slain, that have graced the triumphs of other armies; but in every characteristic that should distinguish a patriotic soldiery, they may justly challenge a comparison. Would America exchange the tomb of Washington for the ashes of Napoleon?

But it must always be remembered, that to the great body of the people are we indebted for our revolution. Imbued with the spirit of freedom, they were prepared to brave every danger, to submit to every privation, to secure that liberty they prized above life. The glory acquired in that arduous struggle cannot be engrossed by a few. It has rendered honorable the name of America. This is not an idle distinction. It is founded in truth. It depends on ourselves whether it shall continue to be deserved. If the honor acquired by the blood of our ancestors is lost by the misconduct of their descendants, it must give place to a disgrace not less universal. The example of an heroic people, by whose exertions so many advantages were achieved, cannot be lost upon their descendants. On an occasion like the present, we may recur to their achievements with pride and exultation. But we should familiarize ourselves with their history, that we may be influenced by their example. It should excite us to the fearless discharge of duty in every extremity. Actuated by the best motives, in vindication of the soundest principles, they exhibited a courage and constancy under difficulties, that a people are rarely required to encounter.

If we look to the result of their exertions, we shall find additional motives to revere their example. Hardly half a century has elapsed, and twelve millions of freemen repose in security, under the protection of those principles established by the revolution. The tree of liberty already overshadows the whole western continent. Encouraged by the steady blaze and genial warmth of freedom here, its friends have blown afresh the spark of liberty in Europe. The old world presents two plainly distinct parties. The people on one side demand the restoration of their rights; the privileged few persist in an effort to retain their usurped prerogatives. The struggle may be protracted. It is no longer doubtful. The nineteenth century will witness the extinction of kings and nobility; and the divine prerogative of the one, and the insolent pretensions of the other, to be the pillars of the throne and the social edifice, will be mingled with the rubbish of the dark ages. Europe regenerated, the benighted children of Asia will, with difficulty, close their eyes upon the increasing light, and the pale crescent may be doomed to fade before the brilliant light of the stars of Columbia.

A reference to the importance of the position we occupy, and to the influence our institutions necessarily exert upon the civilized world, should not be made, merely to indulge our pride, or flatter our national vanity. The importance of the trust should excite us to

discharge it with the greater vigilance and fidelity. To secure this end, intelligence is essential. One ignorant of his duty cannot be expected to perform it. The education of its youth is the first care of a republic. Every institution having this for its object, is entitled to the most serious regard.

The transition from contemplating the men and principles of the revolution, to the subject of education, is not difficult. We turn to the latter, as the means of improving and perpetuating the inestimable advantages received from the former. The men of the revolution sought to remove every needless shackle and every arbitrary restriction, which a despotic government could impose on the mind. They believed, if the people were left to the free exercise of their faculties, and the undisturbed enjoyment of the fruits of their industry, they would not be slow to improve these advantages. The result has certainly not entirely disappointed their anticipations. The rapid advance of our country in numbers, in wealth and general improvement, has certainly exceeded the most sanguine calculations. Whether the improvement of the minds of our people has kept pace with the others, may be a doubtful question. That the mind has not been entirely neglected, the progress of general improvement is a conclusive proof. That it has not received the attention it merits, is apparent to the most casual observer. Our own Pennsylvania, so distinguished for its wealth, its improvements, and the industry of its people, I regret to say, has not given to education that attention which, I think, her best interests demand.

I do not mean to say that Pennsylvania has not, among her sons, a proportion of men of talents, of learning, and scientific attainments, equal to any of her sister States. What I mean to say is, that intelligence is not diffused among her people, in proportion to their wealth and their means of acquiring it. It is not enough, that we can boast of having among us, even a numerous class of men distinguished for their learning and abilities. The age in which we live, the form of our institutions, the political position we occupy, and our best interests, all require that the great mass of the people should be elevated by a higher grade of intelligence. Our state is not deficient in institutions of learning, that afford to as many as frequent them the best education. We want a taste for acquiring information generally diffused among our people—a zeal in pursuit of it, that will not be deterred by slight obstacles. It cannot be too earnestly and generally inculcated, that the success of our free institutions, which all so much value; the security of our rights and liberties, depend upon the general intelligence of the people; an intelligence that will enable them to judge of both men and measures; that will qualify them to discharge their social duties, and decide on political measures involving their highest interests. To them belongs as well the right to decide, as the consequences of decision, on questions of the last importance.

The establishment of the Pennsylvania College, which is this day organized, at this place, has afforded the occasion of presenting some observations on the subject of education generally. Placed under the direction of men of talents and learning, it cannot fail to be extensively useful. Whilst we should never lose sight of the necessity of raising our standard of general education, and rendering it, as nearly as possible, universal, the colleges and seminaries of learning, should be zealously sustained. To them we must look for the benefits of a systematic education, that will enable us to keep pace with the progress of knowledge, and to maintain our rank in the civilized world. The framers of our constitution thought their importance required an injunction to be inserted among the fundamental laws of the state, "that the arts and sciences should be promoted in one or more seminaries of learning." That injunction cannot be disregarded with impunity. If regard is had merely to the power acquired through the arts and

sciences, their value cannot be overrated. By their aid, the laws of nature are made subservient to the mind of man. It would be no ordinary task to enumerate the aids derived from these sources—from the axe which fells the forest, to the majestic ship which, under the guidance of the magnetic needle, carries the products of agricultural skill, to the most distant regions of the earth. Without their aid, civilized society would soon sink into the state of the savage. With their assistance, no limits can be fixed to the advancement of improvement. No country can present a stronger instance of the triumph of art and science, than our own. Two centuries ago, it was a wilderness; now millions repose in security and abundance, where a few thousand savages sustained a precarious existence, under the alternate apprehension of the tomahawk and famine. A people, whose fathers hazarded life and treasure, to remove every shackle from the human mind, should be the last to manifest an indifference to its cultivation. That there is in our country an indifference, which seems even to approach to a dislike or distrust of what is called a liberal education, among the great mass of our people, is a painful truth. An opinion seems to be entertained, that such education is only necessary, or even suitable, to the few destined for the professions, consequently, called learned. For too many, the merest rudiments of an education, are thought to be sufficient. What is it to be able to read and write? These qualifications only furnish the means of acquiring and communicating knowledge. If the tools of a mechanic are placed in the hands of an apprentice, will he acquire a knowledge of any particular art or trade, without instruction in their use, or materials on which to employ them? There are, no doubt, many self-taught men, who have been an ornament to their country. But it must be recollected, that these self-taught men have, by painful industry, acquired that very knowledge which it is the object of systematic education to impart. It is not the mode of acquiring, but the indifference to the possession of it, that is the subject of regret. These sentiments, in reference to the limited extent of education, are fraught with the most pernicious consequences. There is no profession, rank, order, or condition of men, in our commonwealth, to whom a liberal knowledge is not suitable. The people of Europe, whom we are accustomed to regard as the willing slaves of arbitrary power, excel us in their thirst after general knowledge. In Germany, even in despotic Prussia, the Universities are crowded with the youth, drawn together from all ranks and conditions of society. Thousands who are destined to become lawyers, physicians, soldiers, farmers, merchants, or mechanics, mingle together at the fountains of knowledge, and separate to enter upon their respective pursuits, with their minds stored with the most general information.

It is generally objected, that a system of universal education like a *levy en masse*, is in its nature, impracticable; that by withdrawing all from the pursuits of industry, the object would be entirely defeated. This is putting the case in an extreme point of view, not warranted by the propositions of the warmest advocates of education. It is not proposed, by new application of conscription, to convert a whole people into a nation of scholars; or, that the whole population should become philosophers, and like the people of Athens, spend their time in nothing else but "to tell or to hear some new thing." There is a just medium that must be observed in all human affairs. It is not expected that all the youth of our country can enter within the walls of a college, to receive an education. But it is believed, that thousands could do so, if it were thought to be useful, or if it were even not thought to be worse than useless. Many have imbibed a notion, that the pursuit and even acquisition of knowledge is calculated to unfit one for the pursuit of industry—to render the person destined to acquire subsistence by his labor, discontented with his condition. That this is a mistake, is proved

by experience. Reflection would lead us to consider it altogether improbable. Moderate labor (and hardly any, in this country, are required to labor immoderately,) to a person whose mind is sufficiently stored with useful knowledge, to enable him to fill the intervals of labor with rational pursuits, would be far from inspiring the great majority with discontent. Probably few situations could be imagined more likely to be productive of happiness and contentment. To England, I think, we are indebted for the maxim, that those who are obligated to toil, should not be taught to think. It was long treated as a settled principle of policy by the English writers, that the lower orders of their population, to be kept in subjection, must be kept in ignorance. They apprehended that if the multitude had information, they would quickly discover the monstrous and unjust disparity of their condition, compared with that of the privileged classes, and rebellion would be the consequence. It should always be borne in mind, that English books, until lately, at least, were made to be read by the aristocracy, or those interested or prejudiced in their favor. They were, consequently, adapted to the taste of the reader. Any maxims they contain, relative to the different orders of society, as classed in England, should be received here with much caution. An ancient church, distinguished alike for its antiquity, and its learning, has been charged with inculcating the maxim, that ignorance is the mother of devotion. The luxurious nobility of England improved upon the maxim, and pronounced it also the parent of industry. But even in England, where are to be found the extremes of luxury and penury, experience has demonstrated, that among their operatives, those who have received a respectable education, and are ordinarily well informed, are not only more efficient laborers, but better subjects, much less turbulent than the ignorant and the uneducated.

How the idea, that a well informed mind is incompatible with a life of laborious industry, should have found its way into this country, seems inexplicable, unless, as suggested, through the medium of English books. Our own country is not deficient in illustrious examples to the contrary. Every neighborhood probably furnishes instances in contradiction of it. All our institutions are founded on the assumption that the people are intelligent. To become so, they have only to will it. The means of acquiring information are so greatly improved, and may be still indefinitely increased, that there is no order or class of men, that can allege, in excuse of the want of it, that to them it is inaccessible. Every individual in our country should be well informed of his political rights, and social duties. There are now in the state of Pennsylvania, not less than half a million of children, between the ages of five and fifteen years. In twenty-five years, the destinies of this commonwealth will be committed to them. When we reflect upon the rapid increase of our population, and the influence this state, from its position and numbers, must necessarily exert upon other states of our confederacy, and ultimately upon the civilized world, who can estimate the magnitude of the trust! In proportion to its magnitude, is the importance, that those to whom is committed this sacred deposit of power and influence, should be capable of appreciating and exerting it with honor. Among the duties of the present, the education of the rising generation is not the least important. Every institution calculated to aid in the accomplishment of that object, is entitled to the liberal and zealous support of the public.

I rejoice at the establishment, among you, of the college this day organized. This place is so intimately connected with my early and most agreeable recollections, that I feel more than a common interest, I may say an anxiety, for the success of every effort to enhance its prosperity. It cannot fail to be essentially and extremely useful. The people here are prepared to appreciate and improve the advantages it offers. The

cultivation of the arts will diffuse around a cheerful light. They are at the same time, essential to our minutest comfort, and to our national existence. Without their aid, we could neither guard in peace against the rivalry, nor in war, against the aggressions of other nations. But it is in the development of the faculties and energies of the human mind, that we must look for the still richer fruits of a systematic education. A New-ton, and an African savage are both men, but with hardly any thing in common, except the animal structure. The mind, like the earth, is condemned to a thorny barrenness, which can only be rendered productive by a laborious culture. A judicious cultivation can rarely fail to be rewarded by a generous harvest. God has, no doubt, set bounds to the grasp of human intellect; but the field of knowledge is sufficiently extensive to defy the utmost industry of man to exhaust it, during the period allotted him on earth. The slight in-roads already made upon this field, cannot be contrasted with the regions unexplored, without humility. It should, however, embolden us to draw liberally upon a source so inexhaustible, and to indulge the hope, that the treasures of knowledge, that are now beyond its reach, are reserved to reward the active curiosity of the human mind, in some happier state of existence.

However much we may admire the power of the intellect, and the efforts of genius, if not placed under the control of a sound moral sense, they are much more likely to prove a curse than a blessing. Any system of education that has not regard to the paramount importance of sound moral principles over every other attainment, is radically defective. Morality itself must have a foundation. The mind rendered more restless by the increased energy consequent on its cultivation, must be restrained by adequate motives. The idea of general utility, of fitness, a sense of decency, and whatever other terms have been devised by the most ingenious philosophers, present but a feeble barrier against the violence of the passions, with which the human breast is too often agitated. Against their violence, there is but one effectual resource:—It is to be found in religion. This resource is certainly provided by the great Author of our existence. It constituted, in the plan of creation, one and the most efficient of the means, of regulating his intellectual creatures.

Religion may be said to be an instinct in the constitution of man. At least there is no one whose faculties are properly developed, that is destitute of a sense of it. He that should disregard it, among the motives that govern human conduct, would overlook one of the most powerful principles established by the Author of nature. The occasion will not warrant a discussion of the incontrovertible evidence of the truth of these propositions, derived from revelation. Suffice it to say, that there is not an injunction of revelation inconsistent with rational morality. Religion, discernible by nature, is manifested by revelation. Upon this basis alone, can morality be firmly fixed. The other principles of nature may aid, but it is upon this rock, that our hopes can rest with unshaken confidence. In this resource are to be found motives adequate and universal. The human mind can no more disregard its internal interests, when perceived, than the material world can disobey the laws of gravitation, when placed within their influence. Such is the immutable law of nature. No individual is beyond its influence. This resource will not be neglected by those entrusted with the direction of the institution, this day organized among you. Mingling the truths of religion with the interests of humanity, they will successfully point the youthful mind to the great object of its existence. There are not wanting some in our country, who honestly think, that the ministers of religion should be excluded from our institutions of education. If religion was a monster that ought to be extirpated, its ministers should perish with it. Constituted as it is, the most exalted principle of our

nature, those intimately acquainted with its operations, deserve our regard. The institutions of our happy country recognize no privileged orders on the one hand, nor principle of exclusion on the other. The qualifications of all are submitted to the test of fitness. Those who aspire to become the instructors of youth, should exhibit talents, learning, and sound morality. Possessed of these qualities, the pretensions of all orders and professions are equal. Judging by the experience of other nations, the ecclesiastical order in this country, is, to some, an object of dread. The apprehension is certainly without foundation. But, be it well or ill founded, the mode of relieving it, is not by setting one class of the community at war with another; by introducing doctrines of privilege and exclusion, which, however specious for a time, must certainly lead to the excluding the great body of the people from a participation in the benefits of that freedom that is now so happily enjoyed. There is but one remedy against all such dangers, whether real or imaginary. It is only to be found in the intelligence and virtue of the great mass of the people. With the aid of these, all danger from partial combinations will quickly disappear, or never be seen. Without them, utterly hopeless will be the reliance on checks and balances, with every such ingenious contrivance, by which one class of the community is set in array against another.

Liberty is the freedom from needless restraint. To be enjoyed, as well as preserved, it must be understood. When its pleasures are tasted, and its privileges rightly appreciated, its preservation is secured. The ministers of religion in our country, are among the most zealous and efficient advocates of the general diffusion of knowledge. Our seminaries of learning, under the direction of men indiscriminately drawn from various professions, are certainly not remiss in the discharge of their duty. It is to be regretted, that so few of our youth partake of their benefits. If any defect is pointed out in their organization, in a country where public sentiment is omnipotent, and the common good the object of all our institutions, they will promptly be made to conform to the wishes and necessities of the public. They must be sustained.

The institution organized this day, there is every reason to believe, will prove a valuable auxiliary in the great cause of education. Located in a healthy country, in the midst of an active and intelligent people, under the direction of men of approved learning and ability, it may with confidence be predicted, that it will receive, as it assuredly will deserve, the public patronage.

From the Wyoming Herald.

WYOMING MASSACRE.

ADDRESS

Delivered by the Rev. N. MURRAY, in Kingston, July 3, 1832, to a large Assembly, convened for the purpose of paying a tribute of respect to the memory of those heroes who were killed in the Wyoming Battle and Massacre, and to adopt measures preparatory to erecting a Monument.

The paper which I hold in my hand, is a subscription paper for the erection of a Monument over the bones of the patriots murdered at the battle of Wyoming. I am requested by the committee of arrangements to present it for your signature.

And why is it, my fellow-citizens, that we are permitted to meet here on this day, under such auspicious circumstances? Why from these western mountains is not the war whoop of the Indian heard to disturb our quiet? Why is not the peaceful bosom of yonder river disturbed by the swift gliding canoe, bearing to the midst of us the savage foe, thirsting for our blood? Why permitted to live with so much comfort, and so little fear, on this fertile soil, and in the midst of bles-

sinos which are rarely surpassed? Let this scalped skull answer. These heroes whose mouldering bones are before us, met the savage foe on the very soil we are now treading, and purchased every thing we love at the price of their lives. And will you, their sons and successors, refuse them a monument? Whilst over many an ignoble grave is erected the speaking marble, will you permit these remains of your brave ancestry to sleep in silence and solitude without a stone to tell the passing stranger where they rest? I feel justified in saying for you all, *I know you will not.*

You see these bleached heads and bending forms around me. These worthies have come down to us from the last century, and were the companions of the heroes to whose manly frames these mouldering bones belonged. Could the breath of life be breathed into these bones—could they rise in the possession of living energy, they would find even among this small remnant, a few brothers and sons. As the gentleman on my right was narrating the incidents of the horrible massacre, I saw the tear stealing down the furrowed cheeks of these fathers of our community. That tear told me they felt—that they deeply felt. And methinks that there is not a heart in this vast concourse, that does not sympathize with them. They desire that a monument should be erected over the common grave of their fathers, and brothers, and companions. And do you not sympathize with them? *I know you do.* I feel persuaded that you are anxious to place a liberal subscription on this paper, before you retire from this place. You covet the honor of contributing to the erection of the Wyoming Monument. My great fear is, that we shall not have the privilege of giving. I would, therefore, caution the rich not to indulge their patriotic feelings too freely, least the poor should be debarred. We all want to have our stone in the Wyoming Monument, and poor as I am, I want to give my dollar.

A word to the managers of this concern. In erecting this monument, lay its foundation deep, where the wave of time cannot reach it. Build it firm and strong, that the winds and storms cannot shake it. Erect it high towards heaven, that it may catch the first ray of the rising, and reflect the last of the setting sun. And far up towards its summit, let it bear aloft, on every side, and in letters of gold, the eloquent inscription placed over the ashes of the Great Conde, changed only to express the plural.

"Sta, Viator, calceas heroem."

And then to all coming generations, it will be a memento of the valor of their ancestry. It will teach them the price at which their liberty was purchased, and the value they should set upon it. It will teach them that the possession of civil and religious liberty, is more valuable than that of life. If ever the foot of a despot shall tread our extended and happy shores, a glance at the Monument of Wyoming, will rouse the spirit of her sons; will kindle in their bosoms the patriotism of their fathers; and will bring them to the noble resolution, that if despotism *must* come, it must march over their lifeless bodies. And lifting its towering column toward that heaven, to which, we humbly hope, some of the spirits that animated these bodies have ascended, it will say through all coming years, to every stranger that passes this road, STOP TRAVELLER, HERE REST THE ASHES OF THE WYOMING HEROES.

But I have detained you too long. I see you are anxious to manifest your patriotism by your munificent subscriptions.

From the Saturday Bulletin.

SKETCHES OF WAYNE COUNTY.

Extract of a letter to the Editor.

NAGLEVILLE—BEECH WOODS—BLUE MOUNTAINS—DEER HUNTING, TROUT FISHING, AND GROUSE SHOOTING—CATARACTS AND SCENERY OF WAYNE COUNTY, PENN.

It was just day break when we reached the forks of

the North and South Road and Philadelphia and Great Bend Turnpike, about fifty miles distant from Easton, the former running towards the north, the latter towards the north-west. On the summit of a hill, or rather mountain, at a clearing which we were informed was intended for an hotel, by the owner of the township, if he might be so termed, George L. Nagle, Esq. are located the forks of the road, at a considerable elevation above the surrounding country. Here presented itself to our sight, one of the most beautiful prospects our state can afford—a vast valley or bottom of forty miles extent, interspersed with hills, rivulets, and lakes, faces us to the eastward, and is there bounded by the Delaware, whose winding course is perceptible in the dark line dividing the states; thence gradually sloping upward, twenty miles further we beheld the blue mountains of Jersey, the summit slightly illuminated by the breaking of day. To the south of this immense valley, and as if intended by nature to pen in the waters, which in spite of her had forced their way through an immense gap, lies the Blue Mountain of the Delaware just becoming visible to the eye. In a few moments, the sun showed himself on the edge of the eastern horizon, and by the time the orb became visible, we beheld a sight no pen can describe. The immense valley waving with forests of chesnut, oak, and spruce, interspersed with rivulets and lakes, with here and there a clearing of considerable extent, was tinged on a sudden with colours of gold. The mist, of which there was at this time just sufficient to add variety to the scene, lay towards the south on the top of the Blue Mountain, and as it rolled off from the summit, it poured out at the water gap in vast volumes, following the attraction of the waters of the Delaware. The sun himself revealing the scene from comparative darkness, his rays bending in their course into the valley beneath and reflected from the surface of the innumerable lakes, was not the least interesting or beautiful part of the scene. A moment longer, and Pocono Mountain, to the south, but much nearer than the Blue Mountain, became plainly visible, with here and there a spot of mist, covered with forests of hemlock, and sloping at the declivity with a sudden but pleasing curve.

Such is the spot, at the junction of two well made turnpike roads, the proprietor of the surrounding country has chosen for the site of an hotel, which is to be completed before many months, when it promises to be one of the most fashionable resorts in this section of the United States.

We left the forks and pursued the road to the north-west, intending to kill a buck before breakfast, on our way to the village of Nagleville. It was scarcely a moment before two deer and a buck bounded across the road with such rapidity that I had no time to collect my thoughts, which were wandering on the blue mountains, the lakes, and valley. The woodsman who had accompanied us on our morning excursion levelled his rifle, and not troubling himself to wait city fashion until the game had gone by, he fired. The aim of these men is seldom disappointed, and the ease with which he brought the buck to the ground, fully persuaded me of the immense service these backwoodsmen might be in time of war, if properly disciplined. Their general character is that of bold, fearless, and honest men.

It would be of little interest to you to detail our adventures until we arrived at Nagleville, five miles above the forks; the whole can be embraced in a few words. Game of all kinds, rising from the woods on the roadside, flocks of wild pigeons starting from every hollow Creeks falling over eminences forty feet in height and tumbling in romantic beauty across our path, all tending to impart an interest to the scene, which you must visit to feel in its full extent.

Nagleville is now in our view, and a beautiful place it is truly. It has sprung up like the work of magic in the centre of a fertile forest, within the space of a few

years, and stands, an evidence of what enterprise, in a country unshackled by an arbitrary government, can effect. The proprietor of the place owns about 10,000 acres of land in a body, through which both the turnpikes of which I have already spoken so favourably, pass. The town is built upon the Philadelphia and Great Bend Turnpike, and through the centre of the town is the projected route of the Susquehanna and Delaware Railroad, the line of which will be finished in three or four years, at an expenditure of about \$500,000. It must be a cheering prospect for this enterprising individual, for, unlike most landholders, he moved hither with his family and commenced clearing the forest a few years since, with nothing immediately in view to recompense him for the expenditure of his wealth. Now instead of forests and a wilderness, you behold the hand of civilization—the march of improvement—clearings of considerable extent, lakes but a few years since hidden from the road now opening their broad expanse to the view of the traveller, sawmills plying their busy work, and piles of lumber ready for market taking the places of the monarchs of the forest. But what perhaps is most cheering to the proprietor, property around him increasing in value ten fold, and supposing the railroad to be completed, himself becoming one of the wealthiest inhabitants in this section of the state.

The village contains a considerable number of dwellings besides a very commodious hotel, kept by the proprietor of the land, a store, sawmills, &c. all tending to give the place a lively appearance, but more particularly so, the trade and the fact of this being a fashionable resort for fishermen, sportsmen, and love-sick dames, and their lovers, who seek a romantic retirement in the Beech Woods.

The lake, distant from the village about a quarter of a mile, and covering perhaps 500 acres of land, with the Tobihanna Creek, which winds close by the house, decided us upon remaining a week at Nagleville; we were kindly received by our host and his lady with whom you could not fail to be pleased. You might travel from Maine to Georgia (as the orators say) and not meet with a more obliging, goodnatured couple—as for the host himself, his kind offer of attendance gave us the promise of a week's glorious sport.

The creek which meanders by the side of the house is one of considerable size and rapidity, with water-power sufficient for three mills from the same dam. Here is a spot where the genuine fisherman might spend his days in contentment; and the sportsman, whose sole delight consists in shooting Grouse, furnish his table with a few minutes' trouble.

Several fine boats lay immediately below the house, so that selecting one, we commenced our career as trout fishermen; the power of the stream carried us to a place where it becomes narrow, and swift, and with the exception of the brush being cleared away, in a state of nature, and furnishing a cool retirement from the heat of the day. Let the imagination of the fisherman accompany the description, let him bring before his mind the creeks he has frequented, which he supposed, and as far as his experience extended were well supplied with fish—and then let him be assured that such a resort can be nothing compared with a creek, the supplies of which are as plentiful as if never troubled by the sportsman. The surface of the water seemed alive with trout, eight or ten springing above the surface at one time, within a few yards distance, after their accustomed food, the common creek fly. It is with a hook covered with feathers in imitation of a grasshopper, that the sportsman fishes in this stream, and in a few minutes he finds himself amply rewarded for his toil. The trout for size and quality I have seldom seen equalled and never surpassed. Some of our party employed themselves, however, in watching the giddy fly sailing over the surface of the water followed on a sudden by the trout, which springs upon its prey and seldom fails of success. These efforts impart to this mode

of fishing a peculiar interest, and enliven the scene—further up the stream after our return to the village, the scenery becomes more grand; large rocks start up on each side, the creek becomes more rough and troubled, when leaving the boat and clambering up the rocks, you behold a cataract of 60 or 70 feet in height tumbling over the eminence and foaming on as it rolls over a series of falls, several hundred feet high, taken together. With such scenery this country abounds, and such views the progress of settlements is almost daily opening to the eye of the traveller.

Among the numerous objects of interest of which Nagle's tract boasts, I have only leisure at this time to enumerate one more, and that must be brief. The lake to which I have already referred, lies to the east of the village, and the back end remains as in a state of nature, hidden from the rising sun by a thick forest. This is the resort of deer for water early in the morning and at night-fall, when the hunter lays wait for them and attacks them as they approach.

Our party filled two of the boats which are kept on the lake for the purpose, and we launched out upon its glassy surface, undisturbed by a single ripple, as soon as the sun was disappearing from the horizon. The sportsmen in one of the boats amused themselves in catching perch, while they were paddled silently towards the eastern extremity of the lake. On a sudden the signal was given for perfect stillness, and leaving the middle of the lake, we paddled nearer to the shore and then along it, still keeping off about rifle shot, here we made a halt, when we had arrived nearly opposite one of the deer-licks or spots where they come for water. At a noise in the forest every gun was raised, when seven or eight deer rushed from the bank into the lake—To say that the sportsmen did their duty would be superfluous.

The change from the roar of the cataracts and the troubled waters of the creek, to the silence and smoothness of this beautiful lake just at night-fall, with every thing around us to inspire solemn reflections, was, to say the least, pleasing. Our party did not disturb the silence except with the stroke of the paddles until we reached the middle of the lake, where the rising moon was distinctly visible over the distant mountains. Now the silence was disturbed by music from the boat behind us which was yet in the shade. It was our host, playing on the bugle the hunter's chorus, which, with the noise of the cataract at the distance, and the rising moon and beautiful scenery around, produced the finest effect I ever witnessed. Here, thought I, in unison with our party, should I like to make my home; here is found just sufficient civilization to render the forest a delightful residence. The hours that are here spent for pleasure and recreation in the favourable season, whether by the trout fisherman, deer hunter, or grouse shooter, can never be forgotten. Memory will still wander back to Nagleville and the surrounding country, and dwell upon the beautiful scenery of the spot with constant admiration.

REPORT OF A COMMITTEE OF THE STOCK-HOLDERS OF THE CONESTOGO NAVIGATION COMPANY, MADE JULY 1, 1822.

The committee appointed by the stockholders of the Conestogo Navigation Company, to examine and report the precise state of the navigation, and to ascertain the probable expense of repairing the same; with their views, as well of the ways and means for meeting the expenditure, as for the payment of the debts due by the company,

RESPECTFULLY REPORT:

That the viewing the Conestogo navigation as emphatically the first public work of Lancaster, designed by her enterprize, and executed by the generous spirit of her people, the committee have bestowed upon the

subjects submitted to their consideration all the labour which their importance demands. When the committee was selected, the affairs of the company and the hopes of its existence were certainly not flattering. The navigation opened in the spring of 1829, meeting the expectations of its warmest friends. The river, "the beautiful sheet of water," and the positive benefits that must result to Lancaster, from its use, were the pleasing themes of us all. But, like all artificial works, where water is the element of use, it was not permanent. A flood came, in May, 1829, and the ninth lock, at the Susquehanna was materially injured; all the rest of the locks and dams, however, sustaining but little damage by the freshet. This unforeseen and adverse event stopped the trade of the Conestogo for that season. The lower lock was repaired, and the navigation again opened in the spring of 1830, under more favorable auspices. It continued open in 1830, and '31, winning its way into the favor and confidence of the people by a direct appeal to their interest, the test of the popularity of most of the works of man. The ice-flood of last winter, so destructive to our public works every where, laid prostrate (and it was feared forever) the Conestogo navigation. In this state of alarm and apprehension, and before the extent of the damage done to the works could be estimated, the stockholders were convened and your committee was appointed. The result of their labors they have now the pleasure to lay before the president, managers, and company.

A few public spirited gentlemen designed the work of making the Conestogo navigable for all the ascending and descending trade, by steamboats, keelboats, rafts and arks, and on the 3d March, 1825, the law was passed forming the "Conestogo Navigation Company." 1200 shares at \$50 a share, making \$60,000 was fixed by the law as the capital stock of the company; with liberty, however, to increase the stock to the extent necessary for completing the work. Before the 4th of June, 1825, the commissioners named in the law, with an ardour and a devotion deserving of all our gratitude, obtained subscriptions from 167 individuals, (chiefly residing in Lancaster,) for 811 shares; and on that day the charter of the corporation was granted. On the 6th of July following, the first election for officers was held, and the company was organized. Engineers were then employed by the managers to examine the Conestogo; surveys were made and the plan of the work adopted. It was to be an entire slack water navigation; the best possible plan for making our river navigable. A day was fixed for receiving proposals for making the work, and the whole line was let to Caleb Hammill, of New York, a contractor, coming to us recommended by Governor Clinton, C. White, and Judge Wright, all distinguished canal gentlemen of that state. Mr Hammill's bid was the lowest, and from his character the managers had every reason to believe it was the best. On the 7th December, 1825, a written contract was signed by Hammill, by which he was bound to make the navigation for the sum of \$53,240, and to deliver up the work to the company fully completed by the 4th of July, 1827, Edward F. Gay, a pupil of Canva's White, was appointed the engineer of the company, to superintend and execute the work. Nine dams and locks were to be erected on the river, commencing with No. 1, at Light's mill, and descending to No. 9, at the mouth of the Conestogo. The plan of crib wall locks, located in the pools, was adopted for the purpose of preserving the timber; a plan, which, when properly executed, time and experience prove to be well suited for the navigation. The contractor commenced the dam and lock No. 1, in the summer of 1826, but from the delays incident to a work of this magnitude, and new in its formation, and from other causes, it was not finished until the close of the year 1828. On the 2d January, 1829, the engineer, Mr. Gay, in his letter to the president and managers reports the entire completion of the work from the landing of Adam

Reigart, Esq. to the junction of the Conestogo with the Susquehanna; and that it was finished by the contractor in good faith and according to the terms of his contracts. Early in the progress of the work it was found necessary to increase the strength of the locks in order to resist the great pressure of the water in which they were placed. For this alteration and for all extra work, the company, by a supplemental agreement, made with the contractor on the 19th March, 1827, allowed him the further sum of \$6573, making the whole cost for executing the work, \$59,813. It appears by an account made by the managers on the 1st of January, 1831, exhibiting a summary of the affairs of the company, that the sum of \$57,534 42 had then been paid to C. Hammill on his contracts, leaving the balance due to Hammill, \$2278 58. But the same paper contains an entry of \$1560, charged to the company for money paid to Hammill for extra work up to May, 1829, not included in the contracts. It, therefore, appears that the whole cost of making the work is, \$61,373, and that \$2278 58 are withheld, and claimed by the managers, from the contractor, for the defective execution of his contracts. It appears from the same exhibit of the 1st of January, 1831, that the commissioners expended previous to the organization of the company, in the discharge of their duty, \$644 39. That \$4510 were paid to the principal and assistant engineers; and \$633 to Christian Miley, for damages done his property; and that for contingent expenses, including the cost of the toll house at lock No. 4, \$1379 53 were expended, making the aggregate amount of \$7166 92. Add this sum to the \$61,373, the amount of Hammill's contracts and his extra allowance, and we have \$68,539 92; the apparent cost of making the Conestogo navigation. The exact cost can only be known when the mills purchased in the progress of the work, are all sold, or their profits and value fairly estimated. These mills, Light's, Haverstick's and Espenshade's, were located on the Conestogo, and it was thought best to purchase them, and save an angry contest with the owners about the damage their property might sustain. For Light's mill, No. 1, purchased 4th April, 1826, \$3500 were paid, and the repairs to it cost the company \$2280, making the cost of this mill and 12 acres and 64 perches of land, \$7780. No. 2, Haverstick's mill, purchased 7th June, 1827, with 57 acres of land, cost \$6800, and the repairs to it \$2880 forming the sum of \$9680; and Espenshade's, No. 3, with nine acres of land, purchased 1st January, 1828, cost \$3200, making an aggregate for the three mills, of \$30,660. Place the cost of the mills to the preceding sum of \$68,539 92 and we have the sum of \$89,199 92 disbursed by the company on the 1st of January, 1829, in the prosecution of the navigation. To this sum is to be added \$8429, the cost of the repairs and superintending the same since the 1st of January, 1829, it being an item in the exhibit of 1st January, 1831. Then we have the aggregate expenditure of \$97,628 92, for constructing and repairing the Conestogo navigation, from the commencement of the work until the 1st of January, 1831, or until the ice-flood of January, 1832. The capital stock of the company on the 4th June, 1825, when the charter was obtained was \$40,550, the amount of 811 shares of stock. On the 3d January, 1827, two hundred and sixty-seven additional shares were taken; and on the 14th May, 1829, when the ninth lock was broken up, eighteen shares more were subscribed; and the 30th May, to relieve the distresses of the company, and restore the navigation by the immediate repair of the 9th lock, the corporation of the city of Lancaster kindly stepped in and advanced \$10,000, for 200 shares of the stock. These twelve hundred and ninety-six shares constitute the capital stock of the company, and amount to \$64,800; but of this sum, more than \$2,000, charging common interest, remain unpaid: without interest, the balance due the company for the stock unpaid is \$1340; therefore the stock paid up, was but \$63,460, and to meet this de-

ficit of capital, the president and managers obtained on loan from the bank of Pennsylvania, on the 31st of January, 1827, \$6,000, and to secure its payment the company gave a mortgage on mill No. 1, with the 12 acres and 64 perches of land. And, also, on the 7th of July, 1827, from the Farmers' Bank of Lancaster, \$7000, giving to the bank for security, a mortgage on mill No. 2, and the 57 acres of land. And, again, on the 16th of January, 1828, another loan was obtained from the Farmers' Bank, of \$5,000, and the works were mortgaged to the bank to secure it: forming, together, the sum of \$18,000. Exclusive of these sums, the president and managers, on their individual responsibility, borrowed, for the use of the company, from the Farmers' Bank of Lancaster, \$13,500, and from the Bank of Pennsylvania, \$2,500, and from the trustees of the Franklin College, \$1000, making the sum of 17,000, and the aggregate of \$35,000 raised by loans. The income of the works, more interesting to a stockholder than all the rest, must be shown. The tolls received in 1829, for the few weeks the navigation was open, amounted to \$310 45; in 1830 they were \$1485 45; and in 1831, \$2243, making \$4039 10. For personal property sold, consisting of mill stones, corn and iron, there was received \$59 97. There was received from Lancaster county, for damages for stopping one of the mills, \$150; and the rents of the mills have yielded \$3,713 03 the whole amounting to the sum of \$7962 10. Therefore it appears that the capital stock of the company, paid in, of \$63,460, and the loans of \$35,000, and the income of the works and stock of \$7,962 10, constitute an aggregate fund of \$106,422 10, which has been disbursed by the president and managers in administering the affairs of the company. Here it remains for the committee to present the amount of the debts due by the company at this time. The mill No. 2, with the 57 acres of land, was sold in December, 1831, to Henry Crise, for \$9050, and the title transferred on the 17th April last. The purchase money of this mill paid off the mortgage of the Farmers' Bank, leaving a surplus of about \$850, which has been applied to the payment of the interest, on the remaining loans. Mills Nos. 1 and 3 remain unsold. No. 1 stands charged with the payment of the 6000 dollar mortgage, to the Bank of Pennsylvania, which, with the interest now due, amounts to \$6,941. This mill cost the company, with the repairs, \$7780. From its locality within a mile and a half from the city, and its excellent water power, it is believed by the committee it will sell for more than \$8000. It is true the mill is injured by the ice-flood, but it appears from the lease made to Benjamin Hess, the present tenant, on the 3d day of March, 1832, he is to repair the wall of the mill for this year's rent. The mill No. 3, on the little Conestogo, purchased from Espenshade, at \$3200, and its present state is perhaps not worth more than \$1000. Therefore the committee estimate mill No. 1, at \$8000 and No. 3, at \$1000. This will produce a surplus arising from mill No. 1, (after paying off the mortgage to the Bank of Pennsylvania,) of \$1059, and with the \$1000 for mill No. 3, will leave \$2059 to go in discharge of the debts of the company. It appears from the account of the debts, with their interest now due, exhibited by the treasurer to the committee, the whole amount with which the company stands charged, is \$21,384 08. But in this exhibit, mill No. 1 does not appear. The \$6941, the amount of the mortgage money and interest, is considered the value of it. It then appears that if the mill No. 1, be only worth the \$6941, the debt will be \$20,384 08, mill No. 3, at \$1000, being deducted from the \$21,384 08. But if the mill No. 1, shall sell for the \$8000, the committee's estimate, then the liquidated debt due by the company at the present time will be \$19,384 08; it may be this, and it cannot exceed \$20,384 08 of fixed debt. The treasurer says there are some unsettled accounts and claims against the company, but that they do not exceed \$500. In fine, it is

the opinion of the committee that the just debts due by the company may be fairly stated at \$20,000.

The committee next, in order, will report their views of the present state of the navigation. And in discharge of this part of their duty, they have the pleasure to state to the president, managers, and stockholders, that the injury sustained by our works during the last winter, can be repaired for \$3000. The line of the navigation has been often visited by your committee, and the works inspected in states of the water that afforded a full view of the ravages of the ice flood, and our report is, that the Conestogo navigation may now be pronounced a permanent work. Remember it stands alone in the Union, for there is none like it, a monument of our genius and enterprise—and remember too, it stands more exposed and less injured by the ice and flood, than most of the lines of canal in Pennsylvania.

The lock No. 1, is injured. The outside crib, or wall, is razed to its foundation. The land crib is injured, but not near so much as the other. The gallows frames are removed, and some of them gone. All the gates are there, but they are removed from their position, and therefore injured. This dam is permanent. The committee, after consulting with mechanics, practical men, and men of experience on the line, put down the cost of repairing this lock, at \$1000.

No. 2. The walls of this lock but little injured. The planking is there; the gates are shattered, but not lost; the gallows frames are all removed. The dam is slightly affected. We put the cost of repairing this lock and dam, at \$250.

No. 3. A beautiful lock and dam, is safe, awaiting the commerce of the river.

No. 4. Where our toll house stands, is not marked by the ice flood.

No. 5, is solid and sound.

No. 6, reposes in safety.

No. 7, The gates of this lock are injured; but they can easily be repaired. Some of the gallows frames are removed. This lock and dam will cost \$300.

No. 8. More injured than No. 7. The lock walls standing, but the gates and nearly all the gallows frames are removed and injured, and the dam in part torn away. We place the cost of repair here, at \$500.

No. 9. The unfortunate!! The crib walls of this wall are standing, after bearing all the fury of the ice of the Susquehanna last winter. The gallows frames are all gone. The planking of the cribs is in part removed, and some of the stones displaced. The gates are removed, and though all found, they are much injured. The dam is razed to the foundation, but that stands unmoved. The stones for repairing this dam, from its position, can cost but little. This lock and dam may be repaired for \$800.

The towpath for the whole line will cost, to repair it, about \$150, and the bridge over Mill creek, the greater part of that sum. This estimate, we have reason to believe, will be sanctioned by contractors—men of skill and ability, who will take the repair of the works at these prices, and at once proceed to execute their contracts within a reasonable time. Now after this candid, and we trust, intelligent statement of the affairs of the company, and the state of our works, the question meets us, what will we do? will we abandon the Conestogo navigation, and let it go into the hands of strangers? Or will we repair the work of our own hands, and leave it as a rich legacy to our city, and our posterity? Your committee advise the repair of the work, and that it be prosecuted at once, and with all care and diligence. And they submit to the stockholders, with great deference, their views of the ways and means of meeting the demands upon the company, and then will close this report, with some remarks upon the value of our navigation.

Our debt must be paid. The president and managers are individually bound for \$15,911 94, which has gone

to the use of the company, and which remains invested in our common estate, and this day \$2,413 72, a part of that sum, is due, for interest on the loan. Honor and justice alike call on us to pay off this interest at once, and in the opinion of the committee, the principal should be discharged by instalments, the company always keeping down the interest, until the principal be paid. Two thousand four hundred and thirteen dollars and seventy-two cents, for the payment of interest, and three thousand dollars for the repairs, are therefore wanted immediately. For the payment of the debt by instalments, the gentlemen who are bound, must be consulted, before the committee or the stockholders can speak of any arrangement as to it. But the president and managers will pardon us for saying, that the company have a pledge of their kindness and devotion to the interests of the navigation, by the very act incurring the debt.

To meet the demand of \$5,413 72, wanted for repairs and the payment of interest, there are but two resources. 1st. To demand and receive from the debtor stockholders their instalments in arrear, with the interest due thereon; and the committee recommend that the debts due to the company be at once collected, in every case where the debtor stockholders have ability to pay. They have made out an account of the debt and interest due and in arrear for stock; and it will appear from the paper marked A, that the amount due to the company at common interest, is \$2063 74, and at the penal interest fixed by the law creating the Conestogo Navigation Company, of 5 per cent. per month, for the delay of payment of each instalment called for, the debt and interest will amount to far more. It is not the law that a delinquent stockholder has his election to pay, or not to pay the instalments called for by the company. Most unjust would it be, if it were so. The collection of the stock of every joint stock company would then just depend upon the good or bad prospects of the company. Each subscriber enters into an express contract to pay for all the stock set opposite to his name, whensoever the company shall call for the money; and if he fail to pay the calls, our law, in common with hundreds more in Pennsylvania, is peremptory in charging the delinquent five per cent. per month, for the delay in paying his instalments. The company have the election to forfeit his stock, or sue before a Justice or Alderman for the amount of the call, with the penal interest. Every man who subscribed for stock in our company took it under the very letter of the law imposing the penal interest. The law itself defines the contract and is a part of it.

The second resource of the company in its present distress, is to make a call upon all the stockholders for a small advance upon their stock. The committee believe that five dollars advanced on each share, together with the debt due by the able stockholders, would meet the present exigencies of the company. As an auxiliary means of raising money at the present moment, the committee beg to suggest this measure: Let our friends, the lumber and coal merchants, the farmers, and millers, and distillers, and all those who use and trade upon the Conestogo, be called upon and asked to subscribe as much as they may deem proper to aid in the repair of the navigation; the money advanced to be taken by the company as a loan, and repaid by the tolls accruing on the business of these gentlemen. This suggestion is made from the fact of many persons residing along the Susquehanna, and the Conestogo, offering donations to the company, for the purpose of assisting us in the repairing of the works.

Your committee advise the repair of the work. Let us appeal to your interest, by showing the value of our common estate. Nature ordered your river for the navigation you have made. The stream no where exceeds two hundred feet in width. Its banks are bluff to the waters edge. There is no alluvial land. The nine dams extending sixteen miles through the rich

lands of Lancaster county, have not cost the company one dollar, nor one lawsuit for overflowing land. The bottom of the stream is a solid rock. On this rock, our dams and locks are laid, and there, we trust, they will rest forever. The plan of our work was well designed, but the execution has been in many places defective. The locks being placed in the basins, exposed to the immense pressure of eight or ten feet of water, called for all the skill of the engineer, and all the honesty of the contractor, in making them solid and strong. If science were required in the execution of the work at all, it could only be needful in the construction of the locks. Farmers and millwrights make dams and mills, and no one doubts the permanence of their works. Experience proves that the locks of the navigation are the weakest part of the work.

The ice flood of the Conestogo, has not injured a single dam. The breaking of the ice of the Susquehanna into the Conestogo, removed the walls of the two lower dams. The company have much reason to complain, and do complain of the defective execution of the locks. All our misfortunes and losses, have sprung from the unskillful and careless construction of the locks, and from the dishonest and fraudulent execution of the work by the contractor. The 9th lock and dam have cost the company more than \$20,000, and about one third the cost of the whole work. This dam was misplaced. The rock in the middle of the creek just above it, was the natural spot for the dam. The reason and common sense of us all, point to this as the site of the lower dam. This dam was left unfinished. No slope or apron dam was made on the side next the Susquehanna, to guard against the ice floods of that river. Our work was delivered up on the 2d January, 1829, by the engineer; and in his letter, he reports it finished in the best manner, and that the contractor had done his duty. In May following, a May flood in the Conestogo, laid prostrate the 9th lock, and our navigation was broken up for a year. It appears to the committee, that the great error in the construction of the locks, is this: No thought was taken of the pressure of the ten feet of water surrounding the lock. Now the weight of this body of water could have been demonstrated to a pound; and the solidity of the walls of the locks should have been such as to resist the impending pressure.

In the winter of 1829—30, Joshua Scott, Esq. our Lancaster engineer, was placed on the line, and from his labors, and his report, the committee perceive that the locks are the infirm part of our works.

In the opinion of the committee, Mr. Scott has finished the Conestogo navigation. He improved the locks from No. 3, to No. 9, inclusive; and to his skill, and to his labors we are indebted for the present safety of the navigation. He has given us a system for improving, and it is simply to strengthen our locks: to guard against the collateral pressure of the water.

The ice flood has done us harm—but like every other dispensation, it is mingled with consolation. Our works have been proved. They have resisted the rage of the destroying elements of the last winter. When repaired on the same foundation, with all the lights of dear bought experience, we may reasonably rely upon the permanence of the Conestogo navigation. When the work shall be again repaired, the committee recommend that a millwright, and blacksmith, be employed for the service of the company. The millwright to reside with his shop at our toll house, at the fourth lock, and the smith there, or at some other central spot on the line. That the company provide its own timber and iron, and that our mechanics have every material for repairing the locks, always ready for use. That the millwright shall have charge of the whole line, and superintend its good order. Seasoned timber on the spot, is an indispensable material. For the successful prosecution and permanence of our works, we must in times of prosperity and repose, lay up stores of material.

Ours is a slack water navigation suited for all sorts of craft. It is a beautiful river for steamboats, and whenever the Susquehanna is made navigable, we shall sail in them to the cities of our seaboard. The Susquehanna must be made navigable. The voice of the river, speaking from the heart of the state, calls for this; and engineers, and science, and canals must soon yield to the imposing sense of the community. No engineer but Col. Baldwin, ever has admitted that the Susquehanna was susceptible of improvement. In 1823, standing on the bank of the river, this enlightened and distinguished man said to a member of your committee, "Sir, your noble river can be made navigable and safe, for all the ascending and descending trade, from its confluence to its sources by the labour and skill of man."

Ours is a slack water navigation, and this should be to us consolation in all our misfortunes. We have escaped the canal disease but we do not owe our deliverance to the science or taste of the exploring engineers. They, true to their system, recommended half canal and half slack water navigation, as the best plan for improving the Conestogo. The beautiful Juniata, the river of peace, runs on neglected while the *vale* of that river is enriched by the expenditure of \$30,000 per mile for a scientific canal.

But, after advancing \$5 on our shares and making the navigation permanent, what dividend will it yield, says a stockholder; an inquiry, we admit, that includes all the rest. Bear with us gentle friend, and we will tell you what may be the probable dividend. Experience is the mother of wisdom. The first year the navigation was open but for a few weeks and the tolls were \$310 45; in 1830 they were \$1485 63, and in '31 they were \$2243. To the committee this progressive and rapid increase of the tolls is decisive proof; is demonstration that the works must one day, and soon, be profitable. We all know the business, the increasing business, of the Conestogo, during the last two years. Men of talent and capital were engaged in it; and until the works broke they were all doing well. The committee have conversed with many of the merchants engaged in this trade, and some of them have kindly answered in writing the inquiries put by us, touching the nature and extent of their trade. From these papers it appears the lumber and coal business has increased, for the last two years, to an amazing extent; and it must increase, say the gentlemen, every succeeding year. By these exhibits it appears that coal received by the Conestogo can be sold at Lancaster from fifty to seventy five cents per ton cheaper than at Columbia or Marietta, charging the carriage by land to Lancaster; and boards and shingles, per thousand, from fifty to seventy-five cents less; and so of all other articles ascending the navigation. In the opinion of these gentlemen a capital of from 150,000 to 200,000 dollars, might have been usefully employed this season in the ascending and descending trade of the Conestogo. The descending trade of last year gives us the assurance that this branch of business will be valuable. Within the circle of ten miles north, east, and south of the city of Lancaster, we may expect a large portion of the produce to pass down the Conestogo. When the water is in order for descending, a barrel of flour can be sent from the landing to Baltimore or Philadelphia for 34 cents. This speaks to our common nature and is understood and felt by all.

Besides the value of our navigation we have what is still more valuable; our water power. This part of the estate is of positive and intrinsic value. All admit it to be the best and most extensive water power in Pennsylvania, or perhaps in the Union. At eight of the dams we have on each side of the basin, sites for water works, with from seven to nine feet fall, with a prism of water unrivalled. The committee recommend that the situation and value of this water power be at once made known by advertisement in the manufacturing

districts of the Union. At Manayunk on the Schuylkill, the navigation company rent their water by the inch. There are now more than twelve manufactories established at this place. At first, and but a few years since, the water was rented at three dollars per cubic inch per year. But every year the rents have been rising, and a cubic inch of water is now rented at \$6 per annum. These rents yield the Schuylkill Company more than \$10,000 a year. The Trenton Falls Water Company, whose works are to be completed this summer, published last spring, an alluring account of their expected water power, calling the attention of manufacturers to it.

In estimating the value of this work to the stockholders, we must never forget the spirit which designed and made it. The committee believe that no man took stock in the company with the sole view of advancing his individual fortune. Public spirit dictated the work; public spirit executed it; and we are strangers to our fellow citizens, if the same spirit will ever let it die. Happily, however, the existence of the navigation does not alone depend upon our pride or our feelings.

It is a useful work to the city of Lancaster. Every day new advocates appear in its favor. The want of coal, the want of wood, the want of business at the landings, are now the common topics of conversation. It is said by some that the rail-road will destroy the navigation. How? Competition is the life of trade. Every additional facility we have for getting to market enriches us all. The committee, after much thought upon the subject, have come to the conclusion that the rail-road will benefit the Conestogo navigation.

We offer but one argument in support of our opinion. Our water power, rented at \$4 60 per cubic inch, would be worth more than \$10,000 a year, if it were within twenty miles of Philadelphia. Then finish your rail road, and travel on it 15 miles an hour, and you place the manufacturer, established on the Conestogo, within four hours' travel of Philadelphia, and the navigation within twenty miles of that city.

We have just achieved an object dear to Lancaster, dear to us all. The rail-road passes through our city; and a mile more of rail-road, all the way descending, will bring the business of the river to our doors.

In our present embarrassments it is consoling to find that the Conestogo navigation is now a popular work. Since April last your committee have taken pains to ascertain the state of public feeling on the subject of the navigation; and they can with great truth say, that they find all the freeholders and residents along the line of the creek friendly to the work, and most anxious for its restoration. On the score of health they pray for the filling of the dams before the sickly season. It is a fact that the navigation has made the shores of the Conestogo, once so sickly, quite as healthy as any part of our country.

But in conclusion, if the Conestogo Navigation be destined to fall, or must go to enrich strangers, how is it to be disposed of? The committee believe that under the law founding the corporation, or under the supplemental law enlarging its powers, no power is given to the company to sell the estate. Most clearly under the original law no such power is given. The 20th section of this act gives the water power to the company, with power to lease for years the water rights, or to sell the same in fee simple. The legislature, so far from giving the Corporation a fee simple in the river with the incidental right to sell in fee simple, by the 24th section, qualify our franchise and privilege to use the Conestogo for our navigation, and subject all our rights and liberties to forfeitures for the non-performance of certain acts. Under the supplemental act of the 9th April, 1827, the committee are equally at a loss to find any power given to the corporation to sell out the navigation. The 1st section of this act empowers the Company to purchase in fee simple, lands, tenements and hereditaments, which may adjoin any of the dams and locks on the line, and

the same to hold, possess and enjoy, to the Company and its successors, and thereon to raise, repair and erect all such machinery as it may think proper, provided that the number of acres in no case shall exceed seventy five, and provided that the Company shall not be authorized to carry on the business of manufacturing of any kind.

The preamble to the 2d section of the act evidently intends to give the company power to sell these lands thus purchased, but the enactment in terms does not do so. It gives power to purchase in fee simple, (just what the first section had given) and to lease or rent the land so purchased; and power is given by this section to mortgage these lands to banks or to individuals.

The committee merely offer these suggestions for the consideration of the company.

In practice the committee know of no instance where the rights, liberties, and franchises of a corporation have been sold either at private or at public sale. The tolls of a turnpike road company may be sequestered or sold, but the road itself cannot.

From the nature of our right the committee think the navigation cannot be sold. The river is the property of the Commonwealth. We have merely the privilege, or franchise of making it navigable, and the use of the navigation when it is made, with the incidental right of making profit of the water power.

If we have no power to sell the navigation, would the Legislature give it to the company? This is a grave question, and well worthy the consideration of the stockholders.

It is manifest from the act incorporating the company, that this was intended to be a Pennsylvania corporation. The President, Treasurer, and a majority of the Directors must be resident citizens of Pennsylvania. But if we have power, or get it, to sell out the navigation, then justice to the stockholders demands that the estate, with its water power and all its advantages, be advertised for a sufficient time in the manufacturing districts of the Union, in order to obtain a full and fair price for the property.

There is one matter more which the committee will advise. There is no drawing or map of the works. This, in every extended work of art is a pleasing and useful monument. Mr. Gay should be called on to make out a drawing of the whole line, with a description of each lock and dam, with his opinion of their construction and quality; and, if practicable, their cost on the 2d January, 1829, when he surrendered up the work to the company and reported it finished.

Before we close, justice calls for our humble tribute of gratitude to the officers and managers who have for seven years managed the affairs of our company. We have read the letter of resignation of our first President, when he was about to depart for Europe. It contains the highest evidence of his devotion to the best interests of the company, with his earnest wishes for the prosperity and permanence of our works. If the cost of making and repairing the navigation has exceeded our estimates, the President and Managers and Treasurer and Secretary have not added a cent to the sum for their salaries. Even the gentleman who has acted as our Treasurer and Secretary for seven years, does not charge one dollar for all his labours.

The committee individually tender to these gentlemen the homage of their gratitude and respect.

In parting we commit the Conestogo Navigation to the stockholders of the company, with the abiding hope that the work may be repaired.

JACOB RATHFON,
JOHN LEONARD,
ADAM METZGAR,
JACOB SNYDER,
WILLIAM NORRIS.

SECOND REPORT

OF THE LADIES' BRANCH OF THE UNION BENEVOLENT ASSOCIATION.

The following is a summary of the proceedings of the visitors, as far as reported for the last quarter.

CITY.

District No. 1.—Nine families have passed from under the care of the visitors of this district, since the last report—leaving one hundred and fifty-four under visitation.

Twenty-four of this number, principally sick and aged, have been relieved. Aid has been received from the Catholic Society, and from the Guardians of the Poor.

Thirty-seven persons deposit for fuel. About \$42 75 have been deposited.

One deposits in the Saving Bank.

Fifty-three children have been placed at school.

One child at service.

The secretary of this district remarks, that "it is believed the Fuel Saving Society will meet with general approbation, from the industrious and deserving. Nine colored families have agreed to make deposits. They reside in one court, and might be held up as patterns, for habits of order, industry, and regularity."

The following facts will show, that the principle on which this society acts, is a reforming, and elevating principle. The same secretary adds, that "the visitors found, in First month last, a poor woman in a suffering condition. Her husband had deserted her, leaving one quarter's rent due, and in debt for bread, milk, groceries, &c.; and two small children, the oldest not three years of age, dependent on her for support. From that time, (First month) until the 1st of Fourth month, she paid her rent, by her own earnings. The Catholic Society, and a few visitors, paid the arrearage for rent. Since the 1st of Fourth month, she has redeemed her quilt from the pawn-broker; paid \$9 towards the recovery of an article on which she had taken up money; paid debts to the amount of \$7, and at the expiration of this quarter, with her present prospect, it will be in her power to pay her rent again. She was assisted with one qr. of wood, cold provisions, and old clothing. She was sick two weeks, and at that time, received a few groceries. We think she will support herself when clear of debt, if we can obtain constant employ for her. She is sanguine of success, and says she is happy, now she is noticed." This individual is a seamstress, and owes her present comparatively comfortable circumstances, to the counsel of her visitors. The same secretary says, "visitors mention one man, whose wife and children were reduced to want by his intemperance, who appears to have been so much ashamed of the circumstance, after it claimed their attention, as to renounce the practice of using strong drink; from that time, (about five months) he has maintained his family, and is now able to lay up money."

District No. 2.—Two families are reported as having passed from under the care of the visitors, leaving ninety under visitation.

WILLIAM M'ILVAINE, Esq. has tendered his resignation of the office of Cashier of the United States Bank.

Twelve of this number, have been supplied with old clothing from the district.

Fifteen adults, and two children, have obtained permanent employment through the visitors.

Four persons deposit in the Saving Bank. One female has placed \$14 there. The same female, "on being asked, if she could read, replied in the negative, adding, she would most willingly give all she had in the world if she could;"—her earnestness so interested one of the visitors, that she has undertaken to teach her, and the strict attention and grateful feelings evinced by this hitherto poor neglected woman, have been an ample reward for the time spent.

Ten persons deposit for fuel.

One child has been placed at service.

Five children have been placed at school.

The secretary of this district remarks, "It is with pleasure we are enabled to state, that a considerable majority of the poor needing assistance through the winter, are now maintaining themselves; that in several instances, cleaner habits are observed, and a wish expressed to lay by a little for next winter."

District No. 3.—Several families have moved, and others have taken their places; the exact number has not been ascertained. Employment has been obtained for several.

One person deposits for the Saving Bank.

Forty persons deposit for fuel.

Nine children placed at school.

The secretary remarks, "The work room mentioned in the last report, was kept open until April 20th, when it was closed for want of funds to continue its operations. It was found particularly useful to a few old women, who can do nothing but coarse sewing, and find it difficult to procure it in any other way. It was painful to the committee, to witness their regret, when obliged to refuse giving them work any longer. One very old woman observed, "You have just put me into the notion of working, and I don't want to stop."

District No. 4.—Some change has taken place in the district. Many of those relieved last winter, have obtained employment.

Twenty-five persons deposit for fuel.

Five children have been placed at school.

Five children have been put to service.

One of the visitors mentions the case of a mother with an infant, sixteen months old—lost to all the proprieties of life, forsaken by her friends, her abode without a parallel for uncleanness and confusion. The same visitor remarks, "Since our last visit, she seems to have been aroused; her room presents a very different appearance. She has been once, *we know*, to a place of worship." Though very far still from the desire of the visitors, they are not without hope, that the reformation will progress. It is with peculiar pleasure, we notice the indefatigable exertions of two visitors of this district, who were anxious to obtain an asylum for a respectable, but very indigent and suffering widow, whom they found last winter in the need of the necessities of life. Her husband had been a merchant in this city, but was reduced to poverty by indorsing, and repeated losses.

These visitors of the widow, proposed to procure a resting place for their interesting charge, in the "Widows' Asylum." In a few days they raised the sum of \$40, the necessary entrance money, and now they have the happiness of visiting their aged friend, not to listen to the tale of her woes, and witness the pinchings of poverty, but to hear her express the gratitude of her heart, for a home, freed from anxiety for the future.

District No. 5.—A report from this district says, strict attention to cleanliness and sobriety, has been very strongly urged in several of the sections.

Twenty-three dollars eighty-six and a half cents, is reported as deposited with the visitors for fuel. Many of the poor in this district deposit for themselves at the office.

Thirty dollars deposited in the Saving Bank, at the commendation of a visitor, by an Irish woman, who had been but eight months in this country.

Six dollars deposited in the hands of a visitor for rent, by a poor woman, whose difficulties were great, and who had not, previous to this time, learned to provide for *to-morrow*.

Eight children placed at school.

One child placed at service.

District No. 6.—The visitors of this district, have, perhaps, paid more attention to the subject of deposits, than any other, and, as will be seen, they have been more successful.

One hundred and thirty-seven persons have deposited for fuel, to the amount of about \$145. They continue to deposit. One of the visitors remarks, that many of the least comfortable class of persons, have contributed, and appear anxious to save a trifle from week to week.

The above named sum, includes the deposits of last quarter.

Eighteen children placed at school.

Four children placed at service.

One boy placed in a printing office, where he receives \$1 25 per week.

A school for adult persons of color, was opened on the 22d of June, by one of the visitors, for the special benefit of such persons, residing in her section. None are, however, excluded.

District No. 7.—Visits are reported to have been regularly made in every section, save one, (which is without visitors,) during the last month.

Seventy indigent families.

Two hundred and three children. Several have been put to service.

Few deposits have been made, owing to the circumstance, it is believed, of many having been in arrears for their rent.

One person has been prevailed on, to close her shop on the Sabbath, and perseveres in her determination, although her neighbors tell her, that before next winter she will want the money she now refuses to receive from them on that day. Although your visitors undergo much fatigue, and some self-denial, they are not without their reward. The secretary of this district remarks: "A poor woman who had been under the care of a visitor, said to her a few days before she died, 'a

cup of cold water given in the name of a disciple, shall not lose its reward,' and how much more than *this*, you have done for me."

District No. 8.—Thirty-seven families relieved last winter in one section, have obtained employment.

One adult, and one child, permanently employed through the means of a visitor.

A number of deposits for fuel are made. None under fifty cents. One of two dollars and fifty cents, proceeds of lace work sold by a visitor, for a poor woman.

The father of a family, who had given himself up to habits of intemperance, has, it is hoped, through the influence of the visitors, reformed. For several months, he has entirely abstained, and though strong inducements were offered to him to abandon his wise resolve, he continues sober. In addition to the above, a single visitor in this district says, "I have found in my section, ten sober, industrious men, doing well for their families. One has deposited \$5 for fuel. The remaining nine, promise to deposit. Eight industrious widows, who are earning their living. Two of them have placed their rent in my hands, to be paid monthly.

Three girls, whose father has deserted his family, have been placed at service. Also, under care, seven sick and infirm females, six of whom are widows. Two men have left their families in distress. Other three are idle, and intemperate, to whom assistance or counsel, is of no avail. In one or two of the above mentioned cases of sickness, aid has been received from the Guardians of the Poor, and from the Methodist Female Society.

This detailed statement, will give some idea of the varied duties of a visitor of the Union Benevolent Association.

District No. 9.—Forty-one families under visitation.

Four children placed at school.

Six persons deposit. Five dollars received from the Hibernia Society, for the use of a poor and sick family, who had not been a year in the country. Part of the money furnished to this district last winter, not being called for, it has been invested in materials to furnish employment to some of the infirm poor. It is hoped, the articles made, will be disposed of, and thus the sum be in readiness for the sick, the ensuing winter.

District No. 10.—Visits regularly paid to the poor of this district.

Three children have been placed at school. The schools are so remote from a large number of very small children, that the parents are unwilling to send them. Impressed with the importance of having a school in this district, the visitors, on the 25th of June, resolved to make an effort to establish one. A good room has been obtained on the banks of the Schuylkill, near Arch street, through the liberality of Mr. Kerr, who granted it free of charge. The visitors have since called on the inhabitants of their sections, to collect funds for this school—of course, entirely independent of the Union Benevolent Association. The district is thinly inhabited, and principally by those who are unable to contribute. A small sum has, however, been raised, but by no means sufficient to meet the necessary expenses. Any donation, therefore, or annual subscription for this

purpose, will be very thankfully received at No. 133 Filbert street, near Thirteenth street. It is proposed to open the school on the first of September. The materials mentioned in the last quarterly report, as purchased to furnish work for the infirm poor, have employed several. A poor woman has been engaged to sell the garments made, upon commission. She is lame, and supports herself by a little shop, of which these things form a part of the stock. By this arrangement, the small sum entrusted to this committee, is made useful and not exhausted.

District No. 11, reported with No. 8.

District No. 12.—The school located in this district, under the care of three visitors, continues to flourish. Between sixty and seventy children attend.

Two children placed at service.

Seven dollars eighty-seven and a half cents, have been deposited for fuel.

NORTHERN LIBERTIES.

District No. 2, and 4, under the care of the same committee.

Of forty-eight families under visitation at present in these districts, twenty-six are Americans, six Germans, four Irish, one French, one English, ten colored. Causes of impoverishment, generally sickness, and want of employment; in two instances, intemperance; one loss by fire. Six out of forty, are stated as industrious; some indolent and a number infirm.

Two children have been placed at school.

One child at service.

Two are ready to make deposits; a number have promised; a quarter of a cord of wood was given as late as the month of May, to an industrious, but very indigent woman, whose employment is *making vests*, at 12½ cents each. The most unwearied industry, will never place its possessor above a state of dependence, until labor is paid for.

District No. 3.—Some persons depositing for fuel; number not stated.

SOUTHWARK.

Districts No. 1, 2, and 4, do not report.

District No. 3, reports,

Seventeen children placed at school.

Five persons depositing for fuel; visitors are very much wanted in Southwark.

MOYAMENSING.

No report has been received from Moyamensing, since the close of the first month of the present quarter. This is owing, it is believed, to the absence of the secretary from the city. The report closing at that time states,

Three hundred and forty-two visits paid to the poor.

Sixty-four children placed at school.

Forty persons deposit for fuel.

Two boys placed at service; a situation obtained in a store for a female; a situation in a school for another; visitors much encouraged.

From the preceding reports, it appears that twenty-two persons have been provided by the visitors with permanent employment; nineteen children have been placed at service; one hundred and eighty-eight children at school; three persons have deposited with

their visitors for rent; seven have deposited in Saving Bank; and three hundred and twenty-four for fuel. The number provided with employment, is comparatively small, but the visitors have made use of the Reference Office, and thus lessened their labour in this respect. Your visitors are particular in recommending those who remove, to the care-takers of the district into which they go. In view of the expected epidemic, visitors have been endeavouring to prepare their poor, in some degree for it, by the recommendation of the most prudent measures. Several nuisances have been reported, which have been promptly removed. It is to be regretted, that all the reports do not contain a particular statement of what has been done. The words "many" "several," &c. are used instead of the precise number. In some instances the amount of money is given without the number of depositors. In others, the number of depositors without the amount of money. Thus, the visitors do not do justice to themselves, nor show what the society is accomplishing. The amount of moral influence exerted, it is impossible to report, but this may in some measure be judged of by things that *admit* of calculation. It is believed that the principles upon which this association proposes to act, are not as well understood by all engaged in it, as they ought to be. The questions, "What is the use of visiting in the summer?" "How would you get at people who ask for nothing?" are not uncommon.

We would respectfully suggest that an early opportunity be taken to give information of the original design of this association, and to urge conformity to its principles. While these suggestions are thrown out, we are happy to say, that it is believed, the great majority of visitors are judicious, faithful, and efficient; acting in accordance with its principles, and conforming to its rules. Complaints have occasionally been made, that the visitors do not relieve the poor. It is true, that they do not comply with every request, for they are better judges of the circumstances of those they so frequently visit, than those who merely *hear* a tale of distress, and call for relief. Until the public can rely on the judgment of the members of the Union Benevolent Association, (and we hope they will endeavour to gain public confidence,) and withhold or give at their recommendation, (who, visiting the same families from week to week, ought to know their circumstances,) the great work we contemplate, viz. the suppression of pauperism, will not, we fear, be accomplished. But, with the co-operation of the public, the plan, if persevered in, will, doubtless, under the blessing of the Most High, effect the end proposed.

April 17th, received from treasurer of the society, \$400.

April.—To provision-rooms,	96 1½
To sick of the city and liberties,	24 25
To loans for the use of the poor,	7 00
	<hr/>
	\$127 40½
Balance on hand,	272 59½
	<hr/>
	\$400 00

A single item in the foregoing account, may require explanation. At the first meeting after the receipt of the said sum, the Board appropriated \$50 as a fund to aid the poor, in the form of loans, to enable such as desired it, to establish themselves in a little business. This fund is placed in the hands of a committee, with directions. The remaining sum, after the payment of the expense of provision-rooms, was appropriated to the use of the sick.

Respectfully submitted, by order of the board of managers of the Ladies' Branch of the Union Benevolent Association.

ELIZA P. S. JONES,

Secretary of the Ladies' Branch U. B. A.

AN ACCOUNT

OF THE ORIGIN, PROGRESS, AND PRESENT CONDITION, OF THE PHILADELPHIA SOCIETY FOR THE ESTABLISHMENT AND SUPPORT OF CHARITY SCHOOLS.

In the winter of 1799, a few young men were in the habit of assembling on evenings, for the purpose of social conversation; and at one of their meetings, the idea was started that they might employ their time very beneficially, in teaching gratuitously children of the poor, who had no means of obtaining the rudiments of an English education. The idea was approved, and a plan immediately adopted. A little band consisting perhaps of not more than nine, apprentices, clerks, and young men just commencing business, was formed, and under the style of "The Philadelphia Society for the free Instruction of Indigent Boys," commenced its labours. A night school was opened, in which the teachers alternately officiated in weekly classes, and instructed between twenty and thirty scholars in the ordinary branches of English education. Their total revenue during the first season, it appears, was only sixteen dollars and thirty-seven cents, derived from their own contributions; their expenditures, nine dollars and twenty-seven cents: evincing an extraordinary exercise of economy, and close devotion of their time and talents to the object of their association.

In the succeeding year, the society was enlarged; and the calls for more extensive usefulness became so urgent, that in June, 1801, it was unanimously resolved to open a day school, although the contemplated expense would subject the members to the payment of one dollar per month; and this sum was actually levied, and for some time collected.

The constitution of the society was then new modelled, and the style altered to "The Philadelphia Society for the Establishment and Support of Charity Schools." A rapid and continual influx of members, induced the society to desire an act of incorporation, the accomplishment, of which was hastened by an event, as unexpected, as it was animating. While the founders of this institution, unobserved by the world, without any resources but their personal labour and contributions, were arranging a plan for the establishment of a Charity School, on the most liberal principles; Christopher Ludwick, a wealthy and benevolent German citizen, was providing funds for precisely such an institution. He died in June, 1801, leaving his residuary estate, estimated then at eight thousand dollars, to the association which should be first incorporated, for the purpose of teaching gratis, poor children in the city or liberties of Philadelphia, without any exception to the country, extraction, or religion of their parents or friends. The magnitude of the bequest excited a desire in the then trustees of the University of Pennsylvania, to become the managers of this fund, and they of course became competitors with the society, in the endeavour to be first to obtain a charter.

The struggle for priority on this occasion, was mark-

ed with the same generous enthusiasm that gave origin to the society. It was required, after obtaining the signatures of the attorney general, judges, and governor in Philadelphia, that the instrument should be transmitted to Lancaster, and recorded in the Rolls Office, to complete the act of incorporation. The chief magistrate, the late venerable Thomas M'Kean, maintaining a just and strict impartiality, delivered the two deeds to the agents of the rival candidates at the same moment. The victory now depended upon the despatch of the respective messengers to Lancaster. Joseph Bennett Eves, a gentleman, whose ardent solicitude and strenuous efforts for the welfare and permanent establishment of the society, will long live in the grateful remembrance of his associates, volunteered his services on this occasion. The express of the University started first on horseback; Eves followed in a sulky. The express was provided with relays on the route; the society had omitted this precaution. The express was completely distanced, ere he reached his first stage, and abandoned the enterprise. Eves, unconscious of his early triumph, held on his way. The weather being excessively warm, his horse at length failed. He hired another from a plough in the field, to go to the next town four miles distant, where he purchased a third belonging to a traveller. Notwithstanding these hindrances, he performed the journey, a distance of sixty-six miles, in the short space of seven hours.

Being the first incorporated in conformity to the provisions of Mr. Ludwick's will, the right of the society to the legacy was clearly established; but they did not obtain it until near five years afterwards, when ten thousand three hundred and forty dollars were transferred to them by the executors, in public stock, bonds, mortgages, &c. On the decease of the testator's widow, the Society also became possessed of the house and lot No. 176, North Fifth street, with which the aggregate value of Mr. Ludwick's bequest, may be stated at about thirteen thousand dollars.

In the mean time the society did not rest in supineness, waiting the aid of this legacy. Continually growing in strength by an accession of members, they exerted themselves proportionably to their ability. Hitherto a room had been rented to accommodate the scholars; the society in 1803, resolved to erect a building for their own use. A numerous committee was appointed to collect subscriptions. The late Dr. Benjamin Rush, then a member, wrote an address to the citizens; and two thousand eight hundred dollars were immediately subscribed. A lot of ground was purchased on which by the close of the year 1804, there was erected and completely fitted up for the reception of scholars, a neat two storied brick edifice, since greatly enlarged. The number of scholars at that time was sixty, under the care of THOMAS WALTER, who had been appointed to the office of teacher in 1802. The school gradually increased. In 1809, there were two hundred and seventy-eight scholars, under the care of the principal and an assistant whom it had become necessary to employ. The funds continuing to augment from donations, legacies, and contributions of additional members, it was resolved in 1811, to establish a school for girls; and by the close of the following year, one hundred and eighty-six females were receiving the benefits of education under the care of the society.

The income of the society, from this time, enabled them to expend about seventeen hundred dollars, and to educate upwards of four hundred scholars annually.

In 1814, a plan was formed, to procure a library for the school. A committee, appointed by the managers, collected through the aid of a number of booksellers, and by the subscriptions of several other persons, about four hundred volumes; since which the number has been increased to six hundred. These books are moral and instructive; and care is taken to exclude any having a tendency to inculcate erroneous or dangerous principles. A record is preserved of the names of the

contributors to this library, with the amount of their respective offerings.

About the close of the year 1816, the society received from Thomas Montgomery and George Latimer, executors of Robert Montgomery, deceased, the liberal donation of four thousand dollars, with the restriction of applying three thousand thereof, to the education of the poor children in the district of Southwark. The establishment of schools in that district, having for several years been a favourite object with the society, they now determined to attempt its accomplishment, and directed the board of managers to open a school or schools, as soon as the state of the funds, with the aid of the bequest, would warrant the undertaking. In pursuance of this authority, the board determined forthwith, to open two schools, on the Lancastrian System, though the funds of the society were not adequate to their full support. They perceived that much good might be expected from promptness in fulfilling the wishes of the society, while no accession of pecuniary means could follow a hesitating course. They submitted a proposal to the County Commissioners, to receive into these schools a limited number of pupils, at the rate of six dollars per annum, including books, stationery, &c. The offer was immediately accepted, the demand being little more than half the amount paid by the public in other schools, for teaching the children under the care of the Commissioners. In the year after the establishment of these schools, they contained nearly three hundred pupils; but in the next year the act of assembly, for the education of the children of the poor in the city and county of Philadelphia, went into operation, and, on that account, it became expedient to discontinue the society's schools in the district of Southwark.

At the present time, there are two schools supported by the society, both in the city, one for boys, the other for girls. The boys school for a period of twenty-seven years, was taught by Thomas Walter, "to whose unceasing attention to this important duty," the Managers declare, in their report for 1829, "the deservedly high estimation in which that department has been held, is greatly to be attributed—and it was not without much regret, that the Board accepted his resignation of the station he had so long filled with credit to himself, and usefulness to those who were the objects of his care."

The school for boys is now conducted by William Neal, and usually contains about two hundred pupils, who are instructed in reading, writing, and the principal rules of arithmetic. A considerable number are also engaged in learning the elements of geography.

In the girls' school there are two departments, one for instruction in the literary branches, superintended by Margaret Bonsall, the other by Hannah Smith, for teaching needlework and other useful arts, such as may tend to promote industrious habits and economy. From one hundred and fifty to two hundred girls are pupils in the two departments; the number in the latter is about forty at one time, and they alternate with others in the literary instructions. Reading, writing, and arithmetic, constitute the occupations in the literary department as in the school for boys.

The whole number of children admitted into the schools of the Society, since its establishment, is about nine thousand.

The estate of the Institution consists of two neat one story brick edifices, which are let for offices, a large two storied brick school house in their rear, and the lot whereon they stand, situated in Walnut street, opposite Washington Square, the entire cost of which was twelve thousand six hundred dollars; two lots of ground in Kensington, one of them a donation of the late John Dickinson, of Wilmington, Delaware; the house and lot No. 176, North Fifth Street, derived from C. Ludwick's estate, and twenty-one thousand seven hundred and forty-three dollars in funded capital stock.

The nett income for 1831 is estimated at twenty-one

hundred dollars, and the expenses will probably be two thousand dollars.

In addition to the names of the deceased benefactors of the institution already recorded, may be added those of Chamless Wharton, who bequeathed four thousand dollars; John Koble, three thousand dollars; Sarah Moore, one thousand dollars; John Evans, six hundred dollars; James Wills, one thousand dollars; John Grandon, one thousand dollars; and several others of smaller sums, viz: Lawrence Herbert, Thomas Kinsey, Josiah Hewes, Mary Cannon, Catharine Zimmerman, and Ruth Garland; all of which have been received, and in conformity with an early and favourite design of the Society, to maintain unimpaired all legacies, invested in real estate or stock yielding a regular income.

Of seven hundred and twenty-seven persons who have been elected members of the Society since its establishment, about one hundred are members at the present time. A list of their names is subjoined, with a catalogue of the successive officers of the institution from its origin,* in which will be found the names of some of the early and efficient members, who have been removed by death from works to rewards.

* See next No.

A PROCLAMATION,

In the name and by the authority of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, by GEORGE WOLF, Governor of the said Commonwealth.

It having pleased the Sovereign Ruler of the Universe, in the course of his just and wise providence, to visit our beloved country with a desolating pestilence, denominated the Spasmodic or Asiatic Cholera, and believing that mercy is a distinguishing attribute of the Deity, that he exhibits his strange works of judgment, by the infliction of chastisements upon his creatures, because of their transgressions, for the benign purpose of causing them to turn from the evil of their ways, and to flee unto Him, as to their sure refuge, and rock of their salvation.

And although the propriety of recommending a fast by the civil authority of the state, is doubted by some, and altogether denied by others: Yet, when a whole people is threatened with the visitation of "the pestilence that walketh in darkness," bearing death and destruction in its train, it becomes the duty of all, whether occupying civil or religious stations, to arouse their fellow citizens to a sense of their danger, and to exhort them as one man, to devote themselves in humility and godly fear, on a day to be set apart for that purpose, to the service of the God of nations, and to unite in common supplication of Him, in whose hands our lives are, that he would graciously avert from us the threatened calamity, or mitigate its desolating severity.

Under these impressions, and in accordance with an intimation of an earnest desire, on the part of a respectable number of the reverend clergy of different religious denominations, and other devout and well disposed citizens of this commonwealth, that the executive of this state would recommend to the people of the same, the observance of a day to be set apart as a day of fasting, humiliation, and prayer, I do therefore, hereby earnestly recommend to all my fellow citizens within this commonwealth, that laying aside as far as practicable, all worldly avocations, they observe THURSDAY, the ninth day of AUGUST next, as a day of humiliation, fasting and prayer, imploring the God of Heaven to remit unto us all our iniquities, transgressions and sins; deprecating his merited displeasure, supplicating his mercy; that the hand of the destroying angel may be stayed; that we may be preserved as individuals, and as a people, from the desolating scourge,—or that in the midst of deserved wrath, he would be pleased to remember our frailty and his unbounded mercy—that he would, in tender compassion, for his weak and erring creatures, mitigate the inflictions he may in his wisdom see fit to

lay upon us, and prepare us to receive with a becoming temper, his righteous award.

And it is further recommended, that the good people of this commonwealth, accompany their supplications with the sacrifice of praise and thanksgiving to the Father of mercies, that in his infinite goodness, he hath hitherto preserved us as spared monuments of his mercy; for having in great loving kindness, extended unto us a long continuance of healthful seasons, and for his unremitting goodness, in mingling with his judgments, many rich blessings, both of a spiritual and temporal nature.

Given under my hand, and the great seal of the State, at Harrisburg, the seventeenth day of July, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-two, and of the commonwealth, the fifty-seventh.

By the Governor,

JAMES TRIMBLE, Dep'y Sec'y.

From the Philadelphia Gazette.

PROCEEDINGS OF COUNCILS.

Monday, July 23, 1832.

COMMON COUNCIL.—Mr. PATTERSON presented the annexed communication, from the citizens of Upper Delaware Ward, which was referred to the Sanitary committee.

To the Select and Common Council of the city of Philadelphia.

The undersigned, a committee appointed by the citizens of Upper Delaware Ward, to represent to the proper authorities, the situation of that part of the said ward, laying eastward of Front street, respectfully beg leave to state, that every house in the block from Vine to Sassafras street, and between Front and Water streets, has been visited and examined, and an enumeration of the number of families and individuals composing them. occupying the said houses, has been made; the result of this investigation, shows that the whole number of tenements is sixty-four, families ninety-two, total inhabitants, four hundred and seventy-three. Of these, there are thirty tenements, containing fifty-five families, and two hundred and fifty-three individuals, that have not the accommodation of a privy for their use; they are compelled to make use of vessels of various descriptions, the contents of which are daily thrown into the neighboring docks, or into the streets. It will be observed that the buildings in this block, (with one or two exceptions) occupy the whole ground belonging to the premises; the privies are situated either in the cellars, or in the vaults under the streets; of the thirty tenements above mentioned, there are four with three, two with four, and two with six families in each.

These facts are detailed in the hope that Councils will take such measures as may be calculated to render the buildings in question less liable to a visitation of pestilence.

Respectfully submitted on behalf of the citizens of Upper Delaware Ward.

THOMAS TAYLOR,

WM. RUSH,

DANIEL BARR,

POWELL STACKHOUS*,

SAMUEL J. ROBBINS,

JNO. PIRKIN.

Philadelphia, July 23d, 1832.

From this statement, it appears that each house averages between seven and eight persons, and that each family contains 5.14 individuals; altogether four hundred and seventy-three persons, which divided into the dimensions of the block, will give only fifty-eight square feet to each inhabitant. In the table on the denseness of population, which we published in Vol. 8, page 67, and to which we refer, the average denseness of Upper Delaware Ward, was 318 square feet to each person, making no allowance for vacant lots or squares, or two hundred and sixteen to each, including Rittenhouse Square. This Ward stands No. 4, as to populousness.—ED. RES.

A. A. Mitchell.

REGISTER OF PENNSYLVANIA.

DEVOTED TO THE PRESERVATION OF EVERY KIND OF USEFUL INFORMATION RESPECTING THE STATE.

EDITED BY SAMUEL HAZARD.

VOL. X.—NO. 5. PHILADELPHIA, AUGUST 4, 1832. NO. 240.

INTRODUCTORY LECTURE

To a course of Anatomy, in the University of Pennsylvania, by WILLIAM E. HORNER, M. D. Professor of Anatomy, delivered November 7th, 1831, and published at the request of the Medical Class.

GENTLEMEN,—Called unexpectedly to the entire performance of the duties of a most important department of medical education in this school, and so immediately on the footsteps of an illustrious predecessor, whose course has been marked by a well-earned, singular, and unrivalled public approbation, and whose reputation has added lustre to the annals of his country, I am sensible of the difficulties and responsibilities of my position, and consequently, of the necessity of a diligent and anxious application to its engagements. Though familiarized to them by fifteen years or more of labor, yet when my mind reverts to the names of Shippen, Wistar, Dorsey, Physick, professors of the same branch, and men whose understandings and talents have had extraordinary natural endowments; the recollection, however well it may be suited to excite my emulation, becomes also a cause of no small solicitude. Highly gratified as they all have been, and felicitous in the application of their knowledge to public instruction, they have left examples which all may honourably endeavor to imitate, but only a few can hope to rival.

In reflecting on the train of events which has brought me to this responsible station, and in comparing the humble beginning of the chair of anatomy, with its present noble accommodations, and abundant resources of preparations and of subjects, it has occurred to me, that it would be entertaining and instructive to us all, to inquire into the steps by which it has reached its actual eminence. To commemorate the labors of those who have laid the foundation of, and preceded us in a useful and successful enterprise, is both a debt of gratitude to them, and a valuable lesson to others, and is perhaps at no time, more salutary than when on the eve of a similar career ourselves, we desire to be regulated by those principles and motives of action, which have been so fruitful in good results. Almost every incident connected with them has an historical interest, under such considerations—we were pleased to learn the manner of their education—the degree of aptitude which in early life, they may have exhibited for the subject of their subsequent renown; the actual phase or condition of society at the time, whether it was ripe for the reception of an improved state of things; and the moral and physical difficulties of the enterprise. A judgment upon events, modified by these circumstances, is the philosophy of history, the scale by which we may appreciate justly, great men, and great enterprises, and attribute an exact degree of credit to each. From the incessantly progressive state of human knowledge, and the general improvement which is evidently occurring in the condition of society, by the enlargement of the human mind, justice requires that the merit of each age should be estimated by its opportunities. The ball of Eolus of the ancients, and Papin's digester, are each deserving of our recollection, from being the early links in the series of experiments which finally led Watt to the construction of the steam-engine, and Fulton, to the application of the latter to navigation; conceptions which

have had such prodigious and unexpected results already, that no one pretends now to foretell their limits. With these preliminaries, I proceed to the proposed discussion.

The foundation of the chair of anatomy in this school, was laid in the year 1762, by Dr. William Shippen, who then delivered a private course on anatomy, to a class of twelve or fifteen students. These lectures were continued for three years, when, in 1765, Dr. John Morgan, having laid before the trustees of the College of Philadelphia, a plan for a medical school, was appointed forthwith, professor of the theory and practice of medicine. Dr. Shippen got an appointment almost immediately afterwards, as Professor of anatomy, surgery, and midwifery; and then lectured regularly every year, till his duties were interrupted in 1775, by the troubles of our revolutionary war. At this time his class was from thirty to forty. In 1778, he resumed his lectures, since which the course on anatomy has been annually delivered.

To appreciate the merit of this incipient enterprise of Dr. Shippen, and of its success, we must remember how scanty and scattered was the population of the British provinces of North America, how little intercourse the latter had with each other, and how few alliances with the province of Pennsylvania. We are also to remember the filial and hereditary veneration with which all looked to Great Britain, and the supposed impossibility of so elevated a science as medicine, being taught here, in a rude and infant condition of society, with any degree of justness and efficiency. To these difficulties may be added the inveterate hostility with which all unimproved communities, view the cultivation of anatomy by dissection. It is not our business at present, to inquire whether this sentiment has a rational or a superstitious foundation, the fact equally remains in history, that mankind in all ages, have felt it a sacrilege, to violate in this way, the bodies of the dead, and in their penal enactments have frequently placed it on a footing with the most atrocious crimes. Such then was the situation of Dr. Shippen, in 1762, with the prejudices of the people strongly against his vocation, and laws equally discouraging, which, by their severe application, might at any time compromise his liberty and property. The persons of the present day can only form a very inadequate conception of the difficulties which surrounded him, but happily the man was suited to a task, than which few things, in the language of his biographer, Dr. Wistar, "require more knowledge of human nature, and greater powers of accommodation to the feelings of the heart."

Dr. Shippen seems to have been intended by nature, to lay the corner-stone of the immense edifice of medicine, which has since been erected in this country. Aged twenty-six, at the period alluded to, uncommonly perfect in his form, and engaging in his aspect; his manners were those of a finished gentleman; his enunciation was fine; his temper invariably sprightly and good; could neither be excited by rancour, nor rendered sullen and morose by opposition. Dr. Wistar's account of him, states, that "in his intercourse with men, he was perfectly at ease with the most stately—he could converse with the most ignorant, so as to make them easy, but without affecting ignorance himself—and he could mix with the lowest orders in society, without im-

posing a painful restraint upon them, while he preserved the manners of a well-bred gentleman. He was also particularly agreeable to young people."* Besides these personal accomplishments, Dr. Shippen had a hereditary claim on the acquaintance and good will of the inhabitants of this city. His great-grandfather, Edward Shippen, in consequence of a very pressing invitation from the first governor, Penn., had left Boston, the original place of his abode, after sailing from England, and had associated his fortunes with the infant colony of Pennsylvania. His services had been most conspicuous and useful, for he had filled successively, almost all the important offices of government, and had contributed greatly, to the improvement of the city. Dr. Shippen's father had also been favourably known to the inhabitants, as a practitioner of medicine.

To the personal advantages stated, and those of extensive hereditary friendships, and family alliance, Dr. Shippen added foreign study; at that day all important in public estimation, from the want of opportunities of instruction here. While in London, he lived in the family of Mr. John Hunter, the celebrated surgeon, and followed the lectures of Dr. William Hunter, on anatomy and midwifery. He enjoyed the advantages of great intimacy with Sir John Pringle, and Dr. Fothergill. To the incentive of such illustrious associations, we may attribute much of the energy and determination, which marked his subsequent career.

Dr. Shippen arrived in Philadelphia from Europe, in the spring of 1762, having completed his studies, and gained from his preceptors, the reputation of great natural talents. Secure in such points, as depended on himself, he gave in the autumn of the same year, a public introductory to his first course of lectures. This was delivered in the State House, in presence of many of the most respectable citizens. He subsequently conducted his dissections in a small house on the back of the lot where the Bank of Pennsylvania now stands, and twelve students attended his course. Such gentlemen, was the commencement, seventy years ago, of what we now see in a numerous assemblage of students from all parts of this country, and in accommodations for medical instruction of the most complete and extensive kind.

On Dr. Shippen's departure from London, Dr. Fothergill, the great physician of that metropolis, who had a strong attachment to the infant institutions of Philadelphia, manifested his regard in a substantial way, by presenting to the Pennsylvania Hospital, two hundred guineas, and also a large collection of crayon drawings on anatomy and midwifery, supposed to have cost one hundred and fifty guineas more. These drawings were executed by Rimsdyke, a distinguished artist of London, from dissections made by Jentry, an anatomist, and were occasionally superintended by Dr. William Hunter, in their progress. They now, through the liberality of the managers of the Hospital, make a part of our Anatomical Museum. Dr. Shippen was the bearer of the letter announcing this donation to the Hospital, and in it his proficiency and promise as an anatomist, were delicately alluded to, with the view of expressing the inclination of the donor, that they should be used by him in the lectures on anatomy, which Dr. Shippen meditated. With this stock on hand, assisted by such partial dissections, as the watchful jealousy of the people permitted him to perform, he conducted the first course.

Having thus started, it is not to be understood, that the lectures proceeded without occasional interruptions from popular indignation; for the city being small, almost every one knew what was going on in it. The house was frequently stoned, and the windows broken; and on one occasion, Dr. Shippen's life was put into imminent danger. While engaged within, the populace assembled tumultuously around the house. His carriage fortunately was at the door, and the people supposing that he was in it, made their first attack there. The

windows of the carriage being up, they were speedily demolished with stones, and a musket ball was shot through the body of the carriage; the coachman applied the whip to his horses, and only saved himself and his vehicle, by a rapid retreat under a shower of missiles. The Doctor hearing the uproar, ascertained its cause, and extricated himself through a private alley.

As a public lecturer, Dr. Shippen was unrivalled in this country, in the days of his strength. At the age of eighteen, at a public commencement in Princeton, his natural talents in elocution, produced so strong an impression on the celebrated preacher Whitfield, that he complimented him publicly, in declaring that he had never heard better speaking; and subsequently, Whitfield urged it on him, to devote himself to the pulpit.

When this talent became disciplined and matured by age and experience, the testimony of his pupils who went abroad, concurred in assigning to him, an equal rank with the most distinguished lecturers in Europe, and in affirming, that there were very few who deserved a comparison with him. From information communicated, (for I never saw him,) his manner of lecturing was a mixture of strong and elevated powers of oratory, with pleasantries always exhilarating, and never offensive. He abounded in delicate irony, which was so blended with good humour, that it obtained unlimited power over his class, whereby he was able to censure pointedly, and stigmatize an irregularity, without wounding the feelings of the author of it. Many anecdotes are still current of his happy tact in this way.

In regard to the course of instruction, it may be said that the opportunities for dissection at this period, were too limited to permit either professor or pupil to penetrate into the minutiae of anatomy: and the concentration of three branches in the same individual, to wit, anatomy, surgery, and midwifery, as stated, was unfavourable to the full exercise of talents for either. Also the public mind, continually in an inflammable state, created doubt, whether the teaching of anatomy could be continued; hence the actual accommodations for demonstrating and dissecting were very insufficient, and the students themselves had to perform the part of resurrectionists. Under these circumstances, we are not to be surprised, if no memorial of the anatomy of these days, in the form of preparations, be in existence, and if no foundation were laid of the Anatomical Museum as it now stands.

In the year 1792, Dr. Wistar became the associate of Dr. Shippen, after the latter had stood alone for thirty years, in his efforts to create a permanent anatomical interest. This union grew out of the existence from 1789 to 1792, of two medical schools; the most recent of which had its origin, from feelings generated by the revolutionary war. One of these schools, and the oldest, belonged to the College of Philadelphia, and the other, to the University of the State of Pennsylvania. Dr. Shippen was professor of anatomy in both. In the year 1789, Dr. Wistar had been appointed professor of chemistry in the college; but before accepting, he hesitated much, lest by his acquiescence, the consolidation of the two institutions, which he had much at heart, should be delayed or prevented. During his deliberations it occurred to him, that he could be much more efficient as a professor in procuring this union, than as a private individual: he therefore accepted the place of chemist, and in three years afterwards, had the satisfaction of seeing his wishes realized, and of reflecting that himself had contributed largely, by his moderation and good management, to an arrangement which has since been so successful, in developing the character and usefulness of the present institution.

Dr. Wistar, when quite a boy, had his prepossessions in favour of medicine, awakened by the battle of Germantown. Restrained by his religious principles,* from joining his countrymen in the sanguinary defence of

* Eulogium on William Shippen.

* He was born and educated in the Society of Friends.

their rights, every fibre in his body then, as in the whole subsequent course of his life, vibrated to the calls of patriotism. He repaired to the scene of action, and in contributing his inexperienced attention to the wounded soldier, was so much struck with the happy effects of the healing art, that from this moment, he determined to study medicine. As a student, he was distinguished by his zeal, his assiduity, and the promptitude and extent of his information. He graduated as Bachelor of Medicine, in 1782, in the College of Philadelphia, and on his examination, was subjected to a test of some difficulty. At that time, the rival doctrines of spasm and of lentor, promulgated by the celebrated Cullen and Boerhaave, were set in array against each other, by the members of the same faculty. As they each required explanations according to their own conceptions of what was right, our candidate had to vary in his answers, so as to suit the theory of the interrogator. This delicate task he executed with so much address and good sense, as to excite the strongest admiration on the part of the spectators. For in those days, gentlemen, the examinations were in public. From his own country, Dr. Wistar repaired to Great Britain. In Edinburgh, then the chief resort of Americans, he became highly distinguished for the same qualities which he had manifested at home. The associate of Sir James M'Intosh, who has since become one of the leading members of the British senate—of Mr. Emmet, since then one of the most powerful and eminent members of the New York bar—of Dr. Jeffray, now Professor of Anatomy in the University of Glasgow, Dr. Wistar wielded with great power, the gauntlet of debate, and obtained for himself the high honor among such competitors, of being made, for two successive years, President of the Royal Medical Society of Edinburgh. During his residence in Scotland, he seems to have attracted the marked attention of Dr. Cullen, for having presented certain written queries to Dr. C. on some medical subject connected with his theory; Dr. C. wrote a very polite note answering them, but stating at the same time, that it was not his habit to do such things, for if he should adopt it as a practice, it would subject him to endless trouble and inconvenience, in answering the letters of persons who cared but little for his opinions, but in the case of Mr. Wistar, it would always give him pleasure to solve his doubts, and to add to his information.

Dr. Wistar graduated as Doctor of Medicine in Edinburgh, in 1786, having written a Thesis, entitled *De Animo Demisso*. The chief objects of his studies were anatomy, surgery, and chemistry. As a student there, he left a name which was most affectionately and respectfully remembered for a long time afterwards, according to the testimony of the Americans who succeeded him.

Nature had not granted to Dr. W. that graceful and commanding exterior, which she had lavished on Dr. Shippen. His countenance, though not handsome, was benignant in the extreme; even strangers were struck with this. Many of his students remember the courteous and sprightly smile, with which he entered and departed from his lecture room. Extreme suavity of deportment on every occasion of life, was his predominant mode of conduct. As a teacher, he allured, by his gentleness and affability, his students to flock around him on every occasion, and to ask him such questions as their want of information, or misapprehension suggested. He was always on the alert to save them in sickness, and to procure for them such places of profit and trust, as his personal influence could control; but invariably, I believe, on such occasions, with a conscientious regard to his knowledge of their characters, and to their qualifications. This principle of impartial, but merciful justice, always guided him in his decisions on the claims of candidates for medical degrees. Willing to attribute every deficiency to embarrassment, he only became convinced that it was ignorance, when every proper mode of inquiry repeatedly and leisurely tried, prov-

ed the incapacity of the candidate. In such cases, his decisions were inflexible; as a conscientious man having a public trust of first rate importance, he never consented for any one to take a recognized appointment in the profession, with a smaller share of knowledge than what he conceived necessary to the practice of medicine. From the goodness of his heart, I have no doubt that on many such occasions, he felt more for the candidate, than the candidate felt for himself. His justice was evidently so impartial, and his goodness so conspicuous, that I have never heard the slightest breath of censure cast upon his proceedings, either by the fortunate or the unfortunate; on the contrary, their admiration of him had received a new impulse. In his social intercourse, he possessed unusual tact in communicating pleasure. Though gifted with unusual strength and cultivation of intellect, and possessing varied and immense resources of conversation, he, on every occasion, seemed more desirous to hear, than to be heard. From this turn of mind, his conversation abounded in a remarkable degree, in questions; he culled information in that way from every source, and where he found a deficiency, he imparted abundantly of his own stock. Many young men, on first obtaining the pleasure of his acquaintance, were struck with his peculiarity—he inquired concerning the mountains, the rivers, the natural productions, the manners of the section of country to which they belonged, and listened with patient and obvious satisfaction to their answers. These interrogations not being expected, the person to whom they were addressed, was not always prepared to answer them correctly. But if, through a desire of displaying more information than he actually possessed, the unfortunate individual answered like one who was well acquainted with the subject, another well-timed and pertinent question, hinted to him that it was better for him to confess ignorance, than to speak erroneously, for he was talking to one already acquainted with the subject of conversation. All this was done with so much delicacy, that pleasure instead of pain was excited, and I am sure, from my own feelings, on returning home from such a discipline, that many persons must have resolved forthwith, to make themselves well acquainted with objects so readily learned, and which, till then, it had never occurred to them, could become such interesting subjects of inquiry, and of conversation. This happy tact made Dr. Wistar the charm of every circle. Unbounded in his hospitality, and fascinating in his manners, his house was the weekly resort of literary men of every description, both citizens and strangers: his company was courted equally by the young and the old, the gay and the sedate. It was very justly said of him, "if he addressed a promiscuous circle, he spoke like a man of the world, carefully avoiding every thing professional, technical, or in any way insulated; if an individual, he so suited his remarks to his taste and capacities, as to entice him into discourse, and draw from him his knowledge of the subject discussed."

So deeply had his philanthropy affected his general deportment, that persons but just acquainted with him, were as fully persuaded of his disposition as those who had known him for years. In the sick room he was the ministering angel, compassionate, unwearied, prompt, and deeply-skilled; in bad cases never abandoning his patients, or ceasing to apply the resources of the art till life was extinct. In those terrible and unexpected accidents which sometimes come with overwhelming suddenness upon the practitioner of surgery, when even the stoutest and most collected hearts are paralyzed, Dr. Wistar, though on common occasions the most sensitive of mankind, found here all his faculties at their post. Whatever ingenuity could devise, and skill combine, was rapidly executed. He was not one who in witnessing the immensity of a calamity, for-

* Eulogium on Casper Wistar, by Charles Caldwell, M. D.

got the means by which it could be repaired or averted. In extending the benefits of his skill, the pecuniary recompense for it was the last of his thoughts. He practised therefore on the most disinterested principles, and being possessed of a good fortune with a lucrative professorship, his charges were proverbially moderate, and such as they were, very difficult to obtain. In this, however, he did a disservice to the profession, which I am sure he never intended. Inconsiderable charges from a man of his reputation and extent of business, in forming a sort of rule in the profession, of course affected deeply such as were only beginning, and such as had not the other resources which he wielded. Indeed, society itself is scarcely benefited by such a proceeding, for it is generally admitted, that the most able members of the profession, have, for the most part, received the first impulse from the stimulus of necessity, encouraged with the hope of reward; but if the value of the latter be diminished much, it turns the minds of enterprising men from the pursuit, and renders those who are already in it, lukewarm; under which circumstances medicine loses much of its skill and respectability. No man, however, entertained higher notions of the value of professional services than Dr. Wistar, and it was this very lofty conception of them which prevented him from estimating their worth in pounds, shillings, and pence.

Scrupulous and conscientious to an extreme in doing every thing for a patient which he thought could be of service, it is admitted that no other physician in the city encountered the same proportionate labour that he did. His efforts went much beyond those of a simple medical attendant. He felt the deepest personal interest for his patient, and not unfrequently afterwards his mind was filled with the strongest sentiments of friendship, founded principally on the benefits which it had been his happiness to extend. In difficult chronic cases he made numerous and protracted visits, and entered into the most minute and comprehensive investigation of them. It was on such occasions that the solace and sympathy of friendship were superadded to the balm of the healing art, and that impressions of devoted affection to him are to be found among numbers of individuals yet alive in Philadelphia, who upon any one touching this string even gently, find it vibrate to the inmost recesses of their hearts, and in the crowd of recollections which the association excites, incapable of utterance, give vent to them in a flood of tears. To call this man good, is only to show the insufficiency of human language.

In a point of vast importance to the harmony of society and to the efficacy of Christian convictions, I consider him to have been a perfect model. The rule "Forgive us our trespasses as we forgive those who trespass against us," was most indelibly and productively imprinted on his mind. Endowed by nature with a sensibility to be compared only with that of a delicate, youthful, and highly-refined female, it is not to be expected but that in our profession he received some rude shocks, enough so indeed to stagger a mind more coarsely organized than his own. Incapable of injustice and of rancour himself, when the first burst of indignation was over, which he owed to human nature, then came the sunshine of a calm and undisturbed conscience. Judging other men by himself, he trusted that there was some mistake, that it had not been intended, that the person had been betrayed into extremities by a vehement and uncontrollable disposition. If, however, a perseverance in injury proved that it was a deliberate and unrepented act of malice, no harsh retort came from his lips; they were closed forever upon the personal demerits of the individual, while he did ample justice to the merits, professional, or otherwise, which the person may have possessed. From this Christian charity, even many of his most intimate friends declare that they never heard him depart, nor utter an unkind word against such as had flagrantly injured him. The

sense of the injustice if retained in his memory, to the eyes of society was buried in oblivion. But if in his own justification it became necessary to expose the transaction, he did it in the least offensive terms, and in such a manner as to express regret rather than resentment. Repeatedly have I witnessed this trait in his character.

Dr. Wistar commenced the discharge of his duties as adjunct professor of anatomy in the little building in Fifth street, opposite the State-house yard. It is now called the Health Office. The increasing celebrity of the school, producing a corresponding concourse of students, that house was insufficient to contain them. Accordingly, about the year 1807, a building was erected on the site of that in which we are now assembled. In the winter of 1808 the class met in it. Dr. Shippen, whose domestic misfortunes and bodily infirmities had borne heavily upon him for some years, had retired from the active duties of the chair. But on this occasion he delivered the introductory lecture, which was rendered more than usually interesting to him by his recollections of almost half a century, when but twelve students had assembled to follow his course, in an obscure room in the city. Now he had spacious and comparatively elegant accommodations, and an immense concourse of students from all parts of the union. In a few weeks after this effort of strength, in which he described in glowing terms his emotions, he was gathered to his fathers. This circumstance left Dr. Wistar sole professor of anatomy.

The talents which had borne him up to this period of life, were now applied with renewed vigour. Determined on discharging his duties to the best of his power, no pains, no expense, were spared. Well experienced in the best mode of instruction, in what was most useful to be learned, he sustained in the maturity of his reputation, the high opinion that had been formed of him. As a teacher of anatomy, differing in many respects from his illustrious predecessor, his elocution was equally popular. Able, zealous, accomplished, with a great fund of solid information, with manners universally popular, his students who travelled abroad said of him, as had been said of Dr. Shippen, that no man they had met with was his superior, and very few his equals. His style of speaking was of that earnest and fluent kind, which, abounding in important truths, without restricting itself to the formal rules of oratory, commanded irresistibly the attention. It was not so much the speaker that spoke as the subject which he was discussing; the absorbing interest was in the latter.

I have said that probably owing to the uncertainty of conducting the course of anatomy in the early years of the school, no arrangements had been made for an anatomical museum. Dr. Wistar soon became sensible of this deficiency, and to the day of his death continued to supply it. Many years ago, he had made a very fine and numerous collection of dried preparations of the arterial and venous systems. The largest in our cabinet belong to that time. A considerable number of corroded preparations in wax were executed about the same period. About the year 1812, a friend of his travelling in Italy, enabled him to add to his cabinet, from the school of Mascagni, the best preparations of the superficial lymphatics which I have any where met with, not excepting the most approved in any part of Great Britain, Holland, or France, and I am assured by gentlemen who have travelled lately in Italy, that they saw none there superior, if so good. About the time of their arrival, an impulse was given to the cultivation of that branch of practical anatomy within our own walls among the students of the school, and from it has resulted a number of very creditable preparations. The most signal effort, however, of Dr. Wistar in this line, was having a number of very large models in wood executed by Rush, with the view of giving every member of his class an equal opportunity of learning. They consist in representations of the temporal bone; the labyrinth; the superior maxillary bone, the sphenoid,

bone, the brain, and some other structures. A very large model of the wrist which he had ordered to be executed was suspended by his death, but since then it has been finished at the expense of Dr. Physick, and deposited in the museum. A very valuable collection of dissected bones was also made by Dr. Wistar.

The last year of Dr. Wistar's mortal career was marked by an unusual concourse of students, and by a series of lectures, in which he even exceeded his former reputation. In his fifty-eighth year, animated by a new and improved lecture room, but in an impaired state of health, his excessive fondness for the duties of the chair, still stimulated him to advance in the noble career. In this zenith of popularity, and of public confidence, in January, 1818, he was assailed with the malady destined by Providence to close his labours. So long as reason maintained her seat, an eye witness of his anguish, I heard him say, "Well, to-morrow I shall certainly be able to meet my class," and even when dark delirium threw her mantle over his faculties, his incoherent ravings were addressed to the same subject, and it was only by coercion that he was prevented one day, long after the usual hour of his lecture had expired, from repaving to the University. His death spread consternation and sorrow throughout this populous city.

The remaining part of this course went on heavily; the death of Dr. Wistar was not to be readily forgotten, or his place to be easily supplied. The distinguished talents of Dr. Dorsey, his years, the labour he was able to undergo, pointed him out as a fit person for this important trust. Possessed of talents of unusual versatility and strength, he was qualified by nature for the ingenious labor of the mechanic; for the sprightliness and wit of mixed society; for the acuteness and oratory of polemic discussions; for the research of the medical profession; and for the depth of philosophical inquiry. In the subsequent spring he was accordingly appointed professor of anatomy. Amiable, engaging, and accomplished, the good destinies of our country seemed to have reserved him as a compensation for the loss of Wistar. At the opening of the course the next November, he gave an introductory, which, in the judgment and brilliancy of its composition, and in the effect of its delivery, realized fully the most sanguine expectations of the school, and of his friends. Scarcely, however, had he delivered it, when the hand of death fixed its unrelenting grasp upon him, and hurried him out of existence. Most appropriately may we say of him in the lines of the inspired bard—

Sed nox atra caput tristi circumvolat umbra.
 * * * * Si qua fata aspera rumpas
 Tu Marcellus eris. Manibus date lilia plenis
 Purpureos spargam flores, animamque nepotis
 His saltem accumulem donis, et fungar inani
 Munere.*

In this succession of disaster after disaster, the only means of avoiding the evils which now began to hover around the chair of anatomy, and to threaten its existence as a distinguished and efficient department in our school, was the appointment of Dr. Physick to fill up the gap, and to respond to the public hopes. Already advanced in life, and elevated to the pinnacle of reputation, possessing amply the means of resting quietly under the shade of his own laurels, it was only after much hesitation that he consented to surrender his own convenience to the good of the institution, with which he was connected. His early studies had been such as to qualify him eminently for the task. A favourite pupil of the celebrated John Hunter, having naturally very much the same character of mind, his predilection for anatomy and surgery had been fastened on him, and ripened into enthusiasm, by living under the same roof with that great man, and observing

his most trifling actions. Mr. Hunter was so struck with the talents and devotion of Dr. Physick, that when the period of his study was coming to a close, he knew not how to part with him, and made offers, which, if they had been accepted by Dr. Physick, would have given to London its first surgeon, and deprived our country forever of the just pride she has in calling him her own son, and in having fostered his talents. That Dr. Physick was no ordinary student in Mr. Hunter's room, I am satisfied; when I was in London, in 1821, Sir Everard Home spoke to me in the most exalted terms of his merit; Sir Astley Cooper well recollected his appearance and deportment while they were fellow students; the Hunterian Museum still retained the specimens of his success and neatness as a practical anatomist; the conservator of the collection, Mr. Clift, bore testimony to the magnitude of reputation which he had acquired. These, gentlemen, were the recollections of thirty years. But the present value of his name I felt most advantageously, in the facility with which it opened to me, the most distinguished professional circles of the British metropolis.

As characteristic of the manner in which Dr. P. pursued his studies, I may mention an anecdote. He entered as a student in this city with the late Dr. Kuhn, who, devoted to the doctrine of Cullen, from having been educated at Edinburgh, believed that the First Lines of Cullen contained all the essential principles of the healing art. This opinion Dr. Kuhn inculcated on his students, Dr. P. taking for granted that it was correct, thought that as a medical student he could not do better than commit these First Lines to memory. He immediately set to work and fully accomplished the task, so that he could submit to an examination from any part of the book and repeat pages of it by heart. Mr. John Hunter as a surgeon and a very close investigator into morbid anatomy, held many of Dr. Cullen's opinions very cheaply, so that when Dr. P. got to London, he had to unlearn many things which it had given him so much trouble to learn in this country but even now physicians who consult with him in difficult and obscure cases of sickness, find his memory teeming with definitions, from this ancient recollection of Cullen.

At the death of Dr. Wistar, his widow, by a noble act of munificence, at her own expense gave the anatomical collection of her husband to the University. With this foundation laid, and incentive to exertion, it has been my unceasing care to extend and to improve it, and this desire has been only strengthened and rendered still more active, by the fine accommodations of this building erected two years ago. A new and numerous class of wet preparations forming now the body of the Museum, has been made, and include a very large number of interesting specimens of morbid anatomy, and of minute structure. The variety of preparations illustrating almost every topic of a course of anatomy, is in fact so extensive, that it would be extremely difficult to introduce them all by demonstration; and it is confidently believed that in value and utility the Museum collectively yields to none of the same size in any part of the world, and that it is much superior in extent to any in this country.

I have now finished the subject, on which I proposed to address you; if it has failed to interest, and to reward you for the time consumed in its discussion, I trust that you will consider it the fault of the speaker; under more able management it could not fail to be rich in the best lessons of instruction for young men, who are about to engage in the profession of medicine. In whatever manner this topic may have been treated, the reflections on it have afforded me no small pleasure. Connected by strong ties of friendship and esteem to two of the gentlemen, who are now departed, connected by still stronger to him who is left, and who, I sincerely, hope, may long continue to enjoy the fruits of a distinguished and useful life; I have traced their progress and their full blown character, as well for my own

instruction as for yours. In this sketch has been exhibited the mirror of professional history, by which every spectator may be taught what he ought to attempt. By it, every one within the sound of my voice, may be assured that the practice of the same virtues, will procure for him a suitable reward; and that the desponding cry of there being already too many persons in the profession, should be uttered only by him who has not the resolution to ascend its acclivities. The position is sure, that industry as a student, zeal, fidelity, upright, and honourable conduct as a practitioner, will bring to every man of you, as he advances in life, a recompense much beyond what he now ventures to anticipate.

PHILADELPHIA SOCIETY

FOR THE ESTABLISHMENT AND SUPPORT OF CHARITY SCHOOLS.

Continued from page 64.

CATALOGUE

Of the successive Officers of the Institution from its origin, as "The Philadelphia Society for the Free Instruction of Indigent Boys," to the period of its Incorporation under the title of "The Philadelphia Society for the Establishment and Support of Charity Schools," September 8th, 1801, and from that time to the year 1831.

NOTE. The names of the present Officers are printed in SMALL CAPITALS.

PRESIDENT.

Joseph Bennett Eves,	chosen	December 18, 1799.
Joseph Briggs,	do	October 28, 1800.
Joseph Bennett Eves,	do	August 7, 1801.
Thomas Bradford, Jr.	do	January 2, 1810.
Jonathan Fell,	do	January 5, 1819.
PHILIP GARRETT,	do	January 5, 1830.

VICE-PRESIDENT.

Hudson Stockton,	chosen	October 28, 1800.
Joseph Briggs,	do	August 7, 1801.
Thomas Bradford, Jr.	do	September 12, 1801.
Joseph R. Kammerer,	do	January 2, 1810.
Jonathan Fell,	do	January 5, 1813.
Philip Garrett,	do	January 5, 1819.
PAUL BECK, JR.	do	January 5, 1830.

TREASURER.

Joseph Briggs,	chosen	December 18, 1799.
Joseph Parry,	do	October 28, 1800.
Thomas Potts, Jr.	do	December 13, 1800.
Benjamin Williams,	do	June 8, 1801.
Samuel J. Robbins,	do	November 1, 1822.
Richard Price,	do	January 7, 1823.
GEORGE PETERSON,	do	January 5, 1830.

SECRETARY.

William Nekervis,	chosen	December 18, 1799.
Joseph R. Kammerer,	do	January 1, 1805.
Stephen North,	do	January 2, 1810.
Samuel J. Robbins,	do	January 4, 1814.
Charles Biddle, Jr.	do	January 7, 1817.
Richard Price,	do	January 6, 1818.
Samuel L. Shober,	do	January 5, 1819.
Joshua Kimber,	do	January 2, 1821.
Richard Wistar, jr.	do	January 7, 1823.
James C. Biddle,	do	January 6, 1824.
Thomas A. Alexander,	do	January 3, 1826.
EDWIN WALTER,	do	January 5, 1830.

MANAGERS.

Chosen November 22, 1800.

James White, Mahlon Haines, Hartt Grandon; Robert Gill, jr. John Perkin.

Chosen December 2, 1800.

Hudson Stockton, William Nekervis, Philip Garrett, Thomas Bradford, jr. Matthew Cunningham.

Chosen January 3, 1801.

Robert Gill, jr. Hartt Grandon, Mahlon Haines, John Perkin, James White.

Chosen February 7, 1801.

John Ecky, jr. Samuel P. Jones, Charles L. Baker, Jesse Mears, Josiah White.

Chosen March 7, 1801.

John Stockton, Joshua Haines, Thomas Potts, jr. Robert Gill, jr. Hartt Grandon.

Chosen June 10, 1801.

Joseph Bennett Eves, William Fry, Thomas Bradford, jr. Thomas L. Bristoll, Samuel Lippincott, Robert Coe, jr. Robert McMinn, William Paxson, Philip Garrett.

Chosen, Continued to

Thomas L. Bristoll,	Aug. 8, 1801,	Jan. 9, 1809.
Thomas Bradford, jr.	Aug. 8, 1801,	Jan. 6, 1818.
Caleb Cresson, jr.	Aug. 8, 1801,	Jan. 2, 1810.
William Paxson,	Aug. 8, 1801,	Jan. 2, 1811.
Robert Coe, jr.	Aug. 8, 1801,	Jan. 5, 1802.
Edmund Darch,	Aug. 8, 1801,	Jan. 4, 1803.
William Nekervis,	Aug. 8, 1801,	Jan. 1, 1805.
Thomas M. Hall,	Aug. 8, 1801,	Jan. 5, 1802.
Benjamin Williams,	Aug. 8, 1801,	Jan. 7, 1823.
William Fry,	Aug. 8, 1801,	Jan. 7, 1822.
Joseph Bennett Eves,	Aug. 8, 1801,	Jan. 2, 1810.
Joseph D. Brown,	Aug. 8, 1801,	Jan. 5, 1802.
Samuel Lippincott,	Aug. 8, 1801,	Jan. 7, 1806.
PHILIP GARRETT,	Aug. 8, 1801,	
Frederick Stelwagon,	Aug. 8, 1801,	Jan. 2, 1810.
Thomas Smith,	Aug. 8, 1801,	Jan. 5, 1802.
Robert McMinn,	Aug. 8, 1801,	Jan. 5, 1802.
Joseph Briggs,	Aug. 8, 1801,	Sept. 12, 1801.
Michael Newbold,	Sep. 12, 1801,	Jan. 5, 1802.
Richard C. Jones,	Jan. 5, 1802,	Jan. 4, 1803.
Jonathan Fell,	Jan. 5, 1802,	July 15, 1829.
Joseph Briggs,	Jan. 5, 1802,	Jan. 4, 1803.
George Summers,	Jan. 5, 1802,	Jan. 4, 1814.
Jos. Williams, (Bank)	Jan. 5, 1802,	Jan. 5, 1813.
John J. Parry,	Jan. 5, 1802,	Jan. 4, 1803.
Thomas M. Hall,	Jan. 4, 1803,	Jan. 2, 1810.
Rowland Ellis,	Jan. 4, 1803,	Jan. 3, 1804.
Samuel F. Bradford,	Jan. 4, 1803,	Jan. 3, 1804.
John Bacon,	Jan. 4, 1803,	Jan. 3, 1804.
Joseph R. Kammerer,	Jan. 3, 1804,	Aug. 19, 1812.
Savage Stillwell,	Jan. 3, 1804,	Jan. 1, 1804.
Dr. George Pfeiffer,	Jan. 3, 1804,	Jan. 3, 1804.
Joseph M. Paul,	Jan. 1, 1805,	Jan. 2, 1810.
John McKnight,	Jan. 1, 1804,	Jan. 5, 1808.
Fielding Lucas, jr.	Jan. 1, 1805,	Jan. 5, 1808.
William Jones,	Jan. 7, 1806,	Jan. 2, 1811.
Charles Clark,	Jan. 5, 1808,	March 8, 1810.
Benjamin Woolston,	Jan. 5, 1808,	Jan. 4, 1814.
JOHN CLAXTON,	April 4, 1809,	
Stephen North,	Jan. 2, 1810,	Jan. 3, 1815.
Christian Wiltberger,	Jan. 2, 1810,	Jan. 4, 1820.
John H. Cresson,	Jan. 2, 1810,	Jan. 2, 1812.
Wm. Widdifield,	Jan. 2, 1810,	Jan. 5, 1819.
Wm. Allibone, jr.	Jan. 2, 1810,	Jan. 2, 1811.
Samuel Volans,	Jan. 2, 1811,	Jan. 7, 1812.
Samuel V. Anderson,	Jan. 2, 1811,	Jan. 7, 1812.
JOHN G. SIMMONS,	Jan. 2, 1811,	
Thomas Graham,	Jan. 2, 1811,	Jan. 5, 1813.
Benjamin Clark,	Jan. 7, 1812,	Jan. 3, 1815.
Abel Satterthwaite,	Jan. 7, 1812,	Jan. 3, 1815.
John Robbins,	Jan. 7, 1812,	Jan. 6, 1818.
WILLIAM ABBOTT,	Jan. 7, 1812,	
Thomas Fassit,	Jan. 5, 1813,	Jan. 4, 1814.
Charles Wheeler,	Jan. 5, 1813,	Jan. 3, 1815.
SAMUEL SELLERS,	Jan. 5, 1813,	
Samuel J. Robbins,	Jan. 4, 1814,	Jan. 7, 1817.
Joseph Williams, (Bank)	Jan. 4, 1814,	Jan. 3, 1815.
Joseph Warner,	Jan. 4, 1814,	Jan. 4, 1820.
Adam Konigsmacher,	Jan. 3, 1815,	Jan. 2, 1816.
William Paxson,	Jan. 3, 1815,	Jan. 6, 1824.
George Summers,	Jan. 3, 1815,	Jan. 6, 1818.
JAMES CRESSON,	Jan. 3, 1815,	
Hugh De Haven, jr.	Jan. 3, 1815,	Jan. 7, 1817

Charles Wheeler,	Jan. 2, 1816,	Jan. 7, 1817.
Peter Miercken,	Jan. 7, 1817,	Jan. 6, 1818.
Ebenezer Ferguson,	Jan. 7, 1817,	Jan. 1, 1822.
George C. Snyder,	Jan. 7, 1817,	Jan. 5, 1819.
SAMUEL J. ROBBINS,	Jan. 6, 1818.	
RICHARD OAKFORD,	Jan. 6, 1818.	
Blakey Sharpless,	Jan. 6, 1818,	Jan. 4, 1820.
Reubens Peale,	Jan. 6, 1818,	Jan. 7, 1823.
Samuel L. Shober,	Jan. 5, 1819,	Jan. 7, 1823.
George Lybrand,	Jan. 5, 1819,	Jan. 7, 1823.
Frederick V. Krug,	Jan. 4, 1820,	Jan. 1, 1822.
Dr. N. Shoemaker,	Jan. 4, 1820,	Jan. 2, 1821.
PEARSON SERRILL,	Jan. 4, 1820.	
Samuel Mason, jr.	Jan. 2, 1821,	Jan. 6, 1829.
JOHN H. CRESSON,	Jan. 1, 1822.	
Sansom Perot,	Jan. 1, 1822.	Jan. 6, 1824.
Richard Price,	Jan. 7, 1823,	Jan. 4, 1831.
Nathan Bunker,	Jan. 7, 1823,	Jan. 6, 1829.
Thomas Kittera,	Jan. 7, 1823,	Jan. 2, 1827.
Harvey Lewis,	Jan. 7, 1823,	Jan. 1, 1828.
John H. Linn,	Jan. 6, 1824,	Jan. 3, 1826.
Richard Wistar, jr.	Jan. 6, 1824,	Jan. 4, 1825.
William B. Davidson,	Jan. 2, 1825,	May, 29, 1829.
John Moss,	Jan. 3, 1826,	Jan. 2, 1827.
CORNELIUS STEVENSON,	Jan. 2, 1827.	
TIMOTHY ABBOTT,	Jan. 2, 1827.	
GEORGE PETERSON,	Jan. 1, 1828.	
JAMES MOTT,	Jan. 6, 1829.	
JOHN B. ELLISON,	Jan. 6, 1829.	
THOMAS GRAHAM,	Jan. 5, 1830.	
Thomas A. Alexander,	Jan. 5, 1830,	Jan. 4, 1831.
WILLIAM B. DAVIDSON,	Jan. 4, 1831.	
HABT GRANDOM,	Jan. 4, 1831.	

ELECTING COMMITTEE.

William Pope,	Aug. 8, 1801,	Sep. 12, 1801.
James Cresson,	Aug. 8, 1801,	Jan. 3, 1815.
Rowland Jones,	Aug. 8, 1801,	Jan. 4, 1803.
Greenbury D. Hanson,	Aug. 8, 1801,	Jan. 3, 1804.
Adam Konigmacher,	Aug. 8, 1801,	Jan. 3, 1815.
John Stockton,	Aug. 8, 1801,	1802.
Caleb Emlen,	Aug. 8, 1801,	Sep. 12, 1801.
Hartt Grandom,	Aug. 8, 1801,	Jan. 5, 1802.
Samuel Holmes,	Aug. 8, 1801,	Jan. 5, 1802.
George Summers,	Aug. 8, 1801,	Sep. 12, 1801.
William Brown,	Aug. 8, 1801,	Sep. 12, 1801.
Hudson Stockton,	Aug. 8, 1801,	Sep. 12, 1801.
Thomas Potts, jr.	Sep. 12, 1801,	Jan. 5, 1802.
Fielding Lucas, jr.	Sep. 12, 1801,	Jan. 1, 1805.
Savage Stillwell,	Sep. 12, 1801,	Jan. 3, 1804.
Joseph Briggs,	Sep. 12, 1801,	Jan. 5, 1802.
James White,	Sep. 12, 1801,	Jan. 5, 1802.
Charles Allen,	Jan. 5, 1802,	Jan. 2, 1810.
Jeremiah Warder, jr.	Jan. 5, 1802,	Jan. 4, 1803.
William Abbott,	Jan. 5, 1802,	Jan. 7, 1812.
Thomas Firth,	Jan. 5, 1802,	Jan. 4, 1803.
William Bradford,	Jan. 5, 1802,	Jan. 4, 1803.
William Jones,	Jan. 4, 1803,	Jan. 7, 1806.
Henry D. Huhley,	Jan. 4, 1803,	April 15, 1806.
James White,	Jan. 4, 1803,	Jan. 1, 1805.
William J. Bell,	Jan. 4, 1803,	Jan. 2, 1810.
John Parry,	Jan. 4, 1803,	Jan. 5, 1808.
Hudson Stockton,	Jan. 3, 1804,	Jan. 6, 1807.
William Blakey, jr.	Jan. 3, 1804,	Jan. 7, 1806.
RICHARD GEORGE,	Jan. 1, 1805.	
Joseph Maxfield,	Jan. 1, 1805,	Jan. 5, 1808.
Charles Biddle, jr.	Jan. 7, 1806,	Jan. 5, 1808.
Stephen North,	Jan. 7, 1806,	Jan. 2, 1810.
Samuel Holmes,	Jan. 6, 1807,	March 31, 1811.
John Paul,	Jan. 6, 1807,	Jan. 6, 1824.
William Widdifield,	Jan. 5, 1808,	Jan. 2, 1810.
William Fawcett,	Jan. 5, 1808,	Jan. 2, 1811.
Samuel Sellers,	Jan. 5, 1808,	Jan. 5, 1813.
William Wood,	Jan. 2, 1810,	Jan. 6, 1824.
John G. Simmons,	Jan. 2, 1810,	Jan. 2, 1811.
Harvey Lewis,	Jan. 2, 1810,	Jan. 4, 1825.

Samuel Volans,	Jan. 2, 1810,	Jan. 2, 1811.
Joseph M. Paul,	Jan. 2, 1811,	Jan. 5, 1826.
Abel Satterthwaite,	Jan. 2, 1811,	Jan. 7, 1812.
Robert Harris, jr.	Jan. 2, 1811,	Jan. 7, 1812.
John U. Fraley,	Jan. 7, 1812,	Jan. 5, 1813.
Samuel H. Jacobs,	Jan. 7, 1812,	Jan. 4, 1820.
John Bioron,	Jan. 7, 1812,	Jan. 7, 1816.
Samuel E. Miffin,	Jan. 7, 1812,	Jan. 8, 1814.
William Wayne,	Jan. 5, 1813,	Jan. 1, 1822.
Michael Garnett,	Jan. 5, 1813,	Jan. 1, 1822.
James B. Thompson,	Jan. 4, 1814,	Jan. 7, 1817.
Richard Oakford,	Jan. 3, 1815,	Jan. 2, 1816.
Pearson Serrill,	Jan. 4, 1815,	Jan. 2, 1820.
Frederick V. Krug,	Jan. 2, 1816,	Jan. 4, 1820.
Cornelius Stevenson,	Jan. 7, 1817,	Jan. 6, 1824.
George Reese,	Jan. 7, 1817,	Jan. 4, 1820.
Benjamin Say,	Jan. 7, 1820,	Jan. 4, 1823.
Joshua Kimber,	Jan. 4, 1820,	Jan. 1, 1822.
William P. Paxson,	Jan. 4, 1820,	Nov. 26, 1822.
Richard Wistar, jr.	Jan. 4, 1820,	Jan. 6, 1824.
JOSEPH CRESSON,	Jan. 1, 1822,	
Sansom Perot,	Jan. 1, 1822,	Jan. 7, 1823.
Nathan Bunker,	Jan. 1, 1822,	Jan. 7, 1823.
George Peterson,	Jan. 7, 1823,	Jan. 1, 1828.
STEVENSON SMITH,	Jan. 7, 1823,	
George Morris,	Jan. 7, 1823,	Jan. 6, 1824.
ADAM SECKEL,	Jan. 7, 1823,	
Robert Taylor,	Jan. 6, 1824,	Jan. 4, 1825.
FREDERIC V. KRUG,	Jan. 6, 1824,	
John Siter, jr.	Jan. 6, 1824,	Jan. 5, 1830.
William B. Davidson,	Jan. 6, 1824,	Jan. 5, 1825.
James C. Biddle,	Jan. 6, 1824,	Jan. 1, 1828.
Thomas Graham,	Jan. 4, 1825,	Jan. 5, 1830.
Thomas Walter,	Jan. 4, 1825,	Jan. 5, 1830.
Joseph Trotter,	Jan. 4, 1825,	Jan. 5, 1830.
John B. Ellison,	Jan. 3, 1826,	Jan. 5, 1830.
James Mott,	Jan. 1, 1828,	Jan. 5, 1830.
Samuel Hutchinson,	Jan. 1, 1828,	Jan. 5, 1830.
JOSEPH WARNER,	Jan. 5, 1830.	
JOSEPH M. TRUMAN,	Jan. 5, 1830.	
John S. Henry,	Jan. 5, 1830,	Jan. 4, 1831.
ADAM DIALOGUE,	Jan. 5, 1830.	
JOHN U. FRALEY,	Jan. 5, 1830.	
JOHN KENWORTHY,	Jan. 5, 1830.	
MAHLON GILLINGHAM,	Jan. 5, 1830.	
FREDERICK FRALEY,	Jan. 4, 1831.	

OFFICERS OF THE BOARD OF MANAGERS.

CHAIRMAN.

Joseph Briggs,	chosen	June 15, 1801.
William Fry,	do	August 10, 1801.
Jonathan Fell,	do	January 7, 1803.
Joseph R. Kammerer,	do	January 5, 1805.
Jonathan Fell,	do	January 10, 1812.
Philip Garrett,	do	January 8, 1813.
John Claxton,	do	January 5, 1821.
WILLIAM ABBOTT,	do	January 6, 1826.

SECRETARY.

William Fry,	chosen	June 15, 1801.
Edmund Darch,	do	August 10, 1801.
Joseph Williams,	do	January 8, 1802.
Caleb Cresson, jr.	do	January 7, 1803.
Joseph R. Kammerer,	do	January 3, 1804.
Fielding Lucas, jr.	do	January 5, 1805.
Thomas L. Bristoll,	do	January 8, 1808.
Joseph M. Paul,	do	January 14, 1809.
William Fry,	do	January 12, 1810.
Joseph Williams,	do	January 10, 1812.
John Robbins,	do	January 8, 1813.
Blakey Sharpless,	do	January 9, 1818.
Samuel L. Shober,	do	January 8, 1819.
Samuel Mason, jr.	do	January 5, 1821.
William B. Davidson,	do	January 8, 1825.
JOHN B. ELLISON,	do	May 29, 1829.

From the Philadelphia Gazette.

PROCEEDINGS OF COUNCILS.

Monday, July 23, 1832.

Mr. DUANE was called to the chair, in the absence of the president.

Mr. MASSEY called up for consideration, the ordinance relative to Water street, which was agreed to, and the ordinance was passed by the Select Council, but was ordered to be printed by the Common Council, for the benefit of the Common Council.

Mr. JOHNSON offered a petition from the City Carters, which was referred to the Mayor, and City Commissioners, with power to act.

Mr. NEFF offered the annexed preamble and resolution, which were agreed to.

Whereas frequent complaints have been made to members of the Sanitary Committee, of the bad state of an alley back of Relief Alley, Therefore,

Resolved, That the subject be referred to the paving committee, with power to order the same paved, should they deem it necessary.

Mr. GROVES, as chairman of the committee to procure plans of the rail-road along Broad street, made the annexed report, which was read and laid on the table.

The committee appointed to procure plans for the construction of the rail-road along Broad street, from Vine to Cedar street, report,

That they have procured three different plans of rails and sills, which accompany this report, and to which they beg leave to refer the members of Councils. The committee are of opinion, that the drawing marked No. 3, on the plan, is the one which is the most suitable for a street, so much travelled as Broad street, as it presents no impediment to the wheels of carriages, and will not be liable to get out of order. It will be necessary to make turn-outs at the intersections of the main streets, a plan of which has not yet been procured, but those on the road through Baltimore, it is supposed are best calculated for the purpose.

The committee are of opinion, that the rails should be contracted for, and the granite sills prepared, to be ready at the commencement of the next season; they therefore, submit the following resolution.

Resolved, That a committee be appointed to contract for a sufficient quantity of iron rails, and also for granite stone to form the sills of the said rail-road, and to have the same prepared—and that they be authorized to employ a suitable person to superintend the work, whenever they may think the services of such a person necessary.

Mr. MASSEY offered the following resolution which was passed by the Select Council.

Resolved by the Select and Common Council, That the sum of ten thousand dollars, be, and the same is hereby appropriated to be employed under the directions of the Sanitary Committee, for the purpose of relieving the poor within the city, who are unable to provide for themselves, a comfortable subsistence, and that the expense of cleansing and purifying the respective premises of such persons as are unable to pay, be paid by the city, and that the expense thereof, be charge to appropriation No. 21.

Mr. GROVES offered the subjoined resolution, and called for the ayes and nays. It was carried in the Select Councils, by the following vote.

Ayes, Messrs. Fox, Groves, Massey, Neff, and Toland—5.

Nays, Messrs. Duane, Horn, Johnson, and Lippincott—4.

But the Common Councils had adjourned before it was sent to them.

Resolved by the Select and Common Councils, That the Board of Health be, and they are hereby requested to interdict the intercourse from the city of New York, and such other cities and towns, as may be afflicted with the Asiatic Cholera, and this city as soon as practicable.

COMMON COUNCIL.—Mr. BAKER presented a petition, praying that Biddle's alley be paved, which was referred to the paving committee.

The following communication from commissioners of the Kensington district was received, and was referred to the watering committee.

KENSINGTON, July 18th, 1832.

To the Select and Common Councils of the city of Philadelphia.

Gentlemen,—The commissioners of the "Kensington District of the Northern Liberties," desirous of introducing the Schuylkill water into the District, some time since appointed Hugh Clark, W. F. Harrison, Michael Keenan, Henry Remmey, jr. and John Rambo, a committee to communicate with committees to be appointed by Councils, and the commissioners of the Northern Liberties, as to the most eligible mode of introducing the same. Our committees would be glad to have an early arrangement of the matter, and for that purpose ask an early interview. Very respectfully,

Your ob't serv't,

HUGH CLARK, Chairman of W. C.

Mr. FRITZ called up for consideration, the resolution attached to the report of the committee to visit the lands of the late Stephen Girard, which was agreed to; and the resolution as amended, was passed by both Councils.

Mr. RYAN offered the following resolution, which was passed by the Common Council, but was laid on the table in the Select Council.

Resolved by the Select and Common Councils, That the Clerks of Councils, be authorized to have printed, in pamphlet form, the ordinances of Councils, and the acts of Assembly relating to the city, passed since the last pamphlet publication, and charge the expense of the same, to appropriation No. 21.

Mr. SEXTON offered the annexed resolution, which was agreed to, and Messrs. Fritz and Neff, were appointed that committee.

Resolved, That one member of each Council, be added to the committee on the improvement of the Schuylkill lands, &c.

Thursday, July 26th, 1832.

SELECT COUNCIL.—The annexed communication from the City Commissioners was received, and referred to the market committee.

CITY COMMISSIONERS' OFFICE, }
July 26th, 1832. }

To the President and Members of the Common Council.

Gentlemen,—The City Commissioners have received the enclosed communication from Mr. Benj. W. Clark, who has the charge of the clock at the corner of High and Second streets, on the subject of procuring a new clock. As the commissioners are not authorized to act in this matter, unless directed by Councils, they respectfully refer it to their consideration.

By order, ROBERT H. SMITH,
City Clerk.

[COPY.]

To the City Commissioners.

Gentlemen,—The clock at the Court House, corner of Second and Market streets, of which I have charge, is so much out of repair, that it is impossible to make it keep correct time. The clock is a thirty hour one, and is supposed to be nearly two hundred years old. A first rate eight day clock can be procured, I believe, for six to eight hundred dollars. Mr. Lukens's calculation for repairs of the old one, is from two to three hundred dollars, and then it would not keep correct time. The immense business done in the immediate vicinity of the Court House, and the consequent importance of having the correct time, renders it necessary that decisive measures should be taken as speedily as possible upon the subject.

I have the honor to be, gentlemen, your ob't serv't.
Signed, BENJ. W. CLARK.

Philadelphia, July 26, 1832.

The following communication was received from the Commissioners of Kensington District, which was read and laid on the table.

PHILADELPHIA, July, 1832.

To the Select and Common Councils of Philadelphia.

Gentlemen—In obedience to a resolution of the Board of Commissioners of the Kensington District of the Northern Liberties, I have the honor herewith to present you a copy of a Digest of the Laws and Ordinances of the Government of that District.

Very respectfully,

ROBERT HODGSON, Clerk.

Mr. PETTIT offered the annexed resolution, which was adopted.

Resolved, That the Clerks of the Councils respectfully acknowledge the acceptance by the Councils, of the copy of a Digest of the Laws and Ordinances for the government of the Kensington District of the Northern Liberties, presented by the Commissioners of that District; and that a copy of the "Digest of the Ordinances of the Corporation of the City of Philadelphia, and of the acts of Assembly relating thereto," suitably bound, be presented to the Commissioners of Kensington.

Mr. LIPPINCOTT presented a petition relative to a stand for drays, which was referred to the market committee.

Mr. FOX presented a petition for paving Madison Avenue, which was referred to the paving committee.

Mr. DUANE, as chairman of the Girard committee, made a report which was ordered to be printed.

A communication from Charles Cany, was received, and referred to a joint committee of two members from each Council; and Messrs. Toland, Massey, Okie, and Mayberry, were appointed the committee.

Mr. PETTIT offered the following resolution, which was adopted, and Messrs. Pettit, Lippincott, Hood, and Fritz, were appointed that committee.

Resolved, That a joint committee, of two members of each Council, be appointed to consider whether any, and if any, what measures ought to be adopted on the part of the corporation of Philadelphia, in relation to the real estate purchased by the late Stephen Girard, Esq. subsequent to the date of the last publication of his last will and testament.

Mr. LIPPINCOTT offered the annexed resolution, which was adopted by both Councils.

Resolved, by the Select and Common Councils of the city of Philadelphia, That the Mayor be and he is hereby authorized, to pay the taxes now due, and that may hereafter be levied upon the different tracts of land, and other real estate, bequeathed to the corporation by the late Elias Boudinot, also those of the late Stephen Girard.

Mr. TOLAND as chairman of the committee to whom was referred Mr. Cany's communication, made the following report and resolution, which were adopted.

The Joint Committee, to which was referred the petition and bill of Mr. Charles Cany, beg leave to offer the following resolution.

Resolved, by the Select and Common Councils, that the executors of Stephen Girard be, and they are hereby authorized and requested to settle and pay the bill of Charles Cany against his estate, on the principles of equity and justice.

COMMON COUNCIL.—Mr. BAKER presented a petition praying that the north side of High street, between Delaware Fourth and Fifth streets, may be paved, which was referred to the paving committee.

Mr. HORN presented a petition praying that an Alley running into Tenth street from Currant Alley, below Walnut street, may be repaved, which was referred to the paving committee with power to act; and so much of it as relates to the fire plug, to the watering committee.

Mr. HORN presented a communication, asking the release of a certain house from the effect of his bond

as tax collector, from M. Michael A. Cline, which was referred to the Mayor and City Solicitor.

The Common Council then took up for consideration, the resolution passed by the Select Council at their last meeting, relative to stopping the intercourse between New York and this city. It was unanimously rejected.

Mr. Fritz called up for third reading the ordinance relative to the width of Water street, which passed, yeas, 15; Nay 1.

The Common Council then took up for consideration the resolution offered by Mr. Massey, at the last meeting of the Select Council, which was agreed to, and Mr. Leiper, offered an amendment, which was agreed to, when on motion of Mr. Horn, it was postponed, for the purpose of introducing the following ordinance which was read and laid on the table.

Be it ordained and enacted by the citizens of Philadelphia, in Select and Common Council assembled, That the powers of the Sanitary Committee be extended so as to remove all such persons as may be unable to remove themselves, and further, to do all things which they in their judgment may think necessary and proper for the preservation of the health of the city, and that the expenses of carrying this ordinance; into effect be charged to the appropriation for sanitary purposes.

FAIRVIEW ROLLING MILLS.

Nearly opposite the State Capitol, on the west side of the Susquehanna river, and at the mouth of the Conodoguinnett creek, Messrs. Hiester and Callender, have lately erected the "Fairview Rolling Mills." They take their name from the beautiful situation of the village near which they are located, being in full view of Harrisburg, and the surrounding country. This is certainly one of the most delightful spots on the banks of the Susquehanna, celebrated as it is for beautiful and variegated scenery. The view up and down the stream, is here and there obstructed by beautiful islands, compared to which the Island of Blannerhassett in the Ohio, is vastly inferior. The river is more than a mile wide, and generally, the iron from the Rolling Mills can be carried across to Harrisburg in boats, where it can be put on the canal for Philadelphia, without any land carriage. Arks of coal from Clearfield, Lycoming and Luzerne counties, can also be unloaded at the mills. This circumstance gives these Rolling Mills a decided advantage. Here is one of the finest water powers in Pennsylvania; the fall being sufficient, and the water abundant at every season of the year. During the last week we paid a visit to these mills, and witnessed the operation of rolling iron from blooms into bars. Between 4 and 6 tons per day are rolled and sent to the Philadelphia market; the bituminous coal from Clearfield county is used for heating blooms. The proprietors are preparing to roll sheet iron, in which the anthracite is used. No person should visit Harrisburg without paying a visit to these mills. Such works of industry and enterprise, located in any place, are the richest ornaments of a country.—*Pennsylvania Intel.*

TOWANDA.

As a great many people are leaving the large cities to avoid the cholera, we recommend to their attention our own borough as a healthy and pleasant place. We venture to say that there is not a more healthy town in the Union, than Towanda is at present. The town contains about five or six hundred inhabitants, and is situated on the west bank of the north branch of the Susquehanna river, eighteen miles from the state line. There are springs within a few miles of this place said to possess excellent medicinal qualities, which are likely to become places of considerable resort. The fever and ague, so common in the towns on the banks of the river above and below, never make their appearance unless contracted at some other place.—*Bradford Sett.*

Extract of a letter to the Editor, dated

NEW HOPE, July 22d, 1832.

"The canal navigation now begins to assume quite a cheering aspect. Twenty boats passed the locks at this place yesterday and to-day; 14 were freighted with coal from Mauch Chunk to Philadelphia."—*Doy. Dem.*

CHOLERA RECORD.**HEALTH OFFICE,***Philadelphia, July 13th, 1832.*

The following gentlemen compose the Consulting Medical Board, appointed by the Board of Health. Thos. T. Hewson, M. D. L. P. Thompson, M. D. Wm. C. Brewster, M. D. Thomas H. Brinckle, M. D. Geo. McClellan, M. D. Wm. D. Brinckle, M. D. Isaac Cline, M. D. Samuel Calhoun, M. D. Jesse R. Burden, M. D. Joseph Pancoast, M. D. John T. Sharpless, M. D. Jacob S. Zorns, M. D. David F. Condie, M. D.

Attest, Wm. A. MARTIN, Clerk.

July 18th, 1832.

The following appointments, recommended by the "Cholera Medical Board," have been confirmed by the Board of Health.

Bush Hill, City Hospital.—Thomas T. Hewson, M. D. Physician-in-chief.

Station No. 1.—Public building, corner of Eleventh and Buttonwood street. Physician; W. C. Brinckle, M. D. No. 18, Palmyra Row.

Station No. 2.—Neighbourhood of 6th and Vine streets. Physician—Isaac Remington, M. D. 5th street, near Vine.

Station No. 3.—Public building, Marlborough street, above West. Physician—Isaac Kline, M. D. 2d street, 3 doors below Beaver.

Station No. 4.—Public building in 3d st., above Brown. Physician—Jacob S. Zorns, M. D. No. 91, Green street.

Station No. 5.—Neighbourhood of 6th and Coates street, for blacks. Physician—John A. Elkinton, M. D. Coates above 5th street.

Station No. 6.—West Kensington public building in Hope street, above Otter. Physician—Abraham Hefelstein, M. D. above Beach street opposite the Market.

Stations No. 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14.—Physicians—Thomas R. Brinckle, M. D. N. 6th street, near Vine; John T. Sharpless, M. D. Arch street, below 4th; George McClellan, M. D. corner of 7th and Washington square; Samuel Calhoun, M. D. No. 15, south 7th street; William C. Brewster, M. D. No. 214 south 4th street; Hugh L. Hodge, M. D. No. 180, Walnut street; Joseph Pancoast, M. D. No. 103, Walnut st.; Jacob Randolph, M. D. No. 69, Spruce st. Locations to be designated hereafter.

Station No. 15.—Public building, south 6th street near Catharine. Physician—Lewis P. Thompson, M. D. South street, 3 doors below 9th.

Station No. 16.—North east portion of Southwark. Physician—Jesse R. Burden, M. D. No. 231, South 3d street.

Station No. 17.—Public building in Catharine, between 3d and 4th streets. Physician; David F. Condie, M. D. No. 138, Catharine street.

Station No. 18, for blacks. Public building in West Moyamensing. Physician—Geo. B. McKnight, M. D. Naval Asylum. By order of the Cholera Medical Board.

THOMAS T. HEWSON, President.

WM. CARLL BREWSTER, Sec'y.

CASES OF CHOLERA

REPORTED TO THE BOARD OF HEALTH, FROM JULY 11th, TO 2d AUGUST INCLUSIVE.

Date.	Residence.	Age.	Male.	Female.	White.	Black.	Result.
July 11	Filbert, near Schuylkill 3d street,	41	1	1			Dead
16	122 Coates street,	45		1	1		Dead
	Do do	60		1	1		Dead
	21 Mead alley,	43		1	1		Dead
	179 St. Johns street,	35		1	1		Conval.
	93 Green street,	20	1		1		Do
	West street, East Kensington,	52		1	1		Dead
17	South side South street, above 2d,	50			1		
24	Queen st. Kens. near Glass house,	21	1				Dead
27	Hospital, station No. 4,	35	1		1		Do
	Do do do	45	1		1		Do
28	Do do No. 10,	27	1			1	Do
	Sloop Ruth, at Christian st. whf.	40	1		1		Do
	Station No. 15,		1		1		Conval.
	Do do		1		1		Dead
	Do do			1	1		Do
	Do No. 9,	33	1		1		Do
29	Sch'kill 5th, bet. Market & Arch,	30		1	1		Do
	Market, between Juniper & 13th,	36		1	1		Conval.
	Hospital, No. 5, 6th & Lombard,			1	1		Collaps.
	Almshouse,	35	1				Do de'd
	No. 10, Small street,	60	1				Dead
	Peach, between Green and Coates,	29	1				Collaps.
30	Hosp. corner of Schu. 7th & Race,	27	1		1		Conval.
	Broadbent's cou't, N. Mar. ab. Vine	35	1				Dead
	Arch Street Prison,	36		1	1		
	Mechanics' court, N. L.	28		1	1		Dead
	Third street below Coates, N. L.	32	1				Do
	Tenth below Fitzwater,	50	1		1		Do
	Twelve feet alley, Moyamensing,	50	1			1	Do
	No. 8, Small street,	9	1			1	Do
	Station No. 15, between 20 and	40		2		2	Con&ld
	Third street, near Globe mill,	30	1		1		
	Do do			1	1		Dead
	Station No. 6,	50	1		1		Do
	Do	30		1	1		Do
	Do	44	1			1	
31	Almshouse,	57	1				Well
	Do	40	1				Dead
	Do	19		1			Do
	Do	60		1			Do
	Do	30	1				Do
	Hospital No. 5, 6th and Lombard,	51		1		1	Conval.
	South, near 5th,	22	1				Do
	Maiden, below Front,	28		1			Dead
	Near Carpenter and 6th, Moya.	35	1				Do
	Do	27	1		1		
	Station No. 15,	25		1		1	Dead
	Do	55		1		1	
	Water, below Callowhill,	35	1		1		
	N. Second, above Laurel, N. L.	9		1	1		Dead
	Station No. 17,	36		1	1		Do
	Do	55	1			1	Do
	Do 9,	52	1				Do
	Do 10,	35	1				Do
	Do 2,		1				
Aug 1	Third, above Globe mill,	31		1			
	Otter, near Germantown road,			1			Conval.
	Almshouse,	29		1			Dead
	Frankford road,	29	1		1		Conval.
	St. John's st. above Poplar Lane,	30	1		1		Do
	Queen, near Passyunk, Southw.	24	1				Do
	Parham's Alley, Southw.	19		1			Do
	Second, below Carpenter,	30	1				Do
	Peach, bet. Green and Coates st.	61		1			Do
	S. side of South, above 12th, Moy.	60	1		1		Dead

CARRIED OVER,

38 29 35 14

CHOLERA CASES CONTINUED.

Date.	Residence.	Age.	Male.	Female.	White.	Black.	Result.
Aug.	Brought forward,	32	38	29	35	14	Dead
	Corner Bedford and 12th, Moya.		1				Conval.
	Race and Vine, and 10th and 11th,			1			Dead
	No. 16, Vine street,						Collaps.
	No. 3, Clymer st. Moyamensing,	68	1	1	1		Conval.
	No. 1, do	26	1	1	1		Dead
	No. 94, Dillwyn, N. L.			1	1		Conval.
	Hospital, Locust and 12th,	26	1		1		Dead
	Do from Almshouse,			1	1		Living
	Do No. 2, Jones's alley,	45	1		1		Dead
	Do 15,	35	1		1		Do
	Shirker's alley, Moyamensing,	55	1				Living
	2 Third, below Coates, N. L.		1				Do
	Front, above Callowhill,			1	1		Do
	28, Shippen street, Southw.	30	1		1		Do
	Haydock, below Front, N. L.	46	1		1		Do
	25, Franklin street, do	24	1		1		Dead
	From a brig at N. wharves, city,	22	1		1		Do
	South st. wharf, Schuylkill,	36	1		1		Collaps.
	Small above 12th, Moya.	40	1		1		Dead
* 56 Colored not noted.	Hospital, Buttonwood st. Brinkle-	50	1	1	2		1 do
	Catharine street, Condie,		2	1	2		1 do
	Jones's alley, Parrish,		1	1			Dead
	Lombard street, Harris,	29		1	1		Living
	Moyameng, Thompson,		4	1	2	3	3 dead
	Race street, Harlan,		2		1	12	do
	Almshouse,			4	4		1 do
	Do	25		1	1		Conval.
	Arch Street Prison,		1	12	7	6	1 dead
	Total cases from July 11, to Aug. 2	60	57	69	27	*	

SUMMARY REPORT.

Date.	Almshouse.		Private practice.		Hospitals.		Arch Street Prison.		Total.	
	New cases.	Deaths.	New cases.	Deaths.	New cases.	Deaths.	New cases.	Deaths.	New cases.	Deaths.
July 11									1	1
12									0	0
13									0	0
14									0	0
15									0	0
16									5	3
17									1	0
18									0	0
19									0	0
20									0	0
21									0	0
22									0	0
23									0	0
24									1	1
25									0	0
26									0	0
27									2	2
28									6	5
29									6	1
30									15	7
31	5	2	5	2	9	5	0	0	19	9
Aug. 1	1	1	16	5	4	2	0	0	21	8
2	5	2	8	3	14	9	13	1	40	15
3	5	1	13	4	13	5	4	4	35	14

The following is a list of the Hospitals established for the reception of Cholera patients, within the city of Philadelphia, under the direction of the Sanitary Committee.

No. 1. In Chester street above Race; Physician-in-chief, Dr. Lukens.

No. 2. City Carpenter Shop, Jones' Alley; Physician-in-chief, Dr. Parrish.

No. 3. In Dock near Front—Dr. Horner, Physician-in-chief.

No. 4. In Penn street below Pine—Dr. J. K. Mitchell, Physician-in-chief.

No. 5. Sixth and Lombard street—Dr. Jackson, Physician-in-chief.

No. 6. In Lombard near Eleventh, City Carpenter Shop—Dr. Harris, Physician-in-chief.

No. 7. Corner Schuylkill Eleventh and Race street—Dr. Harlan, Physician-in-chief.

No. 8. Crown street near Vine, Session Room of St. Augustine Church—Dr. O. H. Taylor, Physician-in-chief.

No. 9. Twelfth and Locust street—Dr. Chapman, Physician-in-chief.

No. 10. Cherry street, above Fifth, Session Room of Presbyterian Church—Dr. Meigs, Physician-in-chief.

RAIL-ROAD EXPERIMENT.—We understand that an experiment was performed on Saturday, on the Baltimore and Ohio rail-road, with the new Locomotive Engine from York, Pa. constructed by Mr. Phineas Davis, which proved highly satisfactory. It conveyed exclusive of its tender, a train of seven cars, weighing in the whole, about twenty-five tons, from the depot at Baltimore to Ellicott's mills, a distance of thirteen miles, in one hour and five minutes. The first seven miles to the relay house were travelled in thirty-four minutes; the motion was not checked here, however, but the train proceeded, and in thirty-one minutes more arrived at the mills, a further distance of six miles. The latter five miles of the road being much curved at radii of four hundred feet, and at the same time ascending at an average of from thirteen to eighteen feet per mile, were passed at the rate of ten to twelve miles per hour, thus evincing the capability of the engine and its adaptation to the road. The fuel employed was anthracite coal, and the steam was redundant throughout the latter half of the distance which required the greatest application of power.—*Balt. American.*

ANTI-TOBACCO MEETING AT WILKESBARRE.

Agreeably to public notice, a large and respectable number of the inhabitants of this place, friendly to the formation of an Anti-Tobacco Society, met at the court house, on Saturday evening, the 16th inst. when, on motion, John P. Babb, was called to the chair, and William B. Norton, appointed Secretary. The object of the meeting having been stated by the chairman, Dr. D. N. Scott, O. F. Johnston, and L. Kidder, addressed the meeting, detailing the injurious effects which are produced by the use of tobacco.

On motion, it was

Resolved, That a committee of five be appointed to draft a constitution, to be presented to the next meeting of the society; and that Dr. T. W. Miner, John P. Babb, Dr. Boyd, and Dr. D. N. Scott, compose the committee.

Resolved, That Messrs. Kidder, Johnson, and Miner, be a committee to prepare an address for the next meeting.

Resolved, That this meeting adjourn to meet at the court house, on Saturday, the 23d inst. at half past 7, P. M.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be published in all the papers of this valley. JOHN P. BABB, Chairman.

WM. B. NORTON, Sec'y.

CENSUS OF WESTMORE-

WHITE PERSONS.

NAMES OF <i>Towns, Boroughs and Townships,</i> IN WESTMORE- LAND CO.	MALES.													FEMALES.					
	Under 5.	5 to 10.	10 to 15.	15 to 20.	20 to 30.	30 to 40.	40 to 50.	50 to 60.	60 to 70.	70 to 80.	80 to 90.	90 to 100.	100, &c.	Under 5.	5 to 10.	10 to 15.	15 to 20.	20 to 30.	30 to 40.
Greensburg bor.	56	48	45	59	77	42	31	16	13	3	1	0	0	56	59	48	59	75	36
Hempfield,	468	353	294	239	368	227	152	105	60	52	9	1	0	454	350	257	242	374	222
N. Huntingdon,	306	264	209	165	241	157	106	80	45	20	5	2	0	283	215	205	181	278	141
S. Huntingdon,	244	176	130	127	197	113	77	58	23	14	4	0	1	214	194	130	114	194	108
Rosstraver,	131	125	121	86	120	70	60	36	25	15	6	1	1	154	117	93	94	154	90
Derry,	399	299	230	176	396	224	128	88	48	27	9	1	1	346	270	303	231	333	176
Fairfield,	229	191	137	111	302	177	92	31	31	13	3	0	0	236	151	155	107	188	120
Franklin,	228	180	104	116	200	89	73	59	29	10	5	1	0	210	164	116	114	193	99
Allegheny,	202	170	138	121	187	84	66	54	24	12	8	0	0	188	159	117	105	151	99
Washington,	225	183	141	95	184	117	59	33	25	11	5	0	0	215	156	101	126	198	100
Salem,	210	172	156	132	124	107	83	43	33	19	6	1	0	192	159	131	131	202	105
Unity,	285	222	177	136	224	166	113	63	48	22	6	0	0	314	255	166	150	252	161
Ligonier,	190	148	104	108	168	98	64	34	27	11	1	0	0	180	147	109	114	184	101
Donagall,	205	165	107	107	170	95	56	52	30	14	2	2	0	201	162	134	113	177	108
Mount Pleasant,	236	174	128	156	201	118	77	39	32	12	5	0	0	211	161	140	135	227	110
E. Huntingdon,	152	115	96	80	143	66	54	33	22	3	2	0	0	134	119	83	87	134	76
	3766	2985	2317	2214	3402	1950	1291	824	515	238	77	9	3	3588	2818	2188	2103	3314	1852

SECOND REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONERS ON THE
REVISED CODE.

(Continued from Vol. IX. page 216.)

A bill relating to the descent and distribution of the estates of intestates.

CONTENTS.

Section I. Interest of widow or husband.

Article 1. Widow and issue.

2. Widow and Collateral heirs.

3. Husband and heirs.

Section II. Interest of lineal descendants,

Article 1. Children only.

2. Grand children, only.

3. Other lineal descendants in the same degree.

4. Descendants in different degrees.

§ A. Children and grand children

§ B. Grand children and great grand children, &c.

§ C. Interest of deceased child's issue, &c.

Section III. Interest of father and mother.

Section IV. Interest of brothers and sisters, and their descendants.—*Real estate.*Article 1. Brothers and sisters of *whole* blood.2. Children of *such* brothers and sisters deceased.3. Brothers and sisters of *whole* blood and children of *such* deceased.4. Other descendants of *such* brother and sister, dec.5. *Personal estate*: brothers and sisters, &c. of *whole* and *half* blood.

Section V. In default of persons entitled to the real estate, as before the same, to go to the father and mother absolutely.

Section VI. In default of such, the real estate to go to brothers and sisters of the *half* blood, and their descendants.

Section VII. In default of all previously enumerated, the next of kin, to take the real and personal estate.

Section VIII. Proviso limiting representation among collaterals.

Section IX. Proviso limiting the real estate to persons of the blood of the ancestor.

Section X. In default of known heirs or kindred, the surviving husband or wife, to take the whole estate absolutely.

Section XI. General rule for all cases not expressly provided for.

Section XII. In default of all persons entitled, the commonwealth to take by escheat.

Section XIII. Posthumous relations to take in all cases.

Section XIV. General rule for distribution where there is only one, or several in the same degree.

Section XV. The widow's share to be in lieu of dower.

Section XVI. Provision in case of advancement.

Section XVII. General rule excluding illegitimate descendants, &c.

Section XVIII. Proceeds of real estate sold for payment of debts to be distributed as real estate.

Section XIX. Limitation of time for the recovery of distributive shares.

Section XX. Proviso, where the domicile of the intestate is out of the state.

Section I. The real and personal estate of a descendant, whether male or female, remaining after payment of all just debts and legal charges, which shall not have been sold or disposed of by will, or otherwise limited by marriage settlement, shall be divided and enjoyed as follows, viz:

Art. 1. where such intestates shall leave a widow and issue, the widow shall be entitled to one-third part of the real estate, for the term of her life, and to one-third part of the personal estate absolutely.

2. Where such intestate shall leave a widow and collateral heirs or other kindred, but no issue, the widow shall be entitled to one-half part of the real estate, including the mansion house, and buildings appurtenant thereto, for the term of her life, and to one-half part of the personal estate absolutely.

3. Where such intestate shall leave a husband, he shall take the whole personal estate; and the real estate shall descend and pass as is hereinafter provided; saving to the husband his right as a tenant by the courtesy, which shall take place although there be no issue of the marriage, in all cases where the issue, if any, would have inherited.

Section II. Subject to the estates and interests hereinbefore given to the widow or surviving husband, if any, the real estate of such intestate shall descend to, and the personal estate not otherwise hereinbefore disposed of, shall be distributed among his issue, according to the following rules and order of succession, viz:

1. If such intestate shall leave children, but no other descendant, being the issue of a deceased child, the estate shall descend to, and be distributed among such children.

LAND COUNTY.—JUNE 1. 1830.

												FREE COLORED PERSONS.					Slaves.	Included in the foregoing.										
												MALES.					FEMALES.					Fem'e						

the real estate shall go to, and be vested in the father or mother of the intestate; or if both be living at the time of his death, in the father and mother, for such estate as the intestate had therein.

Section VI. In default of issue, and brothers and sisters of the whole blood, and their descendants, and also of father and mother, competent by this act, to take an estate of inheritance therein, the real estate of such intestate, subject to the life estates hereinbefore given, if any, shall descend to, and be vested in the brothers and sisters of the half blood of the intestate and their issue, in like manner respectively, as is hereinbefore provided, for the cases of brothers and sisters of the whole blood, and their issue.

Section VII. In default of all persons hereinbefore described, the real and personal estate of the intestate shall descend to, and be distributed among the next of kin to such intestate.

Section IX. Provided, also, that no person, who is not of the blood of the ancestor or other relation, from whom any real estate descended, or by whom it was given, or devised to the intestate, shall, in any case before mentioned, take any estate of inheritance therein; but such real estate, subject to such life estates as may be in existence by virtue of this act, shall pass to, and vest in such other persons, as would be entitled by this act, if the persons not of the blood of such ancestor, or other relation, had never existed, or were dead at the decease of the intestate.

Section X. In default of known heirs or kindred, competent as aforesaid, the real estate of such intestate shall be vested in his widow, or if such intestate were a married woman, in her surviving husband, for such estate as the intestate had therein; and, in such case, the widow shall be entitled to the whole of the personal estate absolutely.

Section XI. And whereas, it is the true intent and meaning of this act, that the heir at common law shall not take in any case, to the exclusion of other heirs and kindred, standing in the same degree of consanguinity with him to the intestate, it is hereby declared, that in every case which may arise, not expressly provided for by this act, the real, as well as the personal estate of an intestate, shall pass to, and be enjoyed by the next of kin of such intestate, without regard to the ancestor or other relation, from whom such estate may have come.

Section XII. In default of such known heirs or kindred, widow or surviving husband, as aforesaid, the real and personal estate of such intestate, shall go to, and be vested in the commonwealth by escheat.

Section XIII. Descendants and relatives of an intestate, begotten before his death, and born thereafter, shall, in all cases, inherit and take, in like manner, as if they had been born in the lifetime of such intestate.

Section XIV. Wherever by the provisions of this act, it is directed that real or personal estates shall descend to or be distributed among several persons, whether lineal or collateral heirs, or kindred, standing in the same degree of consanguinity to the intestate, if there shall be only one of such degree, he shall take the whole of such estate, and if there be more than one, they shall take in equal shares, and if real estate, shall hold the same as tenants in common.

Section XV. The share of the estate directed by this act to be allotted to the widow, shall be in lieu and full satisfaction of her dower at common law.

Section XVI. If any child of an intestate shall have any estate by settlement of such intestate, or shall have been advanced by him in his lifetime, either in real or personal estate, to an amount or value equal to the share which shall be allotted to each of the other children of such intestate, such child shall have no share of the real and personal estate of such intestate; and if such settlement or advancement be to an amount or value less than the share to which he would otherwise be entitled if no such advancement had been made, then so much only of the real and personal estate of such

intestate shall be allotted to such child as shall make the estate of all the said children to be equal, as near as can be estimated.

Section XVII. The provisions of this act relative to the descent and distribution of real and personal estate among the descendants and collateral relations of an intestate, shall be construed to mean such persons only as may have been born in lawful wedlock.

Section XVIII. The residue of the proceeds of the sale of any real estate of an intestate, made by authority of law for the payment of debts, shall vest in the persons entitled by this act to such real estate, in such proportions, and for the like interests, respectively, as they may have had in such real estate.

Section XIX. All such of the intestate's relations and persons concerned, who shall not lay legal claim to their respective shares, within seven years after the decease of the intestate, shall be debarred from the same forever. Provided, That if any such relation or person shall, at the time of the decease of the intestate, be within the age of twenty-one years, or a married woman, he or she shall be entitled to receive and recover the same, if he or she shall lay legal claim thereto, within seven years after coming to full age or discovery.

Section XX. Nothing in this act contained, relative to the distribution of personal estate among kindred, shall be construed to extend to the personal estate of an intestate, whose domicile at the time of his death was out of this commonwealth.

REMARKS ON THE INTESTATE'S BILL.

The distribution of the property of an intestate by certain and equitable rules, is one of the subjects of legislation most important for the peace and order of society. The injustice of the English common law, which gave the whole real estate to the eldest son, was so obvious to our ancestors, that one of the earliest acts of provincial legislation, had for its object to effect a more general distribution among the children. Various acts were subsequently passed with the same view, but still of a somewhat partial and limited nature until the act of 1794, the declared design of which was to establish a system of descents upon the basis of perfect equality among all the relations of an intestate in the same degree of consanguinity to him. Besides certain provisions relating to the duties and liabilities of administrators in respect to creditors, which we have transferred to the bill relating to executors and administrators, the act of 1794 contained a series of sections regulating the transmission of real and personal estate, among the kindred of an intestate, which were probably supposed to be sufficient for all cases that could arise. Very soon after the passage of the act, however, cases occurred which had not been expressly provided for, and on the question being brought before the supreme court it was determined by that tribunal that, as the common law was the basis of our jurisprudence, its rules were paramount, wherever they were not expressly abrogated by the legislature, consequently that in every omitted case the heir at common law took the estate. This led to the act of 1797, which in another series of sections, attempted to reach every supposable event, by the enumeration of particulars, without however providing by any general rule for omitted cases, of which some have occurred since the passage of this act. The acts then, of 1794 and 1797, contain our scheme or system of descent and distribution, and have received more praise for their intention, than for the manner in which the details are exhibited and declared. Instead of a classification of subjects or an arrangement of them, according to some obvious and familiar rule, such as that of nearness of kindred, by which frequent repetition would be saved, the acts of assembly endeavor to accomplish the effect by a constant specification of cases. The result of this is a great expense of time and labor in arriving at the true meaning of the legisla-

ture, and sometimes perplexity and doubt which lead to frequent litigation.

In the bill now submitted we have, besides consolidating all the provisions to be found in the acts of 1794 and 1797, endeavoured so to arrange both the phraseology and order of the sections as to make the system obvious at once to the understanding, and by discarding redundancies and repetitions to reduce the volume of the bill and simplify its provisions. Our plan was to specify the estates and interests to be given in the order of preference, appropriating a section to each class of persons with the necessary and appropriate subdivisions. The order or arrangement will be seen from the following analysis:

Section I. The first section which is divided into three articles or paragraphs, is intended to provide for the widow and surviving husband, as the case be, of an intestate, and is derived from the 3d and 4th sections of the act of 1794, and from the 5th section of the act of 1797, there being no other substantial alteration, than in the last clause, which gives to the surviving husband an estate for life in the real property of the wife, although there should be no issue of the marriage. It appears to us that the existing rule which makes the estate of the husband dependent upon the circumstance of there being issue born alive capable of inheriting, has in the present state of society and government, no sufficient or reasonable foundation. Derived, according to the better opinion, from the feudal system, and receiving no support from analogies in our own or other codes of jurisprudence, it ought, we think, long since to have shared the fate of similar provisions of that system. Besides assimilating the estate of the husband to that of the wife, in this respect, the proposed alteration will have the effect of lessening the amount of litigation by removing questions which have sometimes occurred respecting the birth of issue and the fact of its having been born alive.

Section II. The second section provides for the lineal descendants of an intestate, whether children, grand children, or others. It is divided into four articles, which are derived from the 2d and 4th sections of the act of 1794, without any alteration in matter or substance.

Section III. In the 3d section we have incorporated the provisions of the 5th and 7th sections of the act of 1794, respecting the father and mother of an intestate, with this alteration, that in the event of *both* father and mother surviving the intestate, the estate shall be enjoyed by them during their joint lives, and *by the survivor* of them. By the present law, in the case put, it is believed that, on the death of the father, the estate would pass to collateral relations, leaving the mother perhaps destitute; a state of things which we are satisfied was not within the contemplation of the Legislature.

Section IV. The fourth section provides for the case of brothers and sisters and their descendants, and is derived from the 6th and 8th sections of the act of 1794, and the 5th and 7th section of the act of 1797. The only alteration of the present law will be found in the 2d article, which gives to nephews and nieces, where such only are living, an equal share of the estate, instead of dividing the estates among them, as at present, according to the stocks. Thus, if an intestate dies without nearer relations than the children of his deceased brothers, they will not take equally under the existing law; but the children of one brother will take one share between them, the children of the next brother another share, and so on, thus producing sometimes great, and we think unnecessary inequality. The rule is different with respect to grand-children, and it appears to us desirable that the law should be uniform and harmonious in this, as well as in other respects.

Section V. The fifth section declares, that in default of brothers and sisters of the whole blood and their descendants, the real estate shall go absolutely to

the father and mother. This is copied from the 6th section of the act of 1794, and the 5th section of the act of 1797.

Section VI. The sixth section provides for the transmission of the real estate to brothers and sisters of the half blood, in the event of their being no persons to take as enumerated in the preceding sections. This is copied from the 11th section of the act of 1794, and the 7th section of the act of 1794, and the 7th section of the act of 1797.

Section VII. The seventh section directs, that in default of all persons previously mentioned, the real and personal estate shall go to the next of kin. This section is derived from the 12th section of the act of 1794.

Section VIII. In the eighth section, we have restored to our law a provision which formed a part of the act of 1705, and continued to govern the distribution of estates until the passage of the act of 1794, from which it was omitted; but whether through inadvertence or by design, we have not the means of ascertaining. We incline to attribute the omission to the former cause, since the rule is of great antiquity, and seems to be imperatively required by considerations of convenience almost amounting to necessity. The Justinian code and the English statute of distributions, (22 and 23 Charles 2d, chap. 10.) contain the provision in the same words; and it is believed to exist in most if not all of the laws of this Union. The doctrine of representation, or that rule by virtue of which the descendants of a deceased relation, to the most remote degree, are permitted to stand in the place of their ancestor, and to receive his share of an estate, if there be others of the same degree of such deceased relation living, may be admitted without great inconvenience in the case of lineal descendants: but when it is applied to collateral kindred, it is productive of serious evils. Thus, if one dies leaving children and grand-children, the issue of a deceased child, these grand-children, by the rule of representation, are allowed to stand in the place of their deceased parent and to take the share of such parent; and the same principle admits great grand-children, and even more remote descendants, to personate their deceased ancestors without, as already stated, any inconvenience. Where, however, one dies leaving no lineal descendants, but collateral kindred, as brothers and sisters and their descendants, or uncles and aunts and their descendants, it is obvious that the doctrine of representation, by raising remote descendants to the level of any one of the brothers or sisters or uncles or aunts, who happened to be living, and consequently by requiring search to be made for such descendants, who are often scattered over a large part of our country, produces great delay and often great hardships. The extension of the rule beyond the boundaries provided in the codes of foreign countries and of our own union, has been frequently lamented by our most eminent judges and professional persons. Considering that the present system leads to a great increase and delay of litigation, the restoration of the old rule is submitted to the legislature as a measure of wisdom and prudence.

Section IX. In the ninth section we have introduced as a general provision, a limitation of the course of descent of real estate, which is annexed to several sections of the present law, viz: the fifth, sixth, seventh and eleventh sections of the act of 1794, and the fifth and seventh sections of the act of 1797, confining the provision, however, to the case of real estate for which it seems to us most appropriate.

Section X. The tenth section is copied from the act of January 21, 1819, and gives the whole estate to a surviving husband or wife in the event of their being no known heirs or kindred competent to take.

Section XI. In the eleventh section we have endeavored to lay down a rule which shall forever and in all cases prevent the real estate of a decedent going to the heir at common law to the exclusion of others in the same degree of consanguinity. We have already stated,

that in every case, not expressly provided for in the acts of 1794 and 1797, the doctrines of the common law are held to govern, for want of some broad and comprehensive rule. We think that the one now suggested will leave no doubt on the subject and carry out into the remotest quarter the design of the legislature. The provision that the *next of kin* shall take in every case not enumerated, will we believe sufficiently identify the party, as the mode of computing kindred, by the rules, namely of the civil law, is well understood and established.

Section XII. In the twelfth section we have for the purpose of completing the system, introduced the provision in the act of 1787, declaring the event upon which the commonwealth is to take by escheat.

Section XIII. The thirteenth section contains the provision of the tenth section of the act of 1794, somewhat enlarged—the object being to confer on the posthumous descendants and relations of all descriptions, begotten in the life time of the intestate, the same rights which the act of 1794 gave to posthumous children.

Section XIV. The fourteenth section contains a general rule providing for the case of an individual, if there be only one person in the nearest degree to the intestate, and also directing the manner in which real estate shall be held and enjoyed where it is distributed among several. This section was adopted to save the necessity of repeating the same or similar expressions at the close of several sections, in the manner pursued in the act of 1794.

Section XV. The fifteenth section is copied literally from the thirteenth section of the act of 1794.

Section XVI. The sixteenth section contains in substance the provisions of the ninth section of the act of 1794.

Section XVII. In the seventeenth section we have provided a general rule, to save the necessity of repeating in every section the phraseology necessary to indicate that none but persons born in lawful wedlock are competent to take. We believe that the proviso will be found sufficient; comprehensive and distinct. It will be perceived that it is not intended to include the case of ancestors or of husband and wife, to whom the governing reasons for excluding illegitimates do not apply.

Section XVIII. The eighteenth section provides that the proceeds of real estate sold by authority of law for the payment of debts, shall still be considered as real estate, so far as regards the persons entitled to receive it and the extent of their interests. The provision is in conformity with the twentieth section of the act of 1794 and with the decision of the supreme court in the case of Grider vs. McClay, (11 S. and R. 224.)

Section XIX. The nineteenth section contains the limitation existing in the 18th section of the act of 1794. The proviso annexed omits however the cases of "a person *non compos mentis*, in prison, or out of the United States." We conceive it to be the interest of the community to reduce the number of exceptions to all acts of limitation, which have been justly described as acts of peace and harmony for society, and we submit that the particular cases omitted, ought not to stand in the way of the beneficial rule. In the case of persons of unsound mind, if the exception is continued, estates may remain unsettled for the term of perhaps a long life; and, where there is an interest in property, such persons will in all probability, have committees sufficiently attentive to lay claim to their shares in due season. The case of a person "in prison," may have been worthy of exception in former ages when prisons were on a different footing and often contained inmates of a different description from what the humanity of this age and country admits; but the reason no longer exists, and it appears to us that there is nothing in the character or condition of the present tenants of our prisons to require a departure for their benefit from the salutary

rules applied to other classes of the community. Nor do we think that foreigners are entitled to a continuance of the exclusive privileges which have been heretofore granted to them. In the present condition of things, when intercourse between even the most remote parts of the earth, is so frequent and rapid, the term of seven years is surely long enough to give every foreigner an opportunity of laying claim to whatever property he may consider himself entitled;—and we cannot bring ourselves to think that there is any hardship in placing him on a footing in this respect, with our own fellow citizens. Should the legislature approve of the alterations in the present instance, it is our intention to carry them through the several acts of limitation.

Section XX. The proviso in the last section in this act, like that at the end of the act relating to wills, merely confirms the existing doctrines of the law, and has been added for the purpose of preventing any misconstruction of the general expressions used in the preceding sections. It will be perceived that it applies only to the case of the distribution of personal estate among *kindred*. The question of the division of the assets of an estate under such circumstances among *creditors*, belongs to another bill.

THE REGISTER.

PHILADELPHIA, AUGUST 4, 1832.

We were in hopes, from the almost total exemption of our city and suburbs, from the visitation of the cholera, for so long a season, that we should not have to record any other cases than those noticed in a former number. But from the 27th of July, to the present time, the number of cases has been gradually increasing. With but few exceptions, they have been confined to the most filthy and crowded portions of the districts, and to a class of the population, whose habits of intemperance, and bad living, have seemed to mark them, wherever the disease has occurred, as the fittest subjects for its attack. In the present number, we have given a table of the several cases which have appeared, and as far as practicable, their localities, &c. It is our intention, to continue this weekly summary, derived from the records of the Board of Health. As the reports of the physicians have hitherto not been made in any prescribed form, in some cases, some desirable particulars are sometimes omitted, but as the Board have now furnished a regular form, in which reports are to be made, we hope hereafter to render a more complete and uniform statement. The number of cases of every description reported up to yesterday, is about 152. The report from the first to the second, shows the number forty; being an apparently large increase, on the report of the preceding day; but when it is noticed, that eighteen of these were from the Arch street prison and Alms-house, it will appear, that there was actually no great increase in the city and suburbs over the report of the 31st and 1st, and on the 3d still less.

HISTORICAL SOCIETY OF PENNSYLVANIA.

A quarterly meeting of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, will be held at the Philosophical Hall, over the Athenæum, on Monday evening the 16th instant, at 8 o'clock. Attendance is particularly requested.

J. R. TYSON, Secretary.

HAZARD'S REGISTER OF PENNSYLVANIA.

DEVOTED TO THE PRESERVATION OF EVERY KIND OF USEFUL INFORMATION RESPECTING THE STATE.

EDITED BY SAMUEL HAZARD.

VOL. X.-NO. 6. PHILADELPHIA, AUGUST 11, 1832. NO. 241.

POST OFFICES AND POSTMASTERS

IN PENNSYLVANIA.

[The names in italics indicate the places at which the County Courts are held.]

ADAMS COUNTY.

OFFICES.	POSTMASTERS.	MILES FROM	
		Wash'n	Harrisb.
Abbotstown	Jacob Fahnestock	86	32
East Berlin	Christian Picking	90	24
Fairfield	William Johnston	84	42
<i>Gettysburg (c h)</i>	William W. Bell	76	34
Hampton	Charles Blish	90	28
Heidlersburg	Abel Pittendurf	81	24
Keener's Mills	William B. Wilson	85	35
New Oxford	Francis Hildt	87	36
Petersburg	Francis Leas	77	20
Y. Sulp. Springs	Harman Wireman	85	20

ALLEGHENY COUNTY.

Bakerstown	James Jones	239	117
Clinton	John Pollock	246	224
Elizabeth	Samuel Walker	240	216
Gamble's	John Gamble	210	188
Herriotville	James Herriot	233	211
McKeesport	Hugh Rowland	212	189
Noblestown	Hanson S. Chadwick	234	212
Perryville	Conrad Reel	230	208
<i>Pittsburgh (c h)</i>	Wm. Eichbaum, jr.	223	201
Sewickly Bottom	David Shields	237	215
Spring Dale	John Keen	235	207
Surgeon's Hall	Joseph Curry	226	204
Tarentum	John F. Metlin	231	203
Wexford	Martin Byrne	237	215

ARMSTRONG COUNTY.

Apollo	John Wort	219	188
Callensburg	Sidle Lobough	251	191
Clarion	Philip Corbet	247	174
Elderton	William D. Barclay	202	170
Freeport	Henry S. Weaver	225	197
Glade Run	Elisha D. Barrett	214	181
Hulinsburg	Samuel Wilson	242	185
Kiskiminitas	Andrew Boggs	210	188
<i>Kittaning (c h)</i>	Alexander Reynolds	215	183
Lawrenceburgh	Michael McCulloch	241	201
Leechburgh	David Leech	227	196
Limestone	James Sloan	241	182
Maple Grove	Mathew Hosey	231	199
Red Bank	John Money	235	188
Rural Valley	John Patterson	224	190
Slatelick	Joseph Ralston		
Stratonsville	Robert Barber	249	180
Toby	David Stoner	236	190

BEAVER COUNTY.

<i>Beaver (c h)</i>	James Alexander	251	229
Chenango	William Cairns jr.	261	230
Economy	William Smith	241	219
Fallston	Hall Wilson		
Frankfort	James Dungan	254	231
Georgetown	Thomas Foster	263	241
Griersburg	Stephen Todd	263	241
Hookestown	Joseph McFarren	258	241
Mount Jackson	William Henry	275	243
North Sewickly	Ab. S. Severns	263	238
Ohioville	John Clark	261	240

Seventy-Six William McAlister 256 234

BEDFORD COUNTY.

Alum Bank	Thomas Vickroy	136	114
<i>Bedford (c h)</i>	John H. Hofius	126	105
Bloody Run	David Mann jr.	118	96
Burnt Cabins	Nathaniel Kelly	109	59
Hopewell	Isaiah Davis	127	105
Juniata Crossings	Joseph W. Duncan	112	90
Licking Creek	John Duffield	99	76
Martinsburgh	John Bingham	134	112
McConnellsburgh	William Duffield	93	70
Morris Cove	Martin Lay, jr.	132	110
Rainsburgh	John Folk, jr.	135	113
Schellsburgh	Peter Levy	135	113
Stonerstown	George Roads	124	102
Three Forges	John G. McKee	140	118
Woodbury	John McKieran	136	114
Adamsville	Isaac Addams	152	61
Bethel	Abraham K. Clark	144	34
Boyerstown	Daniel Boyer	159	68
Brower	William George	147	66
Brumfieldville	Henry Auman	153	62
Colebrookdale	Christopher K. Shultz	163	72
Cootstown	Joseph Heist	160	69
Dale	David Schall	164	71
Douglassville	Abraham Hesser	147	64
Geiger's Mills	Joseph M. K. Potts	138	63
Grimville	Daniel B. Grim.	156	67
Hamburg	John Shenk	156	56
Hercford	Jacob Hillegass		
Klinesville	Peter Kline, jr.	152	63
Long Swamp	Reuben Trexler	162	71
Maiden Creek	Samuel Beard	151	69
Maxatawny	John Rodrock	165	74
Morgantown	David Morgan, jr.	133	58
Mount Airy	John Evans	152	61
New Jerusalem	Andrew Shiffert	156	65
Oley Furnace	Jacob W. Snyder	153	62
<i>Reading (c h)</i>	Samuel Ritter	143	52
Rehrersburgh	George Harner	148	38
Schall's Store	William Schall	157	66
Shartlesville	Solomon Albright	156	48
Womelsdorf	Lewis W. Richards	148	38

BRADFORD COUNTY.

Alba	Irard Wilson	241	129
Asylum	Simson Stevens	248	137
Athens	Ebenezer Backus	252	143
Burlington	Addison McDowell	249	138
Canton	James Parsons	246	137
Colum. C. Roads	Elisha S. Goodrich	254	148
East Smithfield	Seth Salisbury	249	138
Edsallville	Samuel Edsall	262	156
Franklindale	John Knapp	248	137
French's Mills	William H. French	268	162
Le Raysville	Josiah Benham	257	146
Litchfield	Daniel Bush		
Milltown	William W. Rice	256	146
Monroeton	Abner C. Rockwell	237	126
New Albany	Charles W. Ladd	227	116
North Branch	Sylvester Taylor		
North Smithfield	James C. Pierce	253	142
Orwell	Chauncey Frisbie	252	141
Pike	Jesse Ross	260	149

Ridgebury	James Covell	261	150	Munster	Mathew Buckanan	183	130
Sheshequin	Joseph Kingsbury	247	136	Roseland	Edward Shoemaker	182	124
South Creek	George Hyde			CENTRE COUNTY.			
South Warren	Benjamin Buffington	270	159	Aaronsburg	Adam Gentzel	196	88
Springfield	William Evans	255	143	<i>Bellefonte (c h)</i>	Hamilton Humes	192	85
Standing Stone	Jonathan Stevens, jr.	245	134	Boalsburg	Charles Rainey	183	82
Sylvania	Reuben Nash, jr.	263	147	Cedar Spring	Samuel H Wilson	208	101
Terrytown	George F. Horton	253	142	Halfmoon	John Blair	178	101
<i>Towanda (c h)</i>	Nathaniel N. Betts	239	128	Howard	Hez. B. Packer	202	95
Troy	George Kress	259	148	Logan	John Zimmerman	199	92
Ulster	Abraham Goodwin	246	135	Milesburgh	Joseph Green, jr.	194	87
Warrenham	Andrew Coburn			Milheim	Daniel Keen	193	86
Windham	William Russell	264	153	Mill Hall	Nathan Harvey	215	108
Wyalusing	John Taylor	254	143	Nittany	H. F. W. Schultze	208	101
Wyalusing Centre	Raphael Stone	260	149	Old Fort	Geo. Youngman	182	75
Wysox	J. M. Piolet	241	130	Phillipsburg	John Plumb, jr.	186	114
BUCKS COUNTY.				Pine Grove Mills	Daniel O'Bryan	177	88
Andalusia	Michael Jacoby	157	119	Potter's Mills	James Potter	178	71
Attleboro'	James Flowers	163	125	Quigle's Mills	Michael Quigle	207	100
Aurora	Charles Hillegass	173	87	Rebersburg	Philip Reitzell	201	93
Bristol	John Bessonett	156	118	Spring Mills	David Duncan	187	80
Brownsburg	Stacy Brown	174	123	Sugar Valley	A. Kleckner	210	102
Buckingham	Alexander J. Case	164	112	Walker	James Hutchinson	200	93
Bucksville	Nicholas Buck	177	106	CHESTER COUNTY.			
Bursonville	William Burson	185	99	Avon Dale	John Malin	99	70
Danboro'	Joseph Kaisinger	165	112	Black Horse	Samuel Jackson	129	55
Davisville	John Davis	169	118	Brandywine Manor	Joseph F. Grier	129	63
Dolington	Oliver Hough	171	133	Chatham	Joseph Wood	100	66
<i>Doyletown (c h)</i>	Manassah H. Snyder	160	107	Chester Springs	Henry Olwine	127	69
Dublin	Newton Rowland	166	97	Clingan's	William Baker	105	62
Durham	Thomas Long	182	111	Coatesville	Benjamin J. Miller	114	60
Erwinna	Hugh Erwin	186	122	Cochransville	S. H. Cochran	102	59
Hartsville	William Brady	156	113	Dilworthtown	Wm. Speakman	118	79
Hilltown	Elisha Lunn	168	97	Doe Run	Hayes Clark	107	64
Hulmesville	William Hulme	161	123	Downingtown	Isaac Downing	122	68
Line Lexington	Jacob C. Nyce	168	96	East Nantmeal	Samuel R. Kirk	140	65
Lumberville	Wm. L. Hoppock	175	124	Embreeville	William Embree	106	73
Mattsville	John Matts	175	89	Fountain Inn	Nathan Frame		
Mechanicsville	Peter Lester	165	112	Frazer	Henry Souders	128	74
Monroe	John H. Johnson	195	113	Goshenville	A. L. Williamson	119	79
Morrisville	George Laning	165	127	Guthrieville	James B. Guthrie	126	66
New Britain	Isaac W. James	164	104	Honey Brook	John Lewis	131	56
New Hope	Joseph D. Murray	170	119	H. Cotton Works	S. J. Dickey	94	68
Newton	Asa Cary	167	129	Humphreysville	John Tilson	108	65
Ottsville	John Emery	174	109	Israel's Mills	I. G. Israel		
Pennsville	James Gaine	162	116	Jennersville	L. D. Ankrim	96	65
Pleasant Valley	Lewis Ott	179	93	Kennett's Square	Caleb Heald	103	71
Point Pleasant	John F. Youngken	177	126	Kimberton	S. Shearer	130	76
Quakertown	Jacob Duden	172	86	Kimbsville	George Kimble	97	72
Itchboro'	Rich'd L. Thomas	158	126	Lionville	Mordecai Lee	126	72
Rock Hill	John Sellers	171	92	Loag	S. E. Williamson	136	63
Sellers' Tavern	Thomas Sellers	166	91	London Grove	David Walton	97	68
Spinnerstown	Henry Haring	171	99	Marsh	Water Dewees	136	61
Springtown	Christ. H. Witte	179	93	Marshallton	Geo. Andress	117	74
Strawtown	William Stokes	175	100	McWilliamstown	J. P. McWilliams	112	63
Taylorville	John B. Taylor	169	123	Mount Vernon	S. Ross	104	64
Trumbauersville	John P. Ball	160	85	New Garden	J. Taylor	99	73
Tullytown	Joseph Hutchinson	161	117	N. L. & Roads	S. A. Cunningham	93	68
Upper Black Eddy	David Weirman	191	118	Oxford	Timothy Kirk	92	66
Yardleyville	Mahlon Dungan	165	112	Paoli	S. Davis	133	79
BUTLER COUNTY.				Parkersville	John Parker, jr.	109	81
Baldwin	Peter Beighly	249	209	Phoenixville	D. Buckwalter	132	77
<i>Butler (c h)</i>	John Gilchrist	236	204	Pughtown	Garrett Hooper	137	70
Coyleville	Henry Coyle	226	194	Russellville	C. Wallace	99	62
Cranberry	James Frazier	244	213	Sadsburyville	John Kendig	131	57
Gilmoreville	Timothy Cannon	244	212	Saint Mary's	A. Dehaven	139	64
Harmony	John Fleming	249	218	Schuylkill	Abel Fitzwater	134	80
Harrisville	James Owens	261	221	Setzler's Store	Frederick Setzler	138	72
Murrinsville	Hugh Murin jr.	251	211	Strickersville	Evan Garrett	99	74
Portersville	Robert Craig	252	220	Unionville	C. Buffington	107	70
Slippery Rock	Isaac S. Pearson	254	214	Uwchland	Isaac Evans	128	70
Whitestown	Edward White	244	212	Valley Forge	John Rogers	142	84
CAMBRIA COUNTY.				Valley Hill	Samuel Guss		
<i>Ebensburg (c h)</i>	John Lloyd	178	131	Vincent	William Rogers	142	75
Johnstown	Shipley Priestly	160	138	Wagontown	Joseph Hughs	130	70
Loretto	Peter Christy	184	137	Warren Tavern	C. Fahnestock	131	77

<i>West Chester (c h)</i>	John Newlin	115	75
West Grove	James Kelton	96	71
West Nantmeal	James Bones	132	66
West Whiteland	Levi Evans	127	73

CLEARFIELD COUNTY.

Bennet's Branch	Erasmus Morey	236	136
Brockville	Isaac Webb	222	149
<i>Clearfield (c h)</i>	Thos. Hemphill	201	129
Clearfield Ridge	Benj. Spackman	197	125
Curwinstown	William Irwin	198	132
Fox	V. S. Brockway	227	144
Fruit Hill	Thos. McNeill	188	130
Hellen	Philetus Clark	221	149
Karthaus	F. Hurnthal	219	112
Kersey's	James Green	236	154
Kylersville	John Kyler	194	122
Luthersburgh	George Hoover	212	146
Second Fork	William Shepard	254	154
Smith's Mill	Amasa Smith	178	120

COLUMBIA COUNTY.

Berwick	Robt. McCurdy	196	86
Bloomsburg	John Barton	185	75
Buckhorn	Hugh Allen	189	79
Catawissa	M. Fornwald	182	72
<i>Danville (c h)</i>	Jas. Loughhead	175	65
Derry	John Heslet	187	77
Espy	Samuel Worman	188	78
Fishing Creek	J. M. Buckalew	199	89
Greenwood	Joseph Heacock	205	96
Jerseytown	James Barrett	198	89
McDowell's Mills	M. McDowell	188	78
Mifflinville	Benj. Seidle	190	80
Millville	David Eves	202	93
Moorestown	Hugh McElrath	181	71
Orangeville	J. Bittenbender	191	81
Roaring Creek	A. Vallerchamp	187	77
Rohrsburgh	E. G. Ricketts		
Sugar Loaf	J. Jackson	201	91
Washingtonville	Geo. Smith	182	72
Whitehall	I. Hendershot	201	91

CRAWFORD COUNTY.

Bloomfield	S. Bloomfield	313	246
Centerville	David Winton	307	240
Conneautville	William Power	313	252
East Bloomfield	George White	323	262
Evansburgh	Robert Stewart	305	244
Guy's Mills	Samuel Harroun	307	246
Harmonsburgh	Wm. Alderman	305	244
Hart's 4 Roads	Joseph Linn	305	250
Kingsley's	Ransom Kingsley	313	247
Line Mills	Amos Line	311	250
<i>Meadville (c h)</i>	Daniel Andrews	297	236
Oil Creek	Joseph L. Chase	297	230
Penn Line	Jabez Holcomb	318	257
Randolph	John Brown	309	248
Rockdale	Joseph Gray	305	244
Sugar Creek	John Greer, jr	291	224
Sugar Lake	Arch'd Stewart	307	240
Taylor's Stand	Silas Taylor	316	257
Woodcock	Peter Faulkner	305	244

CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

Allen	Samuel Hyor	107	16
<i>Carlisle (c h)</i>	Robt Lamberton	104	18
Dickinson	Wm. Gillelan	108	36
Hoguetown	Jacob Hoyer	113	9
Lisburn	William Loyd	110	13
Mechanicsburgh	John Mason	105	11
Newburgh	Joseph Barr	109	37
New Cumberland	Asa White	113	3
Newville	William Barr	115	29
Papertown	Wm. Barber, jr.		
Shepherdstown	David Sheffer	102	8
Shippensburg	David McClure	100	38
Shiremantown	Jacob Rupp	106	4

Sterrett's Gap	George Bower	111	25
Stoughstown	John Stough	107	31

DAUPHIN COUNTY.

Berrysburgh	Josiah Bowman	149	35
Dauphin	Peter Miller	119	9
Gratz	Peter Orndorf	151	38
Halifax	Henry Shaffer	131	17
<i>HARRISBURG (c h)</i>	James Peacock	110	
High Spire	Jeremiah Kirk	105	6
Hummelstown	George Fox	119	9
Linglestown	David Umberger	118	8
Middletown	Wm. Lauman	102	9
Millersburgh	Isaac Gerhart	137	23
Peter's Mountain	C. Baskins	125	15
West Hanover	Simon Lingle	126	16

DELAWARE COUNTY.

Buck Tavern	Jonathan Miller	143	88
<i>Chester (c h)</i>	M. Deshong	121	95
Cheyney's Shops	Wm. Cheyney	121	81
Concord M. House	Samuel Hewes	122	83
Darby	George Serrill	129	103
Edgemont	Wm. Sell	123	83
Hamor's Store	Caleb D. West	129	93
Haverford	Lewis Bennet	135	98
Ivy Mills	Garrett Lewis	122	83
Leiperville	Jonathan Roberts	123	97
Marcus Hook	John Marshall	116	95
Nether Providence	John Wells	124	92
Newtown Square	Davis Beaumont	131	94
Painter's Cross R'ds	William Painter	116	84
Pleasant Hill	William Smith	125	86
Spread Eagle	Edward Siter	136	83
Thornton	John King	119	80
Oillage Green	Samuel F. Hewes	126	87

ERIE COUNTY.

Beaver Dam	Samuel Smith	325	258
Elk Creek	Joseph Wells	336	275
<i>Erie (c h)</i>	James Hughes	333	272
Fairview	Walter W. Warner	340	279
Gray's Settlement	Amos Graves, jr.	327	266
Greenfield	Elijah J. Woodruff	348	287
Harbour Creek	Daniel Goodwin	339	278
Lexington	David Sawdy	326	265
Northeast	James Smedley	348	287
Northville	Orrin Willis	352	291
Phillipsville	James Phillips	345	284
Springfld Cross R'ds	Robert P. Woodworth	330	269
Union Mills	William Miles	319	252
Waterford	Joseph Derickson	319	258
Wattsburgh	Levi Wilcox	329	268

FAYETTE COUNTY.

Belverson	Solomon Speers	217	194
Brownsville	Martin Tiernan, jr.	205	198
Bryant's	Henry Van Pelt	179	178
Connellsville	Joseph Herbert	196	173
Cookstown	George M. Kendall	214	191
East Liberty	John W. Burney	201	178
Masonstown	Elisha Longhead	222	204
M'Clellandtown	Frederick Struble	209	200
Merrittstown	Josephus Lindsley	209	194
New Geneva	James W. Nicholson	217	199
New Salem	Christopher Balsinger	207	179
Perryopolis	William Symmes	209	186
Smithfield	Samuel Sackett, jr.	171	170
Springhill	Absalom Morris	221	203
<i>Uniontown (c h)</i>	John Campbell	193	184
Upper Middletown	John Morrison	206	183

FRANKLIN COUNTY.

<i>Chambersburgh (c h)</i>	John Finley, sen.	90	48
Concord	James Wilson	120	54
Dry Run	William Campbell	113	63
Pannettsburgh	Chambers Anderson	105	55
Fayetteville	Frederick Ashbaugh	94	52

Green Castle	John Watson	77	59	Bart	James M. Quigg	110	55
Green Village	James McNulty	95	43	Brickersville	Samuel S. Rex	122	45
Jackson Hall	Frederick Ræmer	90	54	Buck	John Dance	92	54
Loudon	Benjamin Stinger	102	63	Cain's	John Cain	128	64
Mercersburgh	Elliott T. Lane	83	71	Chesnut Level	Philip Housekeeper	89	51
Quincy	Jacob Byer	83	58	Churchtown	Edward Davis	129	54
Roxbury	Thomas Pumroy	103	43	Colerain	Hugh Andrews	104	61
Saint Thomas	James Edwards	97	57	Columbia	William P. Beatty	99	28
State Line	David Brumbaugh, jr.	73	64	Conestoga	Enoch Megrady	107	43
Upper Strasburgh	William M'Clellan	99	47	Earl	Amos S. Kinzer	123	49
Waynesborough	Joseph Deardorff	79	56	East Hempfield	Jacob Myers	115	33
Welsh Run	John Eldon	82	64	Elizabethtown	John Maglauchlin	110	17
GREENE COUNTY.				Ephrata	John Gross	125	38
Carmichael's	Myers Seaton	221	210	Fairmont	Samuel Kinzer	117	43
Clarksville	Goodwin B. Goodrich	217	210	Falmouth	John C. Klein	98	15
Greensborough	Charles A. Black	217	199	Gap	James G. Henderson	125	51
Harvey's	William S. Harvey	241	234	(The) Hat	William Lightner	122	48
Jefferson	Thomas Fletcher	215	214	Hinkleton	Isaac Winters	128	43
Mount Morris	Boaz Boydston	225	239	Intercourse	Benjamin Fraita	120	46
Newtown	James Stevens	253	231	Kirk's Mills	Jacob Kirk	85	63
Ryerson's Station	Samuel Vanata	249	242	Lampeter	Henry Miller, jr.	114	40
Waynesburgh (c h)	Andrew Buchanan	229	222	Lancaster (c h)	M. Dickson	109	35
Whiteley	Jonathan Morris	225	207	Leacock	John Gillgore	116	42
HUNTINGDON COUNTY.				Leesburg	James K. Menough	118	44
Alexandria	John Porter	155	97	Litiz	Frederick A. Zitsman	117	43
Antestown	John Bell	177	119	Little Britain	Isaac J. Hutton	81	58
Birmingham	James Clarke	163	105	Manheim	John Bartruff	119	39
Blair's Gap	John Walker	158	120	Manor	George G. Brush	102	31
Canoe Creek	Henry Leamer	168	110	Marietta	James A. Sterrit	102	25
Coffee Run	Evan Davis	141	89	Martickville	Jacob Holl	100	46
Colerain Forge	Joseph Barnett	163	102	Maytown	James B. Ferree	104	23
Collinsville	Robert McNamara	184	126	Millersville	John Evans	109	38
Ennisville	Jeremiah C. Betts	170	93	Mount Joy	Okey Hendrickson	117	24
Frankstown	Thomas Johnston	172	114	Mountville	Ira Woodworth	103	32
Graysville	David Campfield	169	96	Neffsville	William Farney	113	39
Holidaysburgh	Peter Hewet	174	116	New Holland	Henry Rohland	121	47
Huntingdon (c h)	Isaac Dorland	148	90	New Providence	Benj. B. Eshleman	129	63
Jack's	Alexander Rogers	137	79	Paradise	David Witmer, jr.	118	44
Manor Hill	John Love	163	105	Piqua	Adam Barr	126	62
Newry	Robert McNamara	156	122	Rawlinsville	Morgan Rawlins	95	51
Shade Gap	Brice Blair	117	67	Reamstown	Frederick Zeigler	129	42
Shaver's Creek	Valentine Wingert	152	88	Salisbury	Wm. D. Slaymaker	93	49
Shirleysburgh	John Long	128	78	Spring Grove	John Ramsay	99	56
Sinking Valley Mills	David Beyer	170	112	Strasburg	William Russell	116	48
Springfield Furnace	Samuel Royer	150	107	Swan	James Dickinson		
Three Springs	George Hudson	125	73	Webster's Store	Jeremiah Brown, jr.	86	54
Trough Creek	Robert Speer	133	81	Williamstown	Christian Hess	121	47
Union Furnace	Michael Wallace	160	102	LEBANON COUNTY.			
Warrior's Mark	Sam'l W. Stonebraker	168	110	Annville	John Killinger	129	19
Water Street	Lewis Mytinger	157	99	Campbelltown	John Wolfersberger	125	15
Williamsburgh	Adolphus Patterson	155	102	East Hanover	John Harper, jr.	131	21
Woodcock Valley	Andrew Freaker			Jonestown	Martin Melly	136	25
Yellow Springs	Maxwell Kinkaid	163	105	Lebanon (c h)	Jacob Karch	134	24
INDIANA COUNTY.				Meadowville	Baltzer Orth	131	21
Armagh	Thomas Stewart	175	141	Myerstown	William Stoever	141	31
Blacklegs	John H. Morrison	202	170	Palmyra	Adam Kittering	124	14
Blairsville	George Mulhollon, jr.	189	161	Shaefferstown	Frederick Oberli	129	32
Great Saltworks	William L. Lafferty	207	175	Stumptown	Amos Shannon	139	29
Indiana (c h)	Jonathan Ayres, jr.	189	157	Allentown (c h)	Henry Weaver	178	85
Mahoning	John Ewing	206	174	Emaus	John J. Giering	183	90
Saltsburg	Philip Mecklin	206	175	Fogelsville	Solomon Fogel	176	76
Sharp's Mills	Jonathan Peacock	197	165	Fryburg	Daniel Cooper	178	92
Schmicksburg	John Kerr	212	181	Jacksonville	John Oswald	183	75
Tunnelview	Fullerton Woods	199	171	Lowhill	Jacob Zimmerman	182	82
JEFFERSON COUNTY.				Lynnville	John Sciberling	186	81
Brockwayville	Alonzo Brockway	226	154	Macungy	Charles Barber	185	87
Brookville (c h)	Jarad B. Evans	238	165	North Whitehall	Benjamin S. Levan	186	93
Montmorency	James L. Gillis	242	171	Rittersville	Michael Ritter	181	88
Punxsutawney	John W. Jenks	216	160	Saegersville	Joseph Saeger	185	85
Ridgway	Reuben A. Aylworth	236	165	South Whitehall	John Bilg	179	85
LANCASTER COUNTY.				Stahler's	Henry Dillinger	188	92
Adamstown	Henry Flickinger	133	46	Trexlerstown	David Schall	170	75
Arbela	Christian Sherts, jr.	120	46	Wisensburg	Michael Richert	180	72
Bainbridge	Geo. Blattenberger	103	18	LUZERNE COUNTY.			
				Abington	Andrew Bedford	245	137
				Beech Grove	Nathan Beach	283	95

Braintrem	Daniel Sterling	264	154	New Wilmington	Joseph Cowden	274	242
Carbondale	James W. Goff	247	139	Sharon	Thomas J. Porter	281	249
Centre Moreland	David Westover	214	94	West Greenville	James R. Wick	281	244
Columbus	John Koons	202	92	MIFFLIN COUNTY.			
Conyngham	William Drum	206	96	Allensville	Christopher Horrell	163	84
Dallas	James Mott	214	104	Belleville	Francis McCoy	169	77
Eaton	Asa Lee	251	143	Brown's Mills	John Norris	167	60
Exeter	Lewis Jones, jr.	237	129	East Waterford	Enoch L. Anderson	131	62
Factoryville	John Wilson	250	142	<i>Leiwistown (c h)</i>	M. J. Walters	162	55
Falls	Henry Roberts	242	134	McAllesterville	Hugh Wilson	158	51
Greenville	Charles Berry	251	141	McVeytown	Richard Miles	150	66
Harveyville	Benjamin Harvey	204	94	Mexico	James Thompson	147	40
Huntsville	Truman Artherton	220	110	Mifflintown	David Crawford	150	43
Kingston	William C. Reynolds	223	115	Newtown Hamilton	Samuel Thompson		
Nanticoke	David Thompson	215	107	Oakland Mills	David McClure	148	41
Nescopeck	George Penrose	196	86	Richfield	John Wallis	168	61
New Covington	David Dale	241	144	Thompsonstown	John McGary	141	34
New Troy	William Swetland	228	120	Tuscarora Valley	James Milliken	140	53
Nicholson	Nathan Bacon	254	146	(The) Valley	William Thompson	171	64
North Moreland	Asa Keele	242	134	Waterloo	William H. Patterson	123	70
Pittston	Thomas Smith	232	124	MONTGOMERY COUNTY.			
Pittston Ferry	John Allment	231	123	Barren Hill	John Dager	148	93
Plainsville	Samuel Saylor	227	119	Centre Square	James Aush	153	106
Plymouth	John Turner	219	109	Franconia	Samuel Wambold	171	76
Providence	John Vaughn	238	130	Gulf Mills	Joseph King	146	90
Scottsville	John Fassett	263	154	Gwynned	David Acuff	157	96
Shickshinny	Stephen Vaughn	211	101	Hatboro'	Joseph B. Yerkes	152	114
Skinner's Eddy	John Sturdevant	267	157	Hillegass	George Hillegass	170	77
Stoddartsville	Arnold Colt	239	131	Horsham	Charles Jarrett	153	114
Trucksville	Jacob Rice	228	120	Jeffersonville	Edward L. Bean	145	87
Tunkhannock	Henry Stalk	250	142	Jenkinton	Jacob L. Grant	146	108
Union	Zerah Marvin	208	88	Kulpsville	Charles C. Kulp	162	91
Unison	Conrad Kunkle	218	98	Limerick	Dieter Bucher	150	75
Wallsville	Ezra Wall	248	140	Lower Merion	John W. Dubs	150	93
<i>Wilkesbarre (c h)</i>	Andrew Beaumont	222	114	Montgomery	Henry Slight	160	100
LYCOMING COUNTY.				New Hanover	Isaac Feather	150	75
Bald Eagle	Alexander Mahen	214	107	<i>Norristown (c h)</i>	James Wells	143	88
Brown	Williams McMeen			Perkiomen Bridge	Edward Evans	150	82
Carpenter's Mills	Samuel Stull	204	95	Pleasantville	Frederick W. Hoover	158	103
Cherry	Freeman Fairchild	221	110	Pottstown	Thomas Child	143	68
Dunnsburg	Jared P. Huling	219	112	Skippack	Abraham Everhart	160	99
Eldredville	Edward A. Eldred	223	112	Springhouse	John W. Murray	155	98
Emporium	Philips Banks			Sumneytown	George Slaid	166	85
Hill's Grove	John C. Hill	211	100	Trapp	John Todd	152	80
Hughesville	Theodore Wells	196	85	Upper Dublin	Isaac Thomas	153	107
Jersey Shore	Samuel Humes	211	102	Upper Hanover	Tobias Sellers	173	84
Lardsville	John Laird	203	92	Upper Merion	Charles Lyle	139	87
Lycoming Creek	William McKinney	201	92	White Marsh	William Burk	148	110
Mount Lewis	Charles Howlett	212	101	Willow Grove	Isaac Morris	150	112
Muncy	William A. Petrikin	190	80	Worcester	Abraham Warner	157	102
Newberry	Samuel Caldwell	198	89	NORTHAMPTON COUNTY.			
Nippenose	Daniel Antes	213	104	Bath	B. D. Barnes	200	107
Ratling Gap	William Clark	218	109	Bethlehem	Owen Rice	184	91
Red Run	David Vervalen	222	113	Butztown	Andrew Oberly	187	94
Shinersville	Henry W. Cooper	225	114	Cherryville	Wm. S. Ammerman	190	97
Sinnamahoning	Buckman Claffin			Craig's Meadow	John Lander	223	128
Slate Creek	Jacob Tomb			Dill's Ferry	Jacob Utt	210	123
Trout Run	Samuel Hepburne	210	101	Dutotsburgh	Luke Broadhead	215	128
White Deer	Hugh Donly	183	74	<i>Easton (c h)</i>	Abraham Horn	190	101
<i>Williamsport (c h)</i>	Henry Hughes	196	87	East Penn	John Lentz	191	91
Youngwomanstown	John Quigley	245	138	Experiment Mills	John T. Bell	216	128
McKEAN COUNTY.				Freemansburgh	Levi D. Bodder	188	97
Allegheny Bridge	Nathaniel Dennis	288	215	Hellertown	Daniel C. Freytag	183	93
Cerestown	Robert Clendenon	307	198	Jacobsburgh	David Gausler	197	104
Clermontville	Samuel Gillis	272	201	Kernesville	Jonas Snyder	195	102
Keating	Horace Coleman	285	188	Kreidersville	George Weber	194	101
Norwich	Jonathan Colegrove	281	202	Lausanne	Samuel Wolf	208	108
Shippen	Elihu Chadwick	293	186	Lehigh	John Davis	192	85
<i>Smethport (c h)</i>	Orlo J. Hamlin	273	200	Lehigh Gap	Thomas Craig, jr.	195	92
MERCER COUNTY.				Lower Saucon	Samuel Leidy	187	97
Culbertson's	Joseph Culbertson	283	265	Martin's Creek	William McIlhoney	198	111
Harlensburg	John Boyd	260	228	Mauch Chunk	Josiah White	196	89
Hendersburg	Robert Henderson	280	223	Mount Bethel	Jacob Weiss	208	121
Hillville	David Stevens	279	247	Mount Pocono	Abra'm Levering, jr.	221	122
<i>Mercer (c h)</i>	Thomas Coffey	267	235	Nazareth	John Beital	194	101
New Bedford	John McCready	279	237				
New Castle	Joseph T. Boyd	264	232				

Raubsville	George Raub	196	109
Richmond	Charles Weaver	203	116
Shafer's	Charles Brodhead	210	111
Shaw's Meadows	Simon Heller	226	125
Snydersville	Peter Snyder	212	112
Stanhope	Simon Gruber	222	130
Stockertown	Joseph Levers	196	109
Stout's	Isaac Stout	191	103
Stroudsburg	Michael H. Dreher	219	118
Towamensing	Peter Stem	194	87
Wind Gap	John Weaver	202	105

NORTHUMBERLAND COUNTY.

Augusta	Samuel Bloom, jr.	163	57
Chilisqueque	Christian Shroyer	172	62
Dalmatia	Martin A. Stock	146	36
Liberty Pole	Jacob Snyder	172	62
Mahonoy	Jonathan Reitzell	155	45
McEwensville	Alexander McEwen	180	70
Milton	William Jodan	176	66
Northumberland	John Cowden	164	54
Pottsgrove	James Reed	175	67
Shamokin	Abbe C. Barret	174	64
Sunbury (c h)	John G. Martin	162	52
Turbotville	Jacob Maurer		
Watsonstown	David Watson	180	71

PERRY COUNTY.

Andersonburgh	James R. Morrison	127	40
Beelan's Ferry	Francis Beelan	129	43
Clark's Ferry	Eleazar Owen	137	43
Douglass' Mills	Anthony Black	129	42
Elliottsburgh	Henry C. Hackett	121	34
Ickesburgh	William Roberts	126	39
Juniata	John W. Bosserman	131	44
Juniata Falls	Alexander Watson	130	20
Junction	John B. Kleim	127	17
Landisburgh	Francis Kelly	117	30
Liverpool	James Jackman	139	29
Millerstown	Edward Purcell	136	29
Montgomery's Ferry	Wm. Montgomery	136	26
New Bloomfield (c h)	Joseph Duncan	122	36
New Buffalo	John Livingston	130	20
New Germantown	James Ewing	128	46
New Port	Ephraim Bosserman	127	41

PHILADELPHIA COUNTY.

Branchtown	Jonathan Childs	142	104
Bustleton	Enoch C. Edwards	148	110
Byberry	Benjamin R. Banas	153	115
Chesnut Hill	Jacob Guyer	146	107
Frankford	Edmund McVaugh	141	103
Germantown	G. Hergesheimer	142	104
Holmesburg	Jacob Waterman	145	107
Kensington	John Simon, jr.	137	99
Kingsessing	Isaac Leech	132	102
Manayunk	John Scott	143	98
Penn Township	Jeremiah Hukill	137	99
Philadelphia (c h)	Thomas Sergeant	136	98
Rising Sun	Jacob Billger	139	101
Roxboro'	Robert F. Levering	144	97
Somerton	Grover Roberts	151	113
West Philadelphia	Jacob Lentner, jr.	134	100

PIKE COUNTY.

Bushkill	Henry Peters	232	137
Darlingsville	Samuel Darling	261	169
Delaware	William Brodhead	239	144
Dingman's Ferry	Levi Vanclen	244	149
Milford (c h)	Benjamin A. Bidlack	249	157
Tafton	Royal Taft	271	173
Tobehanna	George L. Nagle	230	138

POTTER COUNTY.

Cowdersport (c h)	Timothy Ives	283	174
Harrison Valley	Ansel Purple	294	188
Rose's	James Rose	298	192
Roulette	Samuel Streeter	292	183
Sweden	Samuel Taggart	290	180

SCHUYLKILL COUNTY.

Freedensburg	Jacob Menning	161	51
McKeansburg	John Yost	167	64
Middleport	Jacob Huntzinger	182	74
Minersville	James Macpherson	179	71
Orwigsburg (c h)	Henry Raush	167	59
Pine Grove	John Barr	151	41
Port Carbon	Elisha S. Warne	177	69
Port Clinton	Moncure Robinson	160	60
Pottsville	Enos Chichester	175	67
Schuylkill Haven	Isaac Dengler	171	55
Tamaqua	Abraham Rex	191	83
Tuscacra	Joseph A. Davidson	183	78
West Penn	Gideon Oswald	179	76
Berlin	John Fletcher	157	135
Conemaugh	Joseph Lehman	165	143
Elk Lick	Peter Shirer		
Gebhart's	John Webster	154	132
Laurel Hill	Elijah Denison	162	140
Meyer's Mills	Peter Meyer		
Shade	William H. Gahagen		
Somerfield	William Frey	194	173
Somerset (c h)	John Webster	165	143
Southampton	Peter Boyer		
Stoyestown	Jonathan Statler	155	133
Turkey Foot	David King	185	163
White Horse	Orson Case	149	127

SUSQUEHANNA COUNTY.

Birchardsville	Jabez A. Birchard	280	172
Brooklyn	Thomas Garland	267	159
Choconut	Lewis Chamberlin	285	177
Dimocksville	Orry Burns	274	175
Dundaff	Horace G. Phelps	256	148
Ellerslie	S. Milligan	287	179
Fairdale	Asa Olmstead	273	162
Friendsville	Thomas Christian	283	175
Gibson	George Stiles	283	184
Great Bend	Jason Wilson	285	177
Harewood	Joseph Macomber	282	174
Hartford	Saxa Seymour	264	156
Jackson	Jonas Blanding	282	185
Lanesboro'	Charles Hatch	295	187
Lawsville	Allen Upson	279	171
Lawsville Centre	Ruben Ives		
Lenox	Oakley Reynerson	258	150
Montrose (c h)	William L. Post	271	163
New Milford	John Badger	290	183
Rushville	Daniel Ross	265	124
Silver Lake	Robert H. Rose	282	172
Springville	Spencer Hickcox	261	153
Springville 4 Corners	Perrin Ross	265	157

TIOGA COUNTY.

Blossburg	John H. Knapp	235	126
Covington	Ephraim B. Gerrauld	241	135
Crooked Creek	Thomas Keeney	262	156
Daggett's Mills	Seth Daggett	277	159
Dartmouth	Justus Dartt	254	148
Elk Land	Joel Parkhurst	273	167
Ingham	Ezra Wood	269	156
Knoxville	Cotton Knox	282	176
Lawrenceville	Hiram Beebe	261	155
Liberty	Jacob Lovegood	225	116
Mainsburg	John Main	250	144
Mansfield	Aas Mann	246	140
Nelson	Samuel Snow	268	162
Pine creek	Daniel Fuller	265	159
Rutland	Bethuel Bentley	254	148
Sullivan	Henry Rew	248	142
Tioga	James Goodrich	254	148
Wellsboro' (c h)	William Bache	253	147
Westfield	H. B. Trowbridge	286	180

UNION COUNTY.

Beavertown	Daniel Beckley	169	59
Freeburg	John Hilbish	157	47

Hartleton	John F. Wilson	179	91
Lewisburg	Alexander Graham	172	63
McKee's Half Falls	Benj. L. McCarty	148	38
Middleburg	Frederick Stees, jr.	162	52
Mifflinburg	Jacob Maize	173	65
Mount Pleasant Mills	Philip Schnee	152	42
New Berlin (c h)	Charles Baum	168	60
New Columbia	Henry R. Waggoner	177	68
Seilin's Grove	P. Fred. Dering	159	50

VENANGO COUNTY.

Agnew's Mill's	John Agnew	248	203
Cherry Tree	Samuel Irwin	293	226
Foxburg	Samuel Marshall	243	203
Franklin (c h)	John Evans	279	212
Perry	William Neill	301	234
Rynd's	Ambrose Rynd	288	221
Sandy Furnace	Samuel F. Plumer	283	216
Shippensville	Richard Shippen	256	189
Tionesta	James L. Chase		
Venango Furnace	John Anderson	275	225

WARREN COUNTY.

Coffee Creek	David Curtis	336	266
Conewango	Nathaniel A. Lowry	320	247
Deerfield	Samuel Parshall	309	242
Green Valley	Harry Abbott	331	258
Irvine	William A. Irvine	322	247
Kinzua	Andrew Marsh	327	230
Lottsville	Hewlett Lott	332	259
Spring Creek	George Yager	335	271
Sugar Grove	Andalotia Pier	327	254
Warren (c h)	Josiah Hall	513	240
Youngsville	Alfred Vanarnam	330	257

WASHINGTON COUNTY.

Amity	Zachariah Sharp	241	228
Beallsville	Joseph Buffington	218	206
Bentleyville	George Passmore	222	202
Briceland's Cross Rds.	Alex. W. Semple	248	228
Buffalo	Abraham Worting	244	225
Burgettstown	Stephen Smith	246	223
Canonsburg	Andrew Munro	236	219
Claysville	Green Vansickle	239	222
Cross Creek Village	Joseph Cook	245	227
East Bethlehem	John Rogers	210	203
Eldersville	George Elliott	250	227
Finleyville	Robert Finley	220	199
Fredericktown	Israel Dalbey	213	206
Hickory	William Walker	239	222
Hillsboro'	Samuel Standley	217	210
Independence	Richard Carter	248	231
Millsboro'	George Cromlow	214	207
Parkinson's Ferry	Jesse Martin	214	192
Rackoon	Joseph Crafford	241	219
Sparta	John Lindley	239	222
Washington (c h)	Thomas Morgan	229	212
West Alexandria	James Stephenson	245	228
West Buckingham	John Buckingham		
West Middletown	David Craig	243	225

WAYNE COUNTY.

Bethany (c h)	Ephraim H. Hamlin	265	162
Cherry Ridge	Thomas Lindsey	264	165
Clarkstown	Thomas Clark	257	158
Coolbaugh's	Moses W. Coolbaugh	228	133
Damascus	Walter S. Vail	290	191
Hamilton	Oliver Hamlin	241	150
Honesdale	Charles Forbes	268	165
Mount Republic	Alva W. Norton	263	164
Pleasant Mount	Henry W. Stone	269	170
Scott	Gershon Williams	283	184
Starucca	David Spoor	284	186
Sterling	William T. Noble	237	146
Stockport	Samuel Preston	291	188
Tallmansville	Elihu Tallman	278	179

WESTMORELAND COUNTY.

Adamsburg	William Black	198	176
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Bolivar	James Dicky	189	166
Donegal	Christian Fetter	183	161
Greensburg (c h)	Simon Drum, jr.	192	170
Laughlintown	George Lehmer	170	148
Ligonier	Noah Mendall	174	151
Livermore	Charles McLaughlin	196	168
Madison	Henry G. Spayth	200	178
McKean's Old Stand	Henry Nall	199	177
Mount Pleasant	John Smith	194	172
Murrysville	James Murry	214	186
New Alexandria	Samuel Galbreath	199	171
New Derry	John Rhey	188	166
North Washington	Daniel F. Carpenter	215	193
Pleasant Unity	Henry Graff	189	167
Robbstown	William Brookens	206	184
Rosstraver	David Rankin	212	190
Salem Cross Roads	Adam Sylvis	200	178
Stewartsville	Samuel H. Daily	204	181
West Fairfield	Irwin Elliott	184	161
Youngstown	Judah Case	182	160

YORK COUNTY.

Bermudian	Gideon Griest	96	18
Chanceford	James S. Clarkson	94	40
Codorus	Martin Shearer	89	38
Dillsburg	G. L. Shearer	98	12
Dover	Engleth. Melchinger	94	23
Fawn Grove	John F. McJilton	81	52
Franklintown	Martin Carl	100	14
Guilford	Anthony Stewart	78	44
Hanover	Peter Muller	80	27
Hetricks	John Herschner	83	44
Lewisberry	Hiram Starr	107	10
Loganville	Robert Wilson	79	31
Lower Chanceford	Robert Cowen	90	49
Manchester	John T. Ubil	93	18
Margaretta Furnace	Henry Y. Slaymaker	97	35
Newberrytown	Tho's Wickersham	102	14
Peachbottom	James McConkey	80	60
Pigeon Hill	Peter Klinefelter	90	32
Rossville	Michael Wallet	100	17
Shrewsbury	Philip Folckemmer	72	38
Sidonsburg	Peter Sidle		
Windsor	Francis Grove	98	36
Wrightsville	James Kerr	99	29
York (c h)	Daniel Small	87	24
York Haven	Charles M. Poor	97	14

From the Kittaning Advertiser.

CAPTAIN SAMUEL BRADY.

In the 18th number of the Advertiser is an extract of a letter from James Mease, of the city of Philadelphia, to the editor of the Blairsville Record, expressing acknowledgments for the favor imparted, by the publication of some of the adventures of Captain Samuel Brady, in the time of the revolutionary war. Others, with Mr. Mease, will not refuse to render a tribute of thanks to the editor, as well as the author of the "Sketches of the life and adventures" of that extraordinary man.

Of the numbers of "Kiskeminetaz," one is a narrative of an adventure of Brady at Freeland's fort, &c. In early life, I lived for some time in the neighborhood of this memorable place, where might be seen from an eminence, a distant view of the Muncy hills on the north, and White Deers mountains, extending south-westward, on the north-west; mountainous hills on the south, and broken mountains or high ridges, stretching north-westward on the south-west, enclosing the valleys of Buffalo, Chillisquaque, &c., and represents to a contemplative mind, a natural amphitheatre, and the West branch of the Susquehanna, meandering through it to beautify the scene.

This section of Northumberland co., by an inviting situation, induced a number of early adventurers to emigrate to it with their families, and scattering settle-

ments had been made, when the revolutionary war destroyed that peace and happiness they had anticipated; and while too remote from the principal scenes of contest, to have any thing to fear from the original enemy, yet a more terrible one nearer home, threatened their destruction. Under these distressing circumstances, forts were erected in different places, and amongst the rest, Freeland's was erected by the inhabitants of the settlement of Warrior run, a small stream of water on the east side of the river, from whence the settlement derived its name.

The situation of Fort Freeland, has been described in the number of Kiskeminetas referred to, and the siege and surrender of the same, as near as can be recollected, of scenes so long since past and gone, will be detailed in the following narrative.

A short time before the arrival of the enemy, a large body of Indians, commanded or led on by some white men, were discovered to be advancing towards Freeland's fort, by some men of a scouting party, who were to watch and guard the frontier settlements, and notice was immediately given to the inhabitants of the neighbourhood, who had only time to shelter themselves in the fort before the arrival of the enemy; and the number of men, women, and children, who retired into the fort, is not known. But it appears that the Indians did not immediately after their arrival, commence any vigorous operation, which gave the besieged, time to reflect upon their own unhappy and perilous situation. Shut up in a fortification too feeble to withstand an enemy of superior numbers, to that which could be opposed, and no hopes of assistance whatever—and too well knowing the disposition of the enemy, that if the fort should be taken, none need expect mercy from the hands of relentless savages; but certain victims of Indian barbarities. Under these distressing circumstances, a certain Captain John Little, (one of the besieged,) contrived means, and by his address, an understanding was effected with the enemy, and a surrender of the fort was agreed to, on the following conditions, viz. First. That the lives of all women and children in the fort should be spared, and free liberty to depart to any place they might think proper. Second. That the men in the fort were to surrender themselves prisoners of war, subject to the vengeance or mercy of their savage conquerors.

These two articles of the surrender of Freeland's fort, are all that are recollected, and consequences show, that they were adhered to, and I never understood that they were violated.

After the fort was broken up, the women and children had liberty to depart, agreeably to the conditions of surrender, and the Indians retired with their plunder and prisoners, to a remote place, far in the wild forest, where the hooting owls of the wilderness were frequently to arouse them from the silent slumbers of the night, to reflect upon their situation, with melancholy reflections, at the unhappy event which had separated them from their female companions and friends.

After the separation, women and children proceeded down the east side of the river, and we can follow them no further, for want of information, than the settlement of the Chillisquaque, when perhaps a partial separation took place. The few who witnessed this mournful procession, declared that no person of any feelings of humanity, could view the scene, without being affected with the most tender feelings of sympathy.

Of the number of people in the fort at the time of surrender, were some young boys, whose beards did not betray their sex, who by an artifice of Mr. Little, in having them dressed in woman's apparel, were not distinguished, and thus escaped a captivity, of which he was a subject himself.

Thus was the first settlement of Warrior run broken up—the inhabitants were dispersed, and the habitations abandoned for a length of time, until some years after

the disaster, while their husbands were still retained in captivity, some of the women and children ventured to their former home, in the settlement of Warrior run, and amongst the rest, was Mrs. L. with her family of children, accompanied by a single man of good reputation, in the character of a cropper. After some time, this man became attached to Mrs. Little, and in consequence, made proposals of marriage, which were rejected, with a declaration of her determination to never accept the addresses of any man, while in her breast, she could cherish the fond hopes of the return of her husband from captivity. To effect his purpose, certain letters were circulated, stating that Mr. L. was certainly dead at the time; and after giving her time to mourn the death of her husband, still alive, the young man resumed his addresses, which were then accepted, and they were finally married. But time at length released Mr. L. from captivity, and with fond anticipation, hastened his return, to the caresses of his little children from whom he had been so long separated. But what were his feelings when he first heard of the marriage of his wife to another man, cannot be described—but it was said, that he refused to ever behold her face, until a better understanding, which was effected by means of some well disposed friends, when an investigation of the whole matter discovered that the letters were forgeries of the man to effect his purpose, and the consequence was, that Mr. Little was reconciled to his wife, and her seducer banished; who would have probably suffered the penalties of the law, if the fact of forgery could have been positively proven. After his return from captivity, Mr. L. and family, lived in Warrior run settlement, (now Torbit township) for a number of years. He was then about fifty-five years of age, which is more than thirty years since, and by the course of natural events, is probably not alive at this time.

It is not to be doubted, that Captain Brady was in Freeland's fort at the time of the siege, and from the statement in the number of Kiskeminetas before referred to, it is very probable, that when Capt. Brady, and his brave companion, Capt. Dougherty, understood that the influence of Capt. Little, prevailed with the besieged, to surrender the fort, that they determined to escape through the encampment of the enemy, or perish in the attempt, rather than fall into the hands of merciless savages; and further, it is very probable that Capt. Brady was one of the party who first discovered the approach of the Indians towards Freeland's fort.

Some might censure Mr. Brady, for his apparent vindictive animosity against the Indians, but when we consider the cause and the spirit of the times of these transactions, reflecting minds will at once pardon him. Not like Hannibal, the future General of the Carthaginian armies, to obey the dictates of a father in childhood, laid his hand upon the altar, and swore eternal enmity against the Romans. Captain Brady never declared himself an implacable enemy to the Indians, until his father, and the members of his family, had fallen victims of savage murder, when he raised his hand against them with retaliation in vengeance, and in defence of the common cause of his country. Nor like many of his fellow citizens of the time, and long afterwards, adhered to the principles by open declaration, that it was no crime to murder or shoot an Indian, even in time of peace—but on the contrary, the military enterprises of Capt. Brady terminated with the war, nor do we hear, that he afterwards disturbed the peace of an Indian.

It is to be noticed, that it appears upon reflection, that in the part of the country described, there were only two forts constructed, viz: one near the mouth of Buffalo creek, on the west side of the river, and the other, near the mouth of Warrior run, about six or seven miles higher up the river.

AULD LANG SYNE.

PITTSBURG AND ITS VICINITY.

EXTRACT OF A

Letter from the West, containing Sketches of Scenery, Manners, and Customs, and Anecdotes, connected with the first settlement of the Western Sections of United States, by the Hon. JUDGE HALL, of Illinois.

It would require more room than I can afford, and more patience than I possess, to give you a detailed account of all the branches of commerce and manufactures which contribute to the prosperity of Pittsburg. The latter have flourished here extensively, in consequence of the variety of raw materials indigenous to the country, the abundance of fuel, the salubrity of the climate, the cheapness of provisions, the convenience of the markets, and the enterprising spirit of the people. The most important branch includes articles manufactured of iron, a metal found in great abundance in the neighboring mountains, whence it is brought in pigs and bars to this place, at a small expense, and here wrought for exportation. Most of the machinery, for this and other purposes, is propelled by steam, the management of which has been brought to great perfection; but the neighborhood also affords many fine water-courses, some of which are occupied; cannon, of a very superior quality, have been cast here for the United States' service. The manufacture of glass, which was introduced by the late General O'Hara, about the year 1798, has been carried on with great success; there are now a number of establishments in operation, which produce large quantities of window glass, and other ware of the coarser sort, and one at which flint glass is made and ornamented with great elegance. Messrs. Bakewell, Page, and Bakewell, have the credit of having introduced the latter branch of this manufacture; and their warehouse presents an endless variety of beautiful ware, designed and executed in a style which is highly creditable to their taste and perseverance. Manufactories of wool and cotton, have been supported with some spirit; but as yet with but little success. We have a foolish pride about us, which makes our gentlemen ashamed of wearing a coat which has not crossed the Atlantic; I hope we shall grow wiser as we grow older.

Articles of tin, and leather, are fabricated at Pittsburg to an astonishing amount. So long ago as 1809, boots and shoes were manufactured to the amount of seventy thousand dollars; saddlery to the amount of forty thousand, and tin ware to the amount of twenty-five thousand dollars in one year. In the same year, hats were made to the amount of twenty-five thousand dollars, and cabinet-ware, to the amount of seventeen thousand. In addition to these, there have been tan-yards, rope-walks, manufactories of white lead, and paper, and extensive ship-yards.*

You will perceive that I have made this enumeration from data collected several years ago: the increase of population and business, has been great, since that time; and when I add, that, in addition to the branches already mentioned, all the other mechanic arts receive a proportionable share of attention, it will be seen that as a manufacturing town, Pittsburg stands in the first rank, and her rapid rise and progress, may be adduced as a proud testimony of American enterprise.

The commerce and trade of Pittsburg arise, partly from her manufactories, and partly from having long been the place of deposit for goods destined for the western country; all of which, until very recently, passed from the Atlantic cities, through this place, to their respective points of destination. They are brought in wagons, carrying from thirty-five to fifty hundred pounds each, and embarked at this place in boats. Upwards of four thousand wagon loads of merchandise

have been known to enter Pittsburg in the course of one year, by the main road from Philadelphia alone, in which is not included the baggage and furniture of travellers and emigrants, nor is notice taken of arrivals by other routes. This business has brought an immense quantity of money into circulation at Pittsburg; but it has lately been much injured by the competition of Wheeling, and the introduction of steam-boats upon the Ohio. The wealth of this place, however, and its local advantages, must long sustain it against all opposition; and if the capital of her citizens should eventually be drawn from any branch of commerce, it will probably be thrown into the manufactories, where the profits will be as great, and much more permanent. Some of the finest steam-boats which navigate the Ohio, the James Ross, the General Neville, and many others, were built here.

This is also a *port of entry*, and here—even here, at the source of the Ohio—have ships been built, laden, and cleared out, for the distant ports of Europe. A curious incident connected with this subject, was mentioned by Mr. Clay on the floor of Congress. "To illustrate the commercial habits and enterprise of the American people, (he said) he would relate an anecdote of a vessel, built, and cleared out at Pittsburg, for Leghorn. When she arrived at her place of destination, the master presented his papers to the custom-house officer, who could not credit him, and said to him, 'sir, your papers are forged; there is no such port as Pittsburg in the world; your vessel must be confiscated.' The trembling Captain laid before the officer the map of the United States—directed him to the gulf of Mexico—pointed out the mouth of the Mississippi—led him a thousand miles up it to the mouth of the Ohio, and thence another thousand up it to Pittsburg. 'There, sir, is the port from whence my vessel cleared out.' The astonished officer, before he had seen the map, would as readily have believed this vessel had been navigated from the moon."

Of the society I have but little to say, for that is entirely a matter of taste. Strangers are generally pleased with it, for if they do not find, among the male inhabitants, that polished urbanity which distinguishes many of the small towns of the south and west, they are amply repaid for the absence of it by the sweetness and affability of its female denizens, among whom there is a sufficiency of beauty and grace to decorate a ball-room to great advantage. Indeed, I have seldom beheld finer displays of female loveliness than I have witnessed here. There is a small theatre, occasionally occupied by strollers, but often destined to exhibit the histrionic genius of the young gentlemen of the place, among whom the enacting of plays was formerly a fashionable amusement. On such occasions, the *dramatis personæ* were presented by a select company, regularly organized among whom were some beardless youths, who personated the females. In this manner, some fine displays of genius have been elicited; the ladies smiled graciously on the enterprise, and the whole was conducted with great decorum.

A seminary of learning has been founded at the town of Allegheny, called the "Western University," and liberally endowed with land by the state legislature; but it is not yet organized. An academy in Pittsburg has heretofore presented the means of classical education, and a number of minor schools have been supported, among which may be mentioned the Sabbath schools, conducted with great spirit and benevolence, by a society composed of the religious of different denominations. There has been also an admirable school for young ladies, and a library company has been established here.

To discipline the body as well as mind, another institution has been established under the name of the "Western Penitentiary." The stupendous building intended for this purpose is nearly completed, and will form a splendid and commodious edifice. It is situated

* Nor should I forget some half dozen printing offices and several book-stores, which have been instrumental in consuming a vast deal of ink and paper.

on an extensive plain, in the town of Allegheny, where this noble pile, with its massy walls and gothic towers, will show to great advantage.

Twenty years ago, when this settlement was young and insulated, and the savage yet prowled in its vicinity, legal science flourished with a vigour unusual in rude societies. The bench and bar exhibited a galaxy of eloquence and learning.

Judge Addison, who first presided in this circuit, under the present system, possessed a fine mind and great attainments. He was an accomplished scholar, deeply versed in every branch of classical learning. In law and theology he was great; but although he explored the depths of science with unwearied assiduity, he could sport in the sun-beams of literature, and cull with nice discrimination the flowers of poetry. He assumed his judicial authority under many perplexing circumstances. The country was new, and the people factious; the bar was undisciplined, and the rules of practice vague; the judicial system had been newly modelled, and was now to be tested, its excellencies proved, and its defects discovered; and while an unusual weight of responsibility thus devolved upon the judge, the novelty of his situation must often have left him without precedents to govern his decisions. These appalling circumstances would have daunted a man of less firmness than judge Addison; but his mind possessed an energetic vigour which opposition could not subdue nor difficulty embarrass. He pursued a dignified course, which was equally serviceable to the country and honourable to himself; his decisions were so uniformly correct, that few of them have been reversed; they have been published, together with a number of charges delivered to grand juries, and the volume is in high repute among the lawyers of Pennsylvania. I should be happy to be able to add, that this distinguished man was rewarded for his services, and permitted to be useful as long as he continued to be honoured. But it was not so; he became obnoxious to a dominant faction; was impeached, condemned, and hurled from a seat to which he had given dignity, for an act which was probably right, but which, if wrong, was not dishonourable nor corrupt. Such are the effects of party spirit; its venom, like a poisonous miasma, pervades the whole atmosphere in which it is generated, and creates a pestilence which sweeps worth and worthlessness to a common grave.

This gentleman was succeeded by Judge Roberts, an excellent lawyer, and a man of great integrity and benevolence, who wanted only the energy of his predecessor. He had firmness enough to be always upright; nor could he be swayed from an honest conviction, or intimidated in the discharge of the duties of his office; but he was too mild to enforce a rigid discipline in his court, and too passive for the despatch of business. He could neither be biased nor alarmed; but he had too much of the "milk of human kindness" in his nature, and loved mankind too well to be a judge of men. The hall of justice brings together all the elements of discord; the angry passions are roused; turbulent spirits are brought into contact—life, fortune, and character are at stake—ambition and avarice are busy—hopes and fears are awakened—crime, folly, and misfortune are disclosed—the veil of secrecy is torn from the sorrows of the heart and the scenes of the fireside; and the man who can gaze on such a scene with a steady eye, control its every motion with a firm hand, and decide with collected promptness, must have a very firm or a very cold heart. The gentleman of whom I am speaking had no coldheartedness in his composition; his sympathies were easily awakened, and his was a breast of too much candour and generosity to conceal, or be ashamed of, an honorable impulse. Yet his mind possessed great vigour and clearness, and he was universally esteemed, as well for his good sense and attainments, as for his uprightness and amiability. They who knew him best will always remember him with kindness, and his deci-

sions will be respected when none of us shall remain who knew his virtues. He died a few years ago.

Judge Wilkins, who succeeded to this district, has long been a prominent man. As an advocate, he was among the foremost; distinguished for his graceful and easy style of speaking; and his acuteness in the development of testimony; and as a citizen he has always been conspicuous. His public spirit, and capacity for business, have thrown him into a multitude of offices. He presided for many years over one of the branches of the corporation; has represented his country in the legislature, was president of the Pittsburgh Bank, and of several companies instituted for the purpose of internal improvement. Judge Wilkins brought to the bench an active mind, much legal experience, and an intimate knowledge of the practice of the court over which he presides; but as he is still on the stage, I must not be his biographer.

There were at the bar in the olden time, many illustrious pillars of the law: Steel Sempole, long since deceased, a man of stupendous genius, spoken of by his contemporaries as a prodigy of eloquence and legal attainment; James Ross, who is still on the stage, and very generally known as a great statesman and an eminent advocate, who, for depth of thought, beauty of language, melody of voice, and dignity of manners, has few equals; Breckenridge, the eccentric, highly gifted Breckenridge, the author of "Modern Chivalry," celebrated for his wit, his singular habits, his frolicsome propensities, and strange adventures, and who, though a successful advocate, and an able judge, cracked his jokes at the bar, and on the bench of the supreme court, as freely as at his own fireside; Woods, Collins, Campbell, and Mountain, who would have shone at any bar; Henry Baldwin, an eminent lawyer, a rough, but powerful and acute speaker, who has lately been conspicuous in congress, as chairman of the committee on domestic manufactures, and as the author and able advocate of the celebrated Tariff Bill, with others, whose history has not reached me. This constellation of wit and learning, illumining a dusky hemisphere, presented a singular contrast to the wild and untutored spirits around them, and the collision of such opposite characters, together with the unsettled state of the country, produced a mass of curious incidents, many of which are still preserved, and circulate at the bar in the hours of forensic leisure.

Thus you may perceive that Pittsburgh, with her dingy aspect, has some strong and many enticing traits in her character and history. Her fate is now in her own hands; she is young, and there is great room for improvement. By husbanding her resources, opening and extending her channels of commerce, and fostering the native genius of her sons, she may attain a rank which will leave her but few rivals. Yours, truly.

From the Bellefonte Patriot.

GEN. PHILIP BENNER.

DIED, on Friday last, at his residence, in Spring township, Gen. PHILIP BENNER, aged 70 years. "The deceased was among the first settlers of this county, having made the spot where he died his place of residence as early as the year 1792. At that time there were but a few inhabitants within the bounds of what is now Centre county. Soon after his arrival he erected a forge, the first built in the county (to which he subsequently added another, also a furnace and rolling mill, and many other valuable appendages,) and commenced the manufacturing of iron, which business he pursued for many years with untiring industry. This incident in the history of the life of the deceased is brought to view, because, from his example the people are mainly indebted for the development of the vast mineral wealth with which our soil abounds. He gave life and impulse to the erection of the vast number of

iron establishments now in active operation within our borders, and thus identified himself with the benefits the whole community derive in consequence. In this kind of improvement, as indeed in many others, he was the efficient pioneer. But he had, ere the time we speak of, rendered more essential service to his country. Under the command of General Wayne, whose memory he revered, he participated in the struggles of the revolution. The political principles he then imbibed, he nurtured to his latest breath. In the year 1803 he was elected to the office of major general of the militia, within the bounds of Huntingdon, Mifflin, and Centre counties. He had twice confided in him, by the people of his native state, the honorable and important trusts of an elector for president and vice president of the United States.

In private life, Gen. Benner was remarkable for industry, enterprise, and generosity. His domicile was the very throne of hospitality. If by the dint of close application and judicious economy, under the blessing of Providence, he was enabled to acquire something more than a competence, it was devoted almost exclusively to the improvement of the country, to render that of value in a measure valueless. The possessions of the whole community were thus enhanced in price. Indeed it may be said of him, that no man ever devoted himself so exclusively, and with less immediate prospect of pecuniary advantage, to the improvement of any country. He found it a wilderness—and he succeeded in causing the desert to “bud and blossom as the rose.” This is not a sketch of fancy; the reality all who knew him will readily admit. His early associates, some of whom are yet spared to tell of things that were, speak of his exertions in the way mentioned, with unqualified praise. The borough of Bellefonte bears testimony to his enterprise and liberality. He has beautified and adorned it by the erection of a number of dwelling houses, and aided, in no small ratio, in the construction of works to give it advantages which nature had denied. To his memory all our citizens owe lasting fealty. They all lament that such a citizen has been taken from among them.

His domestic retreat was the abode of happiness. He has left a number of children, and deeply do they lament the deprivation they have suffered. Kind and indulgent to them, they rendered him the obedience a fond father merited; and as they were warmly attached to him in life, now that he has been called hence they sorrow for him in a proportionate degree. He has descended to the grave full of years and honors. It is not for us to look beyond the portals of the tomb, to speak of things we knew not of—but we may be permitted to add, that our departed friend, in his last moments, was greatly refreshed and comforted by his trust in the everlasting covenant, and his hope of approaching glory.

To the memory of the deceased we pay this tribute of respect. To his surviving relatives, we tender our sincere condolence.

From the Philadelphia Gazette.

PROCEEDINGS OF COUNCILS.

Monday, August 6, 1832.

SELECT COUNCIL.—Mr. HORN was called to the chair in the absence of the president.

Mr. DUANE offered the following resolution which was agreed to.

Whereas the executors of the late Stephen Girard, have made known their readiness to pay the sum of ten thousand dollars, given and bequeathed by the testator, to the Mayor, Aldermen, and Citizens of Philadelphia, in trust, to be invested, and the income applied to the purchase and distribution of fuel for poor white house keepers and room keepers of good character,

Resolved, &c. That the city treasurer be, and he is hereby authorized to receive, and to give an adequate

receipt for, the said sum; and that the said treasurer, with the committee of ways and means be, and they are hereby authorized to invest the said sum agreeably to the directions of the testator.

Mr. DUANE as chairman of the Girard committee made the annexed report which was laid on the table.

The committee on the Girard trusts, to whom was referred the communication from Henry Bry, of Louisiana, respectfully report, that, under the authority vested in them, they engaged the services of that gentleman, upon the same principles, for the same objects, and at the same rate of remuneration, established and contemplated by the city of New Orleans, so as to carry into effect, as effectually and with as little delay as possible, the intention of the late Stephen Girard.

As the documents in relation to these arrangements are all on the record of the committee, and as the object of the appointment of the committee, so far as relates to the Ouchita lands, has been obtained, a more detailed report seems to be needless, and unless further instructed the committee will, in this case, consider themselves discharged from further duty.

Mr. DUANE offered the following resolution which was adopted.

Whereas, there is in the possession of the individual, who acted as the agent of the late Stephen Girard, in Schuylkill county, certain personal property, which it may be useful for the city of Philadelphia to have and dispose of, in carrying on or completing the improvements by the said city to be made in said county, or otherwise, therefore

Resolved, &c. That the Mayor, Aldermen, and Citizens of Philadelphia hereby consent, that the executors of the late Stephen Girard may deliver the said property to the committee of councils, authorized to cause said improvements to be made or completed, at a valuation to be made and agreed on by the said executors and committee, and that the said executors shall have credit for the amount of such valuation, as a part of the residuary estate devised and bequeathed by the said testator to the city of Philadelphia.

Mr. DUANE, as chairman of the Watering committee, made the following report and resolution which were adopted.

The Watering committee represent to Councils, that they are obliged to make a further application for funds, in anticipation of the appropriation for 1833; this is demanded in consequence of improvements and changes, not anticipated when the estimate for 1832 was made, and over which the committee had no control.

The regulation suited for the inlets to the culvert at Vine and Schuylkill Fifth streets, has been so altered as to reduce the surface of the ground below the wooden pipes, which were laid in 1815; consequently those pipes must be removed, and until they can be replaced, the Orphan's Asylum and Widow's Asylum must, they regret to have to say, be deprived of water. The committee therefore recommend that the range of wooden pipes, referred to, be removed, and that iron pipes shall be laid in Sassafras street from Schuylkill Fourth to Fifth streets, by which not only the institutions referred to but the Wills' Hospital will be supplied. Independently of the ordinary advantages to be derived by those institutions from the proposed improvement, fire plugs will be placed on the range of the pipes, affording protection in case of fire, of which they are now destitute.

To enable the committee to make the contemplated improvement, the committee respectfully recommend the adoption of the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Watering committee be, and they are hereby authorized to draw from the city treasury, for the purpose stated in the foregoing report, the sum of eighteen hundred dollars, in anticipation of the appropriation of 1832.

COMMON COUNCIL.—Mr. BAKER, as chairman of the Paving committee, made the following report which was adopted.

The Paving committee at the request of Samuel Haines, city surveyor, viewed Schuylkill Fifth street at Lombard street, as the manner in which Lombard street was to be paved, it places the street at Schuylkill Fifth street considerably lower than the surface of the ground adjoining, and agreeably to the city plan a sewer was intended to be constructed; there appears to be no remedy to carry off the water but to construct said sewer; they offer an ordinance to carry the same into effect.

Mr. BAKER, as chairman of the same committee, made reports and resolutions for paving several streets, which were agreed to.

The annexed communication from the executors of James Wills was received, and referred to the Mayor and city solicitor, with power to act.

To the Select and Common Councils of the city of Philadelphia.

Gentlemen—The judgment entered in the supreme court, in favour of the Mayor, Aldermen, and Citizens, of Philadelphia, against us as executors, &c. of James Wills, deceased, has been some time since fully satisfied; but satisfaction has never yet been entered of record. We are desirous that this apparent incumbrance should be removed, and therefore request that the proper measures may be taken by the Councils to have the matter attended to.

We are very respectfully, &c.

ISAAC ELLIOTT,
WILLIAM MORRISON,
Executors of James Wills, deceased.
Philadelphia, Aug. 4th, 1852.

Mr. LEHMAN offered the following resolution, which was agreed to.

Whereas Thursday next having been set apart as a day of fasting, &c. by proclamation of the Governor of this Commonwealth, therefore

Resolved by the Select and Common Councils, That the meeting of Councils appointed for the evening of that day be dispensed with, and that Councils will meet on the Friday evening following.

PRIMITIVE DOINGS IN PENNSYLVANIA.

In 1683, William Penn established a *Post Office*, (probably the first on the North American Continent,) and appointed Henry Waldy of Sackony, Post-master, with authority "to supply passengers with horses from Philadelphia to New Castle, or to the Falls of Delaware." He fixed the rates of postage thus: "Letters from the Falls to Philadelphia, 3d.; to Chester 6d.; to New Castle, 7d.; to Maryland, 6." The post went once a week, and its movements were regularly published "on the meeting-house door, and other public places."

William Penn, among other instructions to the three commissioners which he appointed to "*settle a great town*," directs as follows: "Let every house be placed in the middle of its plat, as to the breadth way of it, that so there may be ground on each side for gardens, or orchards, or fields, that it may be a green country town, which will never be burnt, and always be wholesome."

In 1696, the yearly meeting adopted measures to discourage the introduction of slaves; this concern was renewed on the return of William Penn to the Province from England, in 1700. The monthly meeting of Philadelphia in that year thus make record, "Our dear friend and governor having laid before this meeting a concern, that hath been upon his mind for some time, relating to the negroes and Indians, that Friends ought to be very careful in discharging a good conscience towards them in all respects, but more especially for the

good of their souls, upon consideration whereof this meeting concludes to appoint a meeting for negroes, to be held once a month."

As early as 1684, there were about *eight hundred* persons in regular attendance on first and week days, at Friends' Meeting in Philadelphia. This was remarkable for a people who were contending with the various difficulties incident to opening the wilderness. No wonder they prospered.

The founder's second arrival at Philadelphia, in 1699, is thus noticed: "Friends' love to the governor was great and sincere. They were glad to see him again. Directly from the wharf he went to his deputy, paid him a short visit, and from thence, with a crowd attending, proceeded to meeting, it being about 3 o'clock on first day afternoon, where he preached to the people, and praying concluded it."—*The Friend*.

CHOLERA RECORD.

SELECT COUNCIL CHAMBER, 2

MONDAY, AUGUST 6th, 1832. }

Extract from the Minutes of the Medical Board of Consultation:

"Resolved, That the address of the Physicians in chief of the Hospitals be transmitted to the Sanitary Committee, with a request that the same be immediately published.

JOHN C. OTTO, Chairman.

SAMUEL JACKSON, Secretary.

TO THE SANITARY COMMITTEE.

The subscribers, whom you honored with your confidence as a Board of Medical Advisers at the present important crisis, have endeavoured to fulfil the trust reposed in them to the best of their ability.

Availing themselves of the sources of information within their reach relative to the Pestilential Cholera, now prevailing in the city, they advised the preparation of temporary Hospitals for the accommodation of neighborhoods, and according to their judgment proposed such plans as they believed adapted to place the city in the best possible situation to meet and to contend with a destroying scourge.

Through considerable opposition local Hospitals have been established, and all the subscribers accepted of the appointments of Physicians to these establishments, except their highly respected Chairman, whose feeble health forbids the performance of unusual and arduous duties.

In accepting these appointments, we were governed by a sense of public duty alone, disclaiming and rejecting all pecuniary compensation. In taking charge of Cholera Hospitals, we were aware of the high personal responsibility which we assumed, and that, in contending with a disease that had already consigned millions of the human family to the grave within the last fifteen years, we should have to behold death as a king of terrors, whose power would often triumph over our best directed efforts.

Under these impressions, we and our medical assistants, who were selected with the utmost care, and approved by the constituted authorities of the city, entered upon our duties, confiding in an over-ruling Providence, and reposing with confidence upon our fellow-citizens, to cheer and sustain in the hour of danger and of trial.

Though we were fully aware of the most unreasonable and disgraceful popular prejudices which existed in Europe, at the out-breakings of the cholera, little did we suppose that in our enlightened republic, and especially in the city of Philadelphia, while we and our associates were exerting every energy of mind and body, in the cause of humanity, that we should be subjected to the most opprobrious abuse and insult, and even the inferior officers about our Hospitals, reproached and

vilified, whilst faithfully discharging the duties of their stations.

We can make efforts to cure, but it is not for us always to command success in a disease which hitherto has so generally baffled the skill of the ablest and most enlightened physicians in all countries where it has prevailed.

In the collapsed or advanced stage of Cholera, which in most cases is a *dying state*, experience has every where taught that no human power could arrest the stroke of death.

Most unhappily, in nearly every instance, the patients that have been introduced into the Hospitals, have been of this description.

We are men of like feelings with others, and we have no disposition to submit to gross and unfounded imputations, at the very moment when our sensibilities are harrowed in the extreme at beholding scenes over which humanity has no control.

Most of us have families, to whom we owe duties in this time of calamity, as well as to the public, and, inasmuch as our sacrifices of private comfort, and private interest, to what we believed to be public duty, and public good, have been so differently appreciated by many of our fellow citizens, from what we had reasonably expected, and while we would charitably hope, that much of the present popular excitement has been the result of misrepresentation, prejudice and ignorance, we deem it right to make it known.

That the reports that we cause patients to be forced into our Hospitals, are destitute of truth: they open only for such persons as are voluntarily disposed to enter them.

So far from desiring to tear asunder the tenderest ties of family connexion, we would wish some of the nearest relations to patients to come to the Hospitals with them, and assist us in our efforts to restore them to health, or join with us in soothing their passage to the grave.

After this full and candid exposition of our views, we have unanimously resolved, and do now distinctly declare, that if we are not hereafter sustained and protected by our fellow citizens in the discharge of our most painful duties, we will wash our hands in innocence, and retire from the charge of our hospitals.

JOSEPH PARRISH,
N. CHAPMAN,
SAMUEL JACKSON,
THOMAS HARRIS,
RICHARD HARLAN,
CH. D. MEIGS,
CH. LUKENS,
W. E. HORNER,
O. H. TAYLOR.

SANITARY COMMITTEE ROOM, }
August 6th, 1832. }

The sanitary committee having read and considered the report or representation made by the medical committee of consultation, unanimously adopt the following resolution:

Resolved, That this board learn with deep mortification, the facts stated in the representation of the medical committee, facts indicating the existence of such passions and prejudices in this community at large.

Resolved, That the Mayor and civil magistrates of this city be, and they are hereby earnestly requested, to exercise the powers granted by law, in protecting the different hospitals established by the authority of the city, and more especially, in bringing to punishment all persons who shall in any illegal way, intimidate or molest any medical practitioner, or any assistant, or other person connected with any hospital.

Resolved, That the thanks of the citizens of Philadelphia, are due to the medical gentlemen, who, from pure and disinterested motives, have engaged in the work of humanity.

B. W. RICHARDS, Chairman.

SAMUEL DAVIS, Sec'y.

SUMMARY REPORT.

Date	Private practice.		Hospitals.		Alms-house.		Arch Street Prison.		Total.	
	New cases.	Deaths.	New cases.	Deaths.	New cases.	Deaths.	New cases.	Deaths.	New cases.	Deaths.
July 11	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
13	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
14	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
16	5	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	3
17	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
18	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
19	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
20	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
21	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
22	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
23	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
24	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
25	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
26	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
27	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	2	2
28	1	1	5	4	0	0	0	0	6	5
29	4	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	6	1
30	9	3	5	3	0	0	1	1	15	7
31	5	2	9	5	5	2	0	0	19	9
Aug. 1	16	5	4	2	1	1	0	0	21	8
2	8	3	14	9	5	2	13	1	40	15
3	13	4	13	5	5	1	4	4	35	14
4	27	4	9	8	0	0	9	1	45	13
5	26	10	28	10	11	6	*	*	65	26
6	29	10	86	24	16	11	45	26	176	71
7	78	26	38	32	17	8	3	7	136	73
8	43	7	35	20	35	18	1	1	114	46
9	94	26	35	24	24	7	1	1	154	58
10	83	12	41	21	14	4	0	1	142	39
Total.	444	118	325	169	134	61	77	43	984	392

* No report.

† Including four cases and one death in Pa. Hospital.

TABLE SHOWING WHERE THE CASES OF PRIVATE PRACTICE OCCURRED.

Date.	Kens.	N. L.	P. T.	City.	South.	Moya.	West Phila.	Total.
July 11	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
16	0	4	0	0	1	0	0	5
17	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
24	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
27	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
28	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
29	0	1	0	2	0	1	0	4
30	2	3	0	0	0	3	0	8
31	0	4	0	0	0	1	0	5
Aug. 1	3	3	0	2	3	5	0	16
2	0	4	0	1	1	2	0	8
3	4	2	0	2	2	2	1	13
4	9	8	1	6	3	0	0	27
5	6	7	0	7	4	2	0	26
6	2	5	1	11	3	7	0	29
7	4	15	1	37	7	14	0	78
8	2	9	4	17	2	9	0	43
9	6	9	2	34	24	19	0	94
10	4	5	1	32	25	16	0	83
Total.	43	79	10	152	78	81	1	444

COLONNADE ROW.

Colonnade Row, a view of which we give to-day, is a block of ten buildings situate on the south side of Chesnut street, extending from Schuylkill Eighth, nearly to Schuylkill Seventh street. The buildings are at present, we believe, generally owned by their occupants—were projected and commenced in 1830—Mr. Haviland being the architect. From the novelty and beauty of their appearance, they excite great attention, and constitute in fact one of the handsomest squares of buildings in Philadelphia. The plan as suggested by the architect above mentioned, was carried into execution by that gentleman in connection with the Messrs. Blight and a number of mechanics, each one of whom became the owner of a single building; most of them, however, have since been disposed of to private gentlemen. The houses are of brick, but have been handsomely rough cast in imitation of stone—each dwelling is four stories high, in addition to the basement story. Each has three solid pillars in front, upon which a piazza rests, extending about eight feet north. Each building occupies twenty feet of ground front, and the lot extends one hundred and forty-three feet in depth. The interior of them all are superbly finished. The style of the whole square is at once neat and beautiful, and we are only surprised, this experiment having been so successful, that other buildings of similar appearance and construction have not been erected in various portions of the city.

The west end of the square closes with the celebrated mansion of the Messrs. Blight, built on a scale of magnificence unexampled. The interior of this dwelling is decorated with East India ornaments, and the whole presents a most attractive view. We have had an engraving of Colonnade Row made, as well that the character of the buildings are somewhat novel, as that their location is in the most fashionable section of the city. A few years hence, and Chesnut street will be built up from the Delaware to the Schuylkill. The spirit of improvement is more discernable in this street than in any other in Philadelphia. The fact, that at this time there are beyond Colonnade Row twenty-three new houses in the course of construction, speaks in a language of the most unequivocal character as to the progress of improvement in this quarter of Philadelphia. Our city is already remarkable for the admirable rows of stores and dwelling houses which line the various prominent streets, and from the many that are being built, it promises to be still more so. Taking Chesnut street as an example, there is probably no single street in any city of the Union ornamented by more splendid specimens of architecture. The United States Bank and the Mint, just finished, are admirable specimens—to say nothing of the various other banks—Boston Row—the mansion of H. Kuhn, Esq.—the Theatre—Masonic Hall—Arcade, &c. &c.—all of which are in Chesnut street.—*Bicknell's Reporter.*

[The new row now being erected on Girard's square, might also have been noticed.]

CASES OF CHOLERA

REPORTED TO THE BOARD OF HEALTH, FROM AUGUST 3D, TO 7TH AUGUST INCLUSIVE.

Date.	Residence.	Age.	Male.	Female.	White.	Black.	Result.
Aug. 3	215 South 6th street, Southw.						collaps.
	114 North Sixth street, city,	49	1				dead
	Third, near George, N. L.			1	1		conval.
	Duke, above Hanover, Kens.	42	1		1		
	Back of Queen & op. Wood st. do	34	1		1		
	West Philadelphia Village,	35	1				1 living
	Schuylkill 3d, below George,	46	1		1		collaps.
	Wood st. above Queen, Kens.	25	1	1	2		dead
	Swanson st. ab. Cathar'e, Southw.	34	1				dead
	Sixth st. near Passyunk Rd. Moy.	35	1		1		conval.
	Court running fr'm Spaff. st. Moy.	50			1	1	do
	No 50, Oak st. N. L.	9	1		1		dead
	Almshouse,	55			1	1	
	do				1		1 dead
	do	26	1				1 dead
	do	30	1		1		dead
	do	25			1		conval.
	do Infirmary, Broad st.						
	Arch Street Prison,	66	1		1		
	do	46			1	1	
	do	26			1	1	
	do	17			1	1	
	Hospital, No. 7, Harlan, 1 case,						
	9, Chapman,	32		1			
	15, Thompson,		1	4	2		3 living
	17, Condie,		1	2	1		2 con. 2 col
	46, Harris,		2				2 cur. 1 col
4	No. 17, Spruce street, city,				1	1	
	Eleventh, below Pine, city,	35	1		1		
	Beach, near Locust, city,				1	1	
	do do do	30	1		1		
	Pine alley, near 4th st. Southw.	23	1		1		conval.
	Mechanics' court, N. L.	50			1	1	
	Queen, ab'e Shackamaxon, Kens.		1		1		conval.
	Back of 62, Race street, city,	21			1	1	do
	Tenth, near Buttonwood, S. G.	25			1	1	do
	Callowhill, near wharf, N. L.	40			1		not noted
	do No. 9, N. L.	20			1		do
	Third, near Master, Kens.	26	1		1		
	do do	32	1		1		
	Collin's alley, Southwark,	50	1				1 conval.
	Plumb street				1	1	
	Biddle's alley, city,	40	1		1		dead
	No. 158, Coates street,	34			1	1	
	N. Second, above Maiden, N. L.	41			1		
	Maiden, below Front, N. L.	74	1		1		
	do do	75			1	1	
	Mechanics' court, N. L.	20			1	1	
	Warren st. bet. Beach & Queen, K.				1	1	
	Paschall's alley,		1		1		
	Wood st. below Prince, Kens.	22			1	1	
	do do				1	1	
	Bishop st. below Queen,	26	1		1	2	
5	Cherry street, Kens.	33	1		1	1	dead
	Maiden street, do	3	1		1		
	No. 17, Strawberry st. city,		1		1		conval.
	do 25, Union street, do		1		1		
	Queen street, Kensington,	40			1	1	dead
	Prime, below Front, Southw.		1		1	1	conval.
	Market, between 2d and 3d, city,		1		1	1	
	Water, above Vine, N. L.		1		1	1	dead
	Callowhill, below 2d, N. L.		1		1	2	cured
	S. W. cor. Pegg & Budd, N. L.		1		1		dead
	Vernon and Shippen, Southw.	38	1		1		
	Alley from 6th, bel. Fitz'r, Southw.	25			1	1	
	John street, Southw.	45	1		1		dead
	Rose street, Kens.	25	1		1		conval.
	359, North Front, N. L.	11			1	1	do
	No. 4, Osborn's court, city,	30	1		1		dead
	Thirteenth, above Arch,	50			1	1	conval.

CHOLERA CASES CONTINUED.

Date.	Residence.	Age.	Male.	Female.	White.	Black.	Result.
Aug. 5	Bet. Charlotte & Germ. Road. K.	37	1	1	1	1	dead.
	Second, above Master st. Kens.	27	1	1	1	1	conval.
	153 Lombard street	52	1	1	1	1	dead.
	Shirker's alley, Moyamensing	3	1	1	1	1	dead.
	Traver's court do.	24	1	1	1	1	conval.
	271 North Front street, N. L.	38	1	1	1	1	
	Third, above Brown street, N. L.	30	1	1	1	1	dead.
	S. E. cor. Sch'y'l. 2d & Walnut, city	35	1	1	1	1	
6	Callowhill and Schuylkill 7th, S. G.	60	1	1	1	1	conval.
	Fifth near Fitzwater	30	1	1	1	1	dead.
	Little Oak street	46	1	1	1	1	collaps.
	Hurst street	21	1	1	1	1	living.
	St. Mary's st. betw 6th & 7th, Moy.	59	1	1	1	1	dead.
	Paschal's alley, N. L.	47	1	1	1	1	collaps.
	84 Brown street, N. L.	9	1	1	1	1	conval.
	74 Budd street, do.	22	1	1	1	1	do.
	Frankford Rd. opp. Otter, Kens.	9	1	1	1	1	do.
	Corner 4th and Germantown r'd	29	1	1	1	1	collaps.
	Spruce, betw. Sch'kill 6th & 7th, city	3	1	1	1	1	dead.
	Corner of Spruce & Quince st. city	28	1	1	1	1	dead.
	do. Ohio and do. do.	30	1	1	1	1	dead.
	N. W. cor Shippen & Shirker's ally	18	1	1	1	1	conval.
	Fox's C't, South, ab'v 12th, Moy.	17	1	1	1	1	collaps.
	127 North Eleventh, city	38	1	1	1	1	conval.
	Beach st. between Walnut & 7th	1	1	1	1	1	collaps.
	No. 7 Diamond street	1	1	1	1	1	living.
	Christian above Seventh, Moy.	71	1	1	1	1	dead.
	North Fifth, above Noble, N. L.	35	1	1	1	1	living.
	Sixth below Shippen, Moyamens.	60	1	1	1	1	dead.
	38 Christian street	70	1	1	1	1	dead.
	3d door bel. Small, in 6th, Moy.	33	1	1	1	1	collaps.
	231 Lombard street, city	1	1	1	1	1	
	South st. above Eleventh, Moy.	1	1	1	1	1	living.
	Cor. Pothergill, bet. 9th & 10th	33	1	1	1	1	do.
	Corner 13th and Filbert, city	21	1	1	1	1	conval.
	49 Quince street, city	1	1	1	1	1	living.
	Joint alley, from Broad to 8th & c.	37	1	1	1	1	dead.
	Station No. 4, Zorns. N. L.	45	1	1	1	1	dead.
	" No. 8, Taylor	2	3	5	2	2	dead.
	" No. 15, Thompson, Moy.	10	13	8	15	3	dead.
	" No. 6, Harris,	†	4	1	4	1	conval.
	" No. 4, Mitchell	†	8	4	4	7	do.
	" No. 1, Brinckle	†	1	1	2		
	Hospital No. 1, Lukens	†	4	4	3	5	1 dead.
	Station No. 3, Kline	†	1	1	2		
	" No. 17, Condie,	†	3	4	7		2 dead.
	Hospital No. 7, Harlan, (20 cases)	†					8 dead.
	" No. 3, Horner, (2 do.)	†					1 dead.
	Station No. 9, Hopkinson	2	1	2	2		12 dead.
	95 German street, Southwark **	29	1	1	1		dead.
	Almshouse, Spruce street (10 cas.)						7 dead.
	do. Blockley, (6 do.)						4 dead.
	Arch street prison, (45 do.)						26 dead.
7	232 Third st. below South, Swk.	39	1	1	1	1	Blue stg.
	Gray's court, N. L.		1	1	1		
	Gillis's alley, near South street	48	1	1	1	1	1 dead.
	Market above Schuylkill 3d, city	30	1	1	1	1	collaps.
	Ohio street, below Twelfth	60	1	1	1	1	do.
	do. do.	55	1	1	1	1	do.
	Racc above Juniper, city	48	1	1	1	1	dead.
	do. bet. Sch'kill 7th & 8th, city	66	1	1	1	1	collaps.
	Haydock below Front, N. L.	51	1	1	1	1	

* 15 of these from Arch street prison.

† 3 do. do. do.
 ‡ 8 do. do. do.
 § 8 do. do. do.
 || 5 do. do. do.
 ¶ 11 do. do. do.
 ** 1 do. do. do.

Table continued on page 96.

ALMS HOUSE.—Within the last four days, twenty cases have been cured in the Almshouse, in Spruce street. This fact proves that in an early stage of the disease, it is manageable: from some error or omission in the reports of the Board of Health, the practice of the Institution has not received the credit it is justly entitled to.

We request the Board of Health to publish the above, and also to publish in future, the reports of the Alms House, verbatim.

Your obedient serv't.,

J. R. BURDEN, }
 Aug. 9, JNO. L. WOOLF, } Com.

THE GRAVE OF WILLIAM PENN.

Extract of a letter from J. F. F. to R. V., dated London, May 17th, 1832.

On my return from Oxford, I paid a visit to the grave of William Penn, at Jordans, near Baconsfield, in Buckinghamshire. I fortunately had a lovely afternoon, and at this the most delightful period of the opening spring, the sequestered part of the country where is the humble grave of our great and good founder, appeared more lovely perhaps than it would have done at any other moment. The little meeting house and grave yard of Jordan lie about three miles from the London road, on a corner of a simple yet pretty country seat of a lady Young. This seems anciently to have been the property of some member of your society, who probably at the time of their persecution afforded this secluded place of worship to the living, and resting place for the dead. Here repose the bodies of Isaac Pennington and others, famous for their writings and piety. No stone marks the spot, and but for a remarkable circumstance, I should have searched in vain for the object of my pilgrimage.

The shape of the cemetery is an oblong, at the head of which, and on the middle of its breadth, is seen a little mound, square, but hardly exceeding in height the elevation of a common grave. Whether Penn was buried originally in a place distinguished from the rest, or whether the spot was held in remembrance, and when the tumult by his side sunk to a level with the field, this mound was heaped up, I know not; but this is the only distinction. In planting round the whole ground, some six or eight years since, a row of lime trees, was placed across the field, separating this from all the other graves. A few initials inscribed on the tree at his head, prove that I was not the first to make this visit. I did not mark the tree with mine, but I gathered from the mound a handful of moss and a few wild flowers, which I shall be happy to share with you on my return. I staid alone on the spot till the sun had nearly set, and indulged, uninterrupted but by the notes of the nightingale and other birds, in a most pleasing succession of thought.—[Poulson.

The Crops.—As an evidence of the abundance of the late crops, we state that Mr. Andrew Follmer, of this borough, threshed 22 dozen of wheat, which yielded 64 bushels, besides over weight—fifty per cent more than the same quantity yielded last year.—*Millonian.*

CHOLERA CASES CONTINUED.

Date.	Residence.	Age.	Male.	Femal.	White.	Black.	Result
Aug. 7	Beach bet. Walnut & Locust, city,	28	1	1	1	1	dead
	No. 66 North Fifth street, city,	35	1	1	1	1	conval.
	South, between 10 and 11th, city,	35	1	1	1	1	dead
	Corner of Lombard and 11th, city,	60	1	1	1	1	dead
	Lombard, bet. 7th and 8th, do	41	1	1	1	1	dead
	S. E. corn. Shippen and 7th, Moy.	32	1	1	1	1	conval.
	Passyunk, near naval hospital do	50	1	1	1	1	collaps.
	Stamper's alley, city,	45	1	1	1	1	collaps.
	South, above 7th, Moy.	22	1	1	1	1	collaps.
	Norman's court, N. L.	28	1	1	1	1	dead
	Shipman's do do	47	1	1	1	1	conval.
	N. wharves, bet. Arch & Rac. city,	50	1	1	1	1	dead
	St. Jno. & Germ. Road, Kens.	27	1	1	1	1	conval.
	Germ. Road, bel. Master, do	60	1	1	1	1	dead
	60, North 8th st. city,	35	1	1	1	1	conval.
	Schuylkill 3d, and Arch, city	56	1	1	1	1	dead
	Schuyl. 8th, bet. Arch & Filb. city,	27	1	1	1	1	do
	Bank st. city,	39	1	1	1	1	do
	Cherry, near Prince, Kens.	38	1	1	1	1	do
	Prince, above Shack. do.	60	1	1	1	1	do
	2 cas. back of 389, N. Front, N. L.	35	1	1	1	1	do
	Eighth, bet. Lomb. and South,	40	1	1	1	1	do
	Fourth, below Plumb, Southw.	30	1	1	1	1	do
	Marriott's lane, do	50	1	1	1	1	do
	Christian st. wharf, do	40	1	1	1	1	do
	do above 6th, Moy.	22	1	1	1	1	do
	A female, do	70	1	1	1	1	do
	Fifth st. do	50	1	1	1	1	do
	Little Crab st. do	17	1	1	1	1	do
	Pearl, above 13th, city,	27	1	1	1	1	do
	Chesnut, near Schuyl. 3d, city,	55	1	1	1	1	do
	Ann, near Schuyl. 7th, do	3	1	1	1	1	do
	49, Quince st. do	20	1	1	1	1	do
	Tenth, near Nectarine, P. T.	48	1	1	1	1	do
	Beach street, city,	7	1	1	1	1	do
	do do do	29	1	1	1	1	do
	Vine street, do	35	1	1	1	1	do
	Back of Callowhill, N. L.	13	1	1	1	1	do
	South, near 12th, city,	23	1	1	1	1	do
	Corner 13th and Centre, city,	2	1	1	1	1	do
	Callowhill, near 4th, N. L.	1	1	1	1	1	do
	South street, city,	40	1	1	1	1	do
	Willow street, near Schuyl. N. L.	1	1	1	1	1	do
	Small, near 5th, do	28	1	1	1	1	do
	310, South 10th, Moya.	38	1	1	1	1	do
	Ninth, above Carpenter, Moya.	2	1	1	1	1	do
	146, S. Front, below Spruce, city,	20	1	1	1	1	do
	169, do do	28	1	1	1	1	do
	188, S. Water, do	38	1	1	1	1	do
	Cadwallader st. N. L.	2	1	1	1	1	do
	Spruce street, city,	28	1	1	1	1	do
	Spruce and Water, city,	38	1	1	1	1	do
	Sixth, below Lombard, city,	2	1	1	1	1	do
	Penn street, Southw.	28	1	1	1	1	do
	Join street, do	39	1	1	1	1	do
	Broad, above Filbert, city,	46	1	1	1	1	do
	Filbert, bet. Schuyl. 3d & 4th, city,	23	1	1	1	1	do
	Spafford, below Shippen, Moya.	2	1	1	1	1	do
	12 foot alley, below do	28	1	1	1	1	do
	Brinton court, near Small do	32	1	1	1	1	do
	Sixth, bel. Fitzwater, do	29	1	1	1	1	do
	Callowhill, below 4th, N. L.	1	1	1	1	1	do
	Coates street, do	1	1	1	1	1	do
	Third, above Coates, do	1	1	1	1	1	do
	Maiden street, do	1	1	1	1	1	do
	Brown street, below Budd, N. L.	1	1	1	1	1	do

THE REGISTER.

PHILADELPHIA, AUGUST 11, 1832.

The Editor of the Germantown Telegraph wishes a copy of Gilbert's Narrative. If he will turn to Vol. III. of the Register he will find copious extracts of the most interesting parts of it.

We are under obligations to a "Subscriber" for informing us of an "unjustifiable" omission by the printer, of the 8th section of the Bill respecting Intestates—which will be inserted next week.

Thursday was very generally observed in this city, and we presume throughout the state, as a day of fasting, humiliation, and prayer, agreeably to the recommendation of the Governor. In this city public worship was attended in most if not all the churches. The banks and other public offices were closed, and very few shops opened.

We have continued in the present number the details of the progress of the Cholera, up to the 7th, and the general table up to yesterday—and have also added a new table, showing the number of cases of private practice which have occurred in the city and different districts. The irregular manner of reporting by the physicians, renders it impracticable to complete the account of the relative proportion of whites and blacks who have been attacked. This is an inquiry of some interest. We have been applied to for information on this subject, in answer to letters from the south, where considerable anxiety is felt, but were unable to furnish it. We would invite the attention of the medical gentlemen to this matter, and request every physician in his report to specify the age, sex, and color, of each patient. A collection of facts in relation to the Cholera, may be very desirable hereafter; we have given ourselves much labour and trouble to furnish those now presented, and it is our wish to render our record as perfect as the reports of the physicians, from which we derive our information, will permit. The cases which have occurred during the week have been very numerous, and appear to be extending in the city; notwithstanding, most of the cases reported, as in the city, have most generally been on the borders of the suburbs. Only a few cases have been found in the centre of population. The weather for the week has been wet and sultry, and may have favoured the increase of the disease.

ERRATUM.—In the note to page 75, for, "56 coloured not noted," read, *col'ur*.

The cases in hospital are omitted in the above. Their totals will be found on page 93.

HAZARD'S REGISTER OF PENNSYLVANIA.

DEVOTED TO THE PRESERVATION OF EVERY KIND OF USEFUL INFORMATION RESPECTING THE STATE.

EDITED BY SAMUEL HAZARD.

VOL. X.—NO. 7. PHILADELPHIA, AUGUST 18, 1832. NO. 242.

From Marshal's Life of Washington.

BATTLE OF TRENTON.

The aspect of American affairs was gloomy in the extreme. The existing army, except a few regiments, affording an effective force of about fifteen hundred men, would dissolve in a few days; New Jersey had, in a great measure submitted; and the militia of Pennsylvania, had not displayed the alacrity expected from them. General Howe would most probably, avail himself of the ice which would soon form, and of the dissolution of the American army, to pass the Delaware, and seize Philadelphia. This event was dreaded, not only on account of its intrinsic importance, but of its peculiar effect at this time, when an army was to be recruited, on which the future hopes of America were to rest. It was feared, and with reason, that it would make such an impression on the public mind, as to deter the American youth from engaging in a contest becoming desperate.

Impelled by these considerations, General Washington meditated a blow on the British army, while dispersed in its cantonments, which might relieve the affairs of America in the opinion of the public, and recover the ground that had been lost.

He formed the daring plan of attacking all the British posts on the Delaware, at the instant. If successful in all, or any of these attacks, he hoped not only to wipe off the impression made by his losses, and by his retreat, but also to relieve Philadelphia from immediate danger, and to compel his adversary to compress himself in such a manner, as no longer to cover the Jerseys.

The positions taken to guard the river, were equally well adapted to offensive operations.

The regulars were posted above Trenton, from Yardley's up to Coryell's ferry. The Pennsylvania flying camp, and Jersey militia, under the command of General Irvine, extended from Yardley's to the ferry opposite Bordentown; and General Cadwallader, with the Pennsylvania militia, lay still lower down the river.

In the plan of attack which had been digested, it was proposed to cross in the night at M'Konkey's ferry, about nine miles above Trenton; to march down in two divisions, the one taking the river road, both which led into the town, the first, towards that part of the western side which approaches the river, and the last, towards the north. This part of the plan was to be executed by the general in person, at the head of about two thousand four hundred continental troops. It was thought practicable to pass them over the river by twelve, and to reach the point of destination by five in the morning of the next day, when the attack was to be made. General Irvine was directed to cross at the Trenton ferry, and to secure the bridge below the town, in order to prevent the escape of the enemy by that road. General Cadwallader was to pass over at Dunk's ferry, and carry the post at Mount Holly. It had been in contemplation, to unite the troops employed in fortifying Philadelphia, to those at Bristol, and to place the whole under Gen. Putnam; but such indications were given in that city, of an insurrection of the royal cause, that this part of the plan was abandoned. The cold on the night of the 25th, was very severe. Snow, mingled with hail and rain fell in great quantities, and so much ice was

made in the river, that, with every possible exertion, the division conducted by the general in person, could not effect its passage, until three, nor commence its march down the river till near four. As the distance to Trenton by either road is nearly the same, orders were given to attack at the instant of arrival, and after driving in the out-guards, to press rapidly after them into the town, and prevent the main body from forming.

General Washington accompanied the upper column, and arriving at the out-post on that road precisely at eight, drove it in, and, in three minutes, heard the fire from the column which had taken the river road. The picket guard attempted to keep up a fire while retreating, but was pursued with such ardour as to be unable to make a stand. Colonel Rawle, who commanded in the town, paraded his men, and met the assailants. In the commencement of the action, he was mortally wounded, upon which the troops, in apparent confusion, attempted to gain the road to Princeton. Gen. Washington threw a detachment into their front, while he advanced rapidly on them in person. Finding themselves surrounded, and their artillery already seized, they laid down their arms, and surrendered themselves prisoners of war. About twenty of the enemy were killed, and about one thousand made prisoners. Six field pieces and a thousand stand of small arms were also taken. On the part of the Americans, two privates were killed; two frozen to death; and one officer, Lieutenant Monroe,* of the third Virginia regiment, and three or four privates were wounded.

Unfortunately, the ice rendered it impracticable for General Irvine to execute the part of the plan which was allotted to him. With his utmost efforts he was unable to cross the river, and the road toward Bordentown remained open. About five hundred men, among whom was a troop of cavalry, stationed in the lower end of Trenton, availed themselves of this circumstance, and crossing the bridge in the commencement of the action, escaped down the river. The same cause prevented General Cadwallader from attacking the post at Mount Holly. With great difficulty, a part of his infantry passed the river, but returned on its being found absolutely impracticable to cross with the artillery.

Although this plan failed in so many of its parts, the success attending that which was conducted by General Washington in person, was followed by the happiest effects.

Had it been practicable for the divisions under Generals Irvin and Cadwallader, to cross the river, it was intended to proceed from Trenton, to the posts at and about Bordentown, to sweep the British from the banks of the Delaware,† and to maintain a position in the Jer-

* Since President of the United States.

† A fact has been stated to the author, which shows to what an extent, the plan might have been executed, had it been possible to cross the river. Colonel Reed who was with the division of Cadwallader, passed the ferry with the van of the infantry, and immediately despatched some trusty persons to examine the situation of the troops at Mount Holly. The report made by his messengers was, that they had looked into several houses in which the soldiers were quartered, and had found them generally fast asleep, under the influence as was

sees. But finding that these parts of the plan had failed, and supposing the British to remain in force below, while a strong corps was posted at Princeton, General Washington thought it unadvisable to hazard the loss of the very important advantages already gained, by attempting to increase it, and re-crossed the river with his prisoners and military stores. Lieutenant Colonel Baylor, his aid-de-camp, who carried the intelligence of his success to Congress, was presented with a horse completely caparisoned for service, and recommended to the command of a regiment of cavalry.

Nothing could surpass the astonishment of the British commander, at this unexpected display of vigour on the part of the American general. His condition, and that of his country, had been thought desperate. He had been deserted by all the troops, having a legal right to leave him; and to render his situation completely ruinous nearly two-thirds of the continental soldiers still remaining with him, would be entitled to their discharge on the first day of January. There appeared to be no probability of prevailing on them to continue longer in the service, and the recruiting business was absolutely at an end. The spirits of a large proportion of the people, were sunk to the lowest point of depression; New Jersey appeared to be completely subdued; and some of the best judges of public sentiment, were of opinion, that immense numbers in Pennsylvania, also, were determined not to permit the sixty days allowed in the proclamation of Lord and Sir William Howe, to elapse, without availing themselves of the pardon it proffered. Instead of offensive operations, the total dispersion of the small remnant of the American army was to be expected, since it would be rendered too feeble by the discharge of those engaged only until the last of Dec. to attempt any longer, the defence of the Delaware, which would by that time, in all probability, be passable on the ice. While every appearance supported these opinions, and the British general, without being sanguine, might well consider the war as approaching its termination, this bold and fortunate enterprise, announced to him that he was contending with an adversary, who could never cease to be formidable while the possibility of resistance remained. Finding the conquest of America more distant than had been supposed, he determined, in the depth of winter, to re-commence active operations; and Lord Cornwallis, who had retired to New York, with the intention of embarking for Europe, suspended his departure, and returned to the Jerseys in great force, for the purpose of regaining the ground which had been lost.

Meanwhile, Count Donop, who commanded the troops below Trenton, on hearing the disaster which had befallen Colonel Rawle, retreated by the road leading for Amboy, and joined General Leslie at Princeton. The next day, General Cadwallader crossed the Delaware, with orders to harass the enemy, but to put nothing to hazard until he should be joined by the continental battalions, who were allowed a day or two of repose, after the fatigues of the enterprise against Trenton. General Mifflin joined General Irvine with about fifteen hundred Pennsylvania militia, and those troops also crossed the river.

Finding himself once more at the head of a force with which it seemed practicable to act offensively, the General determined to employ the winter in endeavoring to recover Jersey.

With this view he ordered General Heath to leave a small detachment at Peekskill, and with the main body of the New England militia to enter Jersey, and approach the British cantonments on that side. General Maxwell was ordered, with all the militia he could collect, to harass their flank and rear, and to attack their outposts on every favorable occasion, while the con-

tinental troops, led by himself, recrossed the Delaware, and took post at Trenton. On the last day of December, the regulars of New England were entitled to a discharge. With great difficulty, and a bounty of ten dollars, many of them were induced to renew their engagements.

The British were now collected in force at Princeton under Lord Cornwallis; and appearances confirmed the intelligence, secretly* obtained, that he intended to attack the American army.

Generals Mifflin and Cadwallader, who lay at Bordentown and Crosswix, with three thousand six hundred militia, were therefore ordered to join the commander-in-chief, whose whole effective force, with this addition, did not exceed five thousand men.

Lord Cornwallis advanced upon him the next morning; and about four in the afternoon, the van of the British army reached Trenton. On its approach, General Washington retired across the Assumpinck, a creek which runs through the town. The British attempted to cross the creek at several places, but finding all the fords guarded, they desisted from the attempt and kindled their fires. The Americans kindled their fires likewise; and a cannonade was kept up on both sides till dark.

The situation of General Washington was again extremely critical. Should he maintain his position, he would certainly be attacked next morning by a force so very superior, as to render the destruction of his little army inevitable. Should he attempt to retreat over the Delaware, the passage of that river had been rendered so difficult by a few mild and foggy days which had softened the ice, that a total defeat would be hazarded. In any event, the Jerseys would, once more, be entirely in the possession of the enemy; the public mind again be depressed; recruiting discouraged, and Philadelphia, a second time, in the grasp of General Howe.

In this embarrassing state of things, he formed the bold design of abandoning the Delaware, and marching, by a circuitous route, along the left flank of the British army, into its rear, at Princeton, where its strength could not be great; and, after beating the troops at that place, to move rapidly to Brunswick, where the baggage and principal magazines of the army lay under a weak guard. He indulged the hope that his manoeuvre would call the attention of the British general to his own defence. Should Lord Cornwallis, contrary to every reasonable calculation, proceed to Philadelphia, nothing worse could happen in that quarter, than must, should the American army be driven before him; and some compensation for that calamity would be obtained by expelling the enemy completely from Jersey, and cutting up, in detail, all his parties in that state.

This plan being approved by a council of war, preparations were made for its immediate execution. As soon as it was dark, the baggage was removed silently to Burlington; and, about one in the morning, (Jan. 3.) after renewing their fires, and leaving their guards to go the rounds as usual, the army decamped with perfect silence and took a circuitous route along the Quaker road to Princeton, where three British regiments had encamped the preceding night, two of which commenced their march early in the morning to join the rear of their army at Maidenhead. At sunrise, when they had proceeded about two miles, they saw the Americans on their left, advancing in a direction which would enter the road in their rear. They immediately faced about, and, repassing Stony Brook, moved under cover of a copse of wood towards the American van,

* In this critical moment, when correct intelligence was so important, Mr. Robert Morris raised on his private credit in Philadelphia, five hundred pounds in specie, which he transmitted to the commander-in-chief, who employed it in procuring information not otherwise to have been obtained.

supposed, of the spiritous liquors they had drunk the preceding day, which was Christmas day. That there appeared to be no apprehension of danger, nor precaution against it.

which was conducted by General Mercer. A sharp action ensued, which however was not of long duration. The militia, of which the advanced party was composed, soon gave way, and the few regulars not attached to them were not strong enough to maintain their ground. While exerting himself gallantly to rally his broken troops, General Mercer was mortally wounded, and the van was entirely routed. But the fortune of the day was soon changed. The main body, led by General Washington in person, followed close in the rear, and attacked the British with great spirit. Persuaded that defeat would irrevocably ruin the affairs of America, he advanced in the very front of danger, and exposed himself to the hottest fire of the enemy. He was so well supported by the same troops who, a few days before, had saved their country at Trenton, that the British, in turn, were compelled to give way. Their line was broken, and the two regiments separated from each other. Colonel Mawhood, who commanded that in front, and was consequently nearest the rear division of the army under Lord Cornwallis, retired to the main road, and continued his march to Maidenhead. The fifty-fifth regiment, which was on the left, being hard pressed, fled in confusion across the fields into a back road leading between Hillsborough and Kingston towards Brunswick. The vicinity of the British force at Maidenhead secured Colonel Mawhood, and General Washington pressed forward to Princeton. The regiment remaining in that place took post in the college, and made a show of resistance; but some pieces of artillery being brought up to play upon that building, it was abandoned, and the greater part of them became prisoners. A few saved themselves by a precipitate flight to Brunswick.

In this engagement, rather more than one hundred British were killed in the field, and near three hundred were taken prisoners. The loss of the Americans, in killed, was somewhat less; but in their number was included General Mercer, a valuable officer, who had served with the commander-in-chief during his early campaigns in Virginia, and was greatly esteemed by him. Colonels Haslet and Potter, Captain Neal of the artillery, Captain Fleming, and five other valuable officers were among the slain.

On the return of daylight, Lord Cornwallis discovered that the American army had decamped in the night; and immediately conceived the whole plan. Alarmed at the danger which threatened Brunswick, he marched with the utmost expedition for that place, and was close in the rear of the American army before it could leave Princeton.

The situation of General Washington was again perilous in the extreme. His small army was exhausted with fatigue. His troops had been without sleep, all of them one night, and some of them two. They were without blankets; many of them were barefooted and otherwise thinly clad, and were eighteen miles from their place of destination. He was closely pursued by a superior enemy, who must necessarily come up with him before he could accomplish his designs on Brunswick. Under these circumstances, he abandoned the remaining part of his original plan, and took the road leading up the country to Pluckemin, where his troops were permitted to refresh themselves. Lord Cornwallis continued his march to Brunswick, which he reached in the course of that night.

The sufferings of the American soldiers had been so great from the severity of the season, and the very active service in which they had been engaged; their complaints, especially on the part of the militia, were so loud; their numbers were reducing so fast, by returning home and by sickness; that General Washington found it impracticable to continue offensive operations. He retired to Morristown, in order to put his men under cover, and to give them some repose.

The bold, judicious, and unexpected attacks made at Trenton and Princeton, had a much more extensive in-

fluence than would be supposed from a mere estimate of the killed and taken. They saved Philadelphia for the winter; recovered the state of Jersey; and, which was of still more importance, revived the drooping spirits of the people, and gave a perceptible impulse to the recruiting service throughout the United States.

The problem, that a nation can be defended against a permanent force by temporary armies, by occasional calls of the husbandman from his plough to the field, was completely disproved; and, in demonstrating its fallacy, the independence of America had nearly perished in its cradle. The utmost efforts were now directed to the creation of an army for the ensuing campaign, as the only solid basis on which the hopes of the patriot could rest. During the retreat through the Jerseys, and while the expectation prevailed that no effectual resistance could be made to the British armies, some spirited men indeed were animated to greater and more determined exertions; but this state of things produced a very different effect on the great mass, which can alone furnish the solid force of armies. In the middle states especially, the panic of distrust was perceived. Doubts concerning the issue of the contest became extensive, and the recruiting service proceeded so heavily and slowly, as to excite the most anxious solicitude for the future.

The affairs of Trenton and Princeton were magnified into great victories, and were believed by the body of the people to evidence the superiority of their army and of their General. The opinion that they were engaged in a hopeless contest, yielded to a confidence that proper exertions would ensure ultimate success.

This change of opinion was accompanied with an essential change of conduct; and, although the regiments required by congress were not completed, they were made much stronger than was believed to be possible before this happy revolution in the aspect of public affairs.

From the Philadelphia Gazette.

PROCEEDINGS OF COUNCILS.

Friday, August 10th, 1832.

SELECT COUNCIL.—Mr. HORN was called to the chair in absence of the president.

Mr. JOHNSON presented a petition praying that Paper alley may be paved, which was referred to the paving committee.

Mr. LIPPINCOTT, as chairman of the committee of Ways and Means, reported an ordinance in aid of the taxes, which was passed.

The following communication from the Block committee of Walnut Ward, was received and laid on the table.

At a meeting of the chairmen of the Block committees of Walnut Ward, held 2d August, 1832,

It was resolved to apply to the Board of Health for the name of the physician or physicians acting under their appointment, to whom the inhabitants of this ward may apply in case of attack of cholera.

Resolved, That it be represented to the Board of Health, to the Sanitary committee, and to the Councils, that we find to be a great and growing evil the practice of building over the whole of the ground, and of having privies *within* the building, sometimes in every story, even to the fifth story. If no adequate provision exists for remedying such evils, they strongly recommend that a law be obtained from the Legislature to provide against their existence and recurrence.

JOHN VAUGHAN, Chairman.

CHARLES WHEELER, Sec'y.
Philad. 3d Aug. 1832.

Mr. DUANE offered the annexed resolution, which was agreed to.

Whereas Councils have authorized the Watering committee to draw eighteen hundred dollars from the

city treasury, in anticipation of the water rents of 1832, for the purpose of laying iron pipes in Sassafras street, between Schuylkill Fourth and Fifth streets,

Resolved, &c. That the city treasurer be, and he is hereby authorized to place the said sum of eighteen hundred dollars to the credit of the Fair Mount Water Works for 1832.

Mr. PETTIT offered the following resolution, which was laid on the table.

Resolved, That the city treasurer be instructed to take the necessary measures to collect by suit or otherwise, the moneys due to the corporation, on account of loans made out of the funds of the Franklin and Scott's legacies, and that he be authorized to procure the aid of the city solicitor.

The petition of Michael A. Cline was referred to special committee, and Messrs. Johnson, Lippincott, Hood, and Fearon were appointed the committee.

COMMON COUNCIL.—Mr. FRITZ, as chairman of the committee on fire companies, made the following report, with an ordinance which was passed:

The committee on fire companies, to whom was referred the memorial of fire companies, requesting an increase of appropriation in aid of their several institutions, Report, That from the several statements received from separate companies, they are of the opinion an additional appropriation is necessary to aid those companies in their laudable endeavours, they therefore recommend the passage of an ordinance to such effect.

M. SULLIVAN offered the annexed resolution, which was laid on the table:

Whereas the distressing malady which has for some time unhappily raged among us, has caused many of our citizens to suspend some of their contemplated improvements, while others have been induced from motives of prudent caution to abridge their customary business, whereby many of the industrious poor have been thrown out of employment and deprived of their usual means of supporting their families;

Therefore resolved, That the paving committee be requested to extend the improvements of the city, by grading and levelling streets, building culverts, paving such streets and alleys as the public interest and the health of the city may require.

CHESTER COUNTY ATHENÆUM.

Colonel WAYNE has recently presented to the Chester county Athenæum, through Joseph J. Lewis, Esq. several interesting relics from among the papers of his father, the late distinguished GEN. ANTHONY WAYNE. The correspondence on this subject is subjoined. The directors have requested their president to have a cabinet provided for the preservation of these highly interesting papers. It is not easy at this day, to realise the impression produced by the affair of Stony Point, without perusing the letters of congratulation which poured in from all quarters, upon the author.

One or two of them are among the documents presented. They will be open to the inspection of all who take an interest in the history of the revolution, or feel a pride in the reputation of one of our native sons.

To Dr. WM. DARLINGTON,

President of the Chester Co. Athenæum.

Dear sir:—I have the honor of placing in your hands, a number of interesting relics of the revolutionary times, transmitted to me by Col. ISAAC WAYNE; also the card of that gentleman, addressed to the members of the Athenæum, and a letter to myself. Those relics, together with the trunk in which they are deposited, are intended by the distinguished donor, as a present to the institution.

The mode by which the autographs shall be displayed and preserved, is altogether for the determination of the directors; though I doubt not that the board

will take pleasure, in carrying into effect, the wishes of Col. Wayne, in that respect.

Very respectfully yours, &c.

JOSEPH J. LEWIS.

WM. DARLINGTON, M. D.

W. Chester, June 9, 1832.

WAYNESBORO' FARM, April, 1832.

Dear sir:—Accept my thanks for the faithfulness with which you have executed my request relative to the autographs, which have been the subject of our recent correspondence.

I now place in your hands, for the purpose of presenting them to the "Chester County Athenæum," the autographic signatures of several distinguished major generals, brigadier generals, and colonels of the revolutionary war, together with an autographical letter of each major general, whose signature it bears, and a similar letter of each brevet major general of the Pennsylvania line; to which [are added autographical letters of aids-de-camp, to his excellency, the commander-in-chief.

I have taken the liberty to transmit one of the numerous opinions presented by Gen. Wayne, to the commander-in-chief, during the revolutionary war, together with two autographic drafts of Gen. Wayne's surveys, previous to the aforesaid war.

As the sole value of the writings transmitted, consists in their being autographical, I can assure the members of the Athenæum that they have been selected by me, and that each writing has been carefully collated with others which, from their subject matter, left not the shadow of a doubt of their being in the hand writing of the person whose signature they bear.

As the preservation of these autographs, as well as their exhibition, are very important subjects for consideration, I take the liberty of recommending that, a neat case be procured, that it be furnished with glass covers, under which each signature, with the specimen of the individual's hand writing, should be so placed, as not to interfere with another, that the autographs should not be united by a cement with any other body, and that the glass should be provided with a suitable covering.

I recommend that the letters of the major generals, &c. remain under lock, and in the box which now contains them, or that they should not be exhibited, except in particular instances.

I flatter myself, that no arrogance will be attributed to me on account of the above recommendations, and I beg you to assure the members of the Athenæum, that any arrangement which they make respecting the preservation and exhibition of the autographs, over which they have so patriotically and politely agreed to assume the charge, will be perfectly satisfactory to me.

Believe me to be, dear sir,

Very respectfully, your friend,

JOSEPH J. LEWIS, Esq.

I. WAYNE.

I. WAYNE's respects to the members of the "Chester County Athenæum," with the accompanying autographic signatures of several distinguished major generals, brigadier generals, and colonels, of the revolutionary war. Above each signature, is a specimen of the officers' general hand writing.

I. WAYNE also tenders an autographic letter of each major general, whose signature it bears: to which he has added one of each brevet major general, in the Pennsylvania line.

I. WAYNE has taken the liberty to transmit an autographic letter of Gen. Wayne, to the commander-in-chief, accompanying which, are two autographical drafts of Gen. Wayne's surveys, previously to the revolutionary war. I WAYNE entertains no doubt but those last named relics will be acceptable, and they will, as the others, experience all due attention from the members of the Athenæum.

Waynesborough Farm—1832.

WEST CHESTER, June 25th, 1832.

Dear Sir,—In obedience to the instructions of the directors of the Chester county Athenæum, I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your highly valued present of a casket containing autograph signatures and original letters of distinguished officers and patriots of the revolution, together with an original draft of an opinion from the late General Anthony Wayne to General Washington, and other interesting documents.

To say that the Board are grateful for this evidence of your regard for the Institution, is feebly to express their sentiments on the occasion. We are profoundly sensible of the honor done us in making us the depositaries of those precious memorials of the founders of our republic, and we have the most entire confidence that our successors will continue to guard and preserve them with a pious care, which will be enhanced as time recedes from the glorious epoch in which those patriots lived.

Very respectfully and truly, I am, dear sir, your friend and obedient servant,

WM. DARLINGTON,

Pres. Ches. Co. Athen.

Hon. ISAAC WAYNE, Chester Co. Penn.

COLONEL BOUQUET'S EXPEDITION.

THE OLDEN TIME —The very full and interesting account of Colonel Bouquet's expedition for the relief of Fort Pitt, which was then beleaguered by the Indians, and of his battles on the 5th and 6th of August, 1763, is taken from a book, published in Philadelphia, in 1766.* Our townsman, Richard Biddle, Esq. during his recent sojourn in London, picked it up in one of the book stores, in that city, and very kindly favored us with the loan of it. This book, in addition to this account, contains also a journal of the march of Colonel Bouquet, from Fort Pitt to the Forks of the Muskingum, in 1764, with a narrative of the treaty there held with the Indians. It also contains a plan of the field of battle at Bushy Run, a map of the country through which Colonel Bouquet marched to the Muskingum, and two remarkably well executed plates. The first is a representation of the Indians giving a *talk* to Colonel Bouquet, at the conference house, near the forks of the Muskingum, in October, '64. The other is the surrender of the white prisoners, women and children, by the Indians, in November, 1764, in pursuance of the provisions of the previous treaty. They were both designed by that distinguished painter, Benjamin West, who was then about 28 years of age.

The only monument of British industry, and expenditure now standing, is the Redoubt, near the point, which, by an inscription in its walls, is proved to have been erected by Col. Bouquet, in 1764.

By a note made by Mr. Biddle, on the margin of the book, it appears that this gallant and truly promising officer, died at Pensacola, in 1766, having previously been made a brigadier general. This information was obtained by Mr. Biddle, from the Annual Register of that year.—*Pittsburg Gazette*.

Historical account of the expedition of Col. Henry Bouquet, for the relief of Fort Pitt, in July and August, 1763; and of the battles with the Indians at Bushy run, on the 5th and 6th of August, of that year.

"The general peace, concluded between Great Britain, France, and Spain, in the year 1762, although viewed in different lights by persons variously affected in the mother country, was nevertheless, universally considered as a most happy event in America.

"To behold the French, who had so long instigated

and supported the Indians in the most destructive wars, and cruel depredations on our frontier settlements, at last compelled to cede all Canada, and restricted to the western side of the Mississippi, was what we had long wished, but scarcely hoped an accomplishment of it in our own days. The precision with which our boundaries were expressed, admitted of no ground for future disputes, and was matter of exultation to every one who understood and regarded the interest of these colonies. We had now the pleasing prospect of 'entire' security from all molestation of the Indians, since French intrigues could no longer be employed to seduce, or French force to support them."

"Unhappily, however, we were disappointed in this expectation. Our danger arose from that very quarter, in which we imagined ourselves in the most perfect security: and just at the time when we concluded the Indians to be entirely awed, and almost subjected by our power, they suddenly fell upon the frontiers of our most valuable settlements, and upon all our out-lying forts, with such unanimity in the design, and with such savage fury in the attack, as we had not experienced, even in the hottest times of any former war."

Several reasons have been assigned for this perfidious conduct on their part; such as an omission of the usual presents, and some settlements made on lands not yet purchased from them. But these causes, if true, could only affect a few tribes, and never could have formed so general a combination against us. The true reason seems to have been a jealousy of our growing power, heightened by their seeing the French almost wholly driven out of America, and a number of forts now possessed by us, which commanded the great lakes and rivers communicating with them, and awed the whole Indian country. They probably imagined that they beheld 'in every garrison the germ of a future colony,' and thought it incumbent on them to make one general and timely effort to crush our power in the birth.

By the paper in the appendix, a general idea may be formed of the strength of the different Indian nations surrounding our settlements, and their situation, with respect to each other.

The Shawanese, Delawares, and other Ohio tribes, took the lead in this war, and seem to have begun it rather too precipitately, before the other tribes in confederacy with them, were ready for action.

Their schemes appear to have been projected with much deliberate mischief in the intention, and more than usual skill in the system of execution. They were to make one general and sudden attack upon our frontier settlements, in the time of harvest, to destroy our men, corn, cattle, &c. as far as they could penetrate, and to starve our out-posts, by cutting off their supplies, and all communication with the inhabitants of the provinces.

In pursuance of this bold and bloody project, they fell suddenly upon our traders whom they had invited into their country, murdered many of them, and made one general plunder of their effects, to an immense value.

The frontiers of Pennsylvania, Maryland, and Virginia, were immediately overrun by scalping parties, marking their way with blood and devastation wherever they came, and all those examples of savage cruelty, which never fail to accompany an Indian war.

All our out-posts, even at the remotest distances, were attacked about the same time; and the following ones soon fell into the enemy's hands, viz. Le Boeuf, Venango, Presqu' Isle, on and near Lake Erie; La Bay, upon Lake Michigan; St. Joseph's upon the river of that name; Miamis, upon the Miami river; Ouachtanon, up

* Several quotations in this introduction, are taken from the Annual Register, 1763, which is written with great elegance and truth, so far as the author appears to have been furnished with materials.

* Our copy is as published by Wm. Bradford in 1765.
—Ed. Rzo.

on the Ouabache; Sandusky, upon Lake Junundat; and Michilimackinac.

Being but weakly garrisoned, trusting to the security of a general peace so lately established, unable to obtain the least intelligence from the colonies, or from each other, and being separately persuaded by their treacherous and savage assailants, that they had carried every other place before them, it could not be expected that these small posts could hold out long; and the fate of their garrisons is terrible to relate.

The news of their surrender, and the continual ravages of the enemy, struck all America with consternation, and depopulated a great part of our frontiers. We now saw most of those posts, suddenly wrested from us, which had been the great object of the late war, and one of the principal advantages acquired by the peace. Only the forts of Niagara, the Detroit, and Fort Pitt, remained in our hands, of all that had been purchased with so much blood and treasure. But these were places of consequence, and we hope it will ever remain an argument of their importance, and of the attention that should be paid to their future support, that they alone, continue to awe the whole power of the Indians, and balanced the fate of the war between them and us!

These forts, being larger, were better garrisoned, and supplied to stand a siege of some length, than the places that fell. Niagara was not attacked, the enemy judging it too strong.

The officers who commanded the other two, deserved the highest honor, for the firmness with which they defended them, and the hardships they sustained, rather than deliver up places of such importance.

Major Gladwin, in particular, who commanded at the Detroit, had to withstand the united and vigorous attacks of all the nations living on the Lakes.

The design of this publication, and the materials in my hands, lead me more immediately, to speak of the defence and relief of Fort Pitt.

The Indians had early surrounded that place, and cut off all communication from it, even by message. Though they had no cannon, nor understood the methods of a regular siege, yet, with incredible boldness, they posted themselves under the banks of both rivers* by the walls of the fort, and continued as it were buried there, from day to day, with astonishing patience; pouring in an incessant storm of musketry, and fire arrows; hoping at length, by famine, by fire, or by harassing out the garrison, to carry their point.

Captain Ecuyer, who commanded there, though he wanted several necessities for sustaining a siege, and the fortifications had been greatly damaged by the floods, took all the precautions which art and judgment could suggest for the repair of the place, and repulsing the enemy. His garrison, joined by the inhabitants, and surviving traders who had taken refuge there, seconded his efforts with resolution. Their situation was alarming, being remote from all immediate assistance, and having to deal with an enemy from whom they had no mercy to expect.

General Amherst, the commander-in-chief, not being able to provide in time for the safety of the remote posts, bent his chief attention to the relief of the Detroit, Niagara, and Fort Pitt. The communication with the two former, was chiefly by water, from the province of New York, and it was on that account, the more easy to throw succors into them. The detachment sent to the Detroit, arrived there on the 29th of July, 1763; but Captain Dalyell, who commanded that detachment, and seventy of his men, lost their lives in a rencounter with the Indians, near the fort. Previous to this disaster, he had passed through Niagara, and left a reinforcement there.

Fort Pitt remained all this while, in a most critical situation. No account could be obtained from the gar-

rison, nor any relief sent to it, but by a long and tedious land march of near two hundred miles beyond the settlements; and through those dangerous passes, where the fate of Braddock and others, still rises to the imagination.

Col. Bouquet was appointed to march to the relief of this fort, with a large quantity of military stores and provisions, escorted by the shattered remainder of the 42d, and 77th regiments, lately returned in a dismal condition from the West Indies, and far from being recovered of their fatigues at the siege of the Havanna. Gen. Amherst, having at that time, no other troops to spare, was obliged to employ them in a service, which would have required men of the strongest constitution and vigor.

Early orders had been given to prepare a convoy of provisions on the frontiers of Pennsylvania, but such were the universal terror and consternation of the inhabitants, that when Col. Bouquet arrived at Carlisle, nothing had yet been done. A great number of the plantations had been plundered and burnt, by the savages; many of the mills destroyed, and the full ripe crops stood waving in the field, ready for the sickle, but the reapers were not to be found!

The greatest part of the county of Cumberland, through which the army had to pass, was deserted, and the roads were covered with distressed families, flying from their settlements, and destitute of all the necessities of life.

In the midst of that general confusion, the supplies necessary for the expedition, became very precarious, nor was it less difficult to procure horses and carriages, for the use of the troops.

The commander found that, instead of expecting such supplies from a miserable people, he himself, was called by the voice of humanity, to bestow on them some share of his own provisions, to relieve the present exigency. However, in eighteen days after his arrival at Carlisle, by the prudent measures which he pursued, joined to his knowledge of the country, and the diligence of the persons he employed, the convoy and carriages were procured with the assistance of the interior parts of the country, and the army proceeded.

Their march did not abate the fears of the dejected inhabitants. They knew the strength and ferocity of the enemy. They remembered the former defeats even of our best troops, and where full of diffidence and apprehensions on beholding the small number and sickly state of the regulars employed in this expedition. Without the least hopes, therefore, of success, they seemed only to wait for the fatal event, which they dreaded, to abandon all the country beyond the Susquehanna.

In such despondency of mind, it is not surprising, that, though their whole was at stake, and depended entirely upon the fate of this little army, none of them offered to assist in the defence of the country, by joining the expedition; in which they would have been of infinite service, being in general well acquainted with the woods, and excellent marksmen.

It cannot be contested that the defeat of the regular troops on this occasion, would have left the province of Pennsylvania in particular exposed to the most imminent danger, from a victorious, daring, and barbarous enemy; for (excepting the frontier people of Cumberland county,) the bulk of its industrious inhabitants is composed of merchants, tradesmen, and farmers, unaccustomed to arms, and without a militia law.

The legislature ordered, indeed, 700 men to be raised for the protection of the frontiers during the harvest; but what dependence could be placed in raw troops, newly raised and undisciplined? Under so many discouraging circumstances, the Colonel, (deprived of all assistance from the provinces, and having none to expect from the General, who had sent him the last man who could be removed from the hospitals,) had nothing else to trust to, but about 500 soldiers of approved courage and resolution indeed, but infirm, and

* The Ohio and Monongahela, at the junction of which stands Fort Pitt.

entire strangers to the woods, and to this new kind of war. A number of them were even so weak, as not to be able to march; and sixty were carried in wagons to reinforce the garrisons of the small posts on the communication.

Meanwhile Fort Ligonier, situated beyond the Allegheny mountains, was in the greatest danger of falling into the hands of the enemy, before the army could reach it. The stockade being very bad, and the garrison extremely weak, they had attacked it vigorously, but had been repulsed by the bravery and good conduct of Lieutenant Blane, who commanded there.

The preservation of that post was of the utmost consequence, on account of its situation and the quantity of military stores it contained, which, if the enemy could have got possession of, would have enabled them to continue their attack upon Fort Pitt, and reduced the army to the greatest straits. For an object of that importance, every risk was to be run; and the Colonel determined to send through the woods, with proper guides, a party of thirty men to join that garrison. They succeeded by forced marches in that hazardous attempt, not having been discovered by the enemy till they came within sight of the fort, into which they threw themselves, after receiving some running shot.

Previous to that reinforcement of regulars, 20 volunteers, all good woodsmen, had been sent to Fort Ligonier by Capt. Ourry, who commanded at Fort Bedford, another very considerable magazine of provision and military stores, the principal and central stage between Carlisle and Fort Pitt, being about one hundred miles distant from each. This fort was also in a ruinous condition, and very weakly garrisoned, although the two small intermediate posts, at the crossing of the Juniata and of Stony Creek, had been abandoned to strengthen it.

Here the distressed families, scattered for twelve or fifteen miles round, fled for protection, leaving most of their effects a prey to the savages.

All the necessary precautions were taken by the commanding officer, to prevent surprise, and repel open force, as also to render ineffectual the enemy's fire arrows. He armed all the fighting men, who formed two companies of volunteers, and did duty with the garrison till the arrival of two companies of light infantry, detached as soon as possible from Colonel Bouquet's little army.

These two magazines being secured, the colonel advanced to the remotest verge of our settlements, where he could receive no sort of intelligence of the number, position, or motions of the enemy. Not even at Fort Bedford, where he arrived with his whole convoy on the 25th of July, for though the Indians did not attempt to attack the fort, they had by this time killed, scalped, and taken eighteen persons in that neighbourhood, and their skulking parties were so spread, that at last no express could escape them. "This (want of intelligence,) "is often a very embarrassing circumstance in the conduct of a campaign in America. The Indians had better intelligence, and no sooner were they informed of the march of our army, than they broke up the siege of Fort Pitt, and took the route by which they knew we were to proceed, resolved to take the first advantageous opportunity of an attack on the march.

In this uncertainty of intelligence under which the Colonel labored, he marched from Fort Bedford, the 28th of July, and as soon as he reached Fort Ligonier he determined, prudently, to leave his wagons at that post, and to proceed only with the pack horses. Thus disburdened, the army continued their route. Before them lay a dangerous defile at Turtle Creek, several miles in length, commanded the whole way by high craggy hills. This defile he intended to have passed the ensuing night, by a double or forced march; thereby, if possible, to elude the vigilance of so alert an enemy, proposing only to make a short halt in his way, to refresh the troops, at *Bushy run*.

When they came *within half a mile of that place*, about one in the afternoon, (August 5th, 1763,) after a harassing march of seventeen miles, and just as they were expecting to relax from their fatigue, they were suddenly attacked by the Indians, on their advanced guard; which being speedily and firmly supported, the enemy was beat off, and even pursued to a considerable distance.

"But the flight of these barbarians must often be considered as a part of the engagement, (if we may use the expression,) rather than a dereliction of the field. The moment the pursuit ended, they returned with renewed vigor to the attack. Several other parties, who had been in ambush in some high grounds which lay along the flanks of the army, now started up at once, and falling with a resolution equal to that of their companions, galled our troops with a most obstinate fire.

It was necessary to make a general charge with the *whole line to dislodge them from these heights*. This charge succeeded; but still the success produced no decisive advantage; for as soon as the savages were driven from one post, they still appeared on another, till by constant reinforcements they were at length able to surround the whole detachment, and attack the convoy which had been left in the rear.

This manœuvre obliged the main body to fall back in order to protect it. The action, which grew every moment hotter and hotter, now became general. Our troops were attacked on every side; the savages supported their spirit throughout; but the steady behaviour of the English troops, who were not thrown into the least confusion by the very discouraging nature of this service, in the end prevailed; they repulsed the enemy, and drove them from all the posts with fixed bayonets.

The engagement ended only with the day, having continued from one without a-y intermission.

The ground on which the action ended, was not altogether inconvenient for an encampment. The convoy and the wounded were in the middle, and the troops, disposed in a circle, encompassed the whole. In this manner, and with little repose, they passed an anxious night, obliged to the strictest vigilance by an enterprising enemy who had surrounded them.

Those who have only experienced the severities and dangers of a campaign in Europe, can scarcely form an idea of what is to be done and endured in an American war. To act in a country cultivated and inhabited, where roads are made, magazines are established, and hospitals provided; where there are good towns to retreat to in case of misfortune; or, at the worst, a generous enemy to yield to, from whom no consolation, but the honor of victory, can be wanting; this may be considered as the exercise of a spirited and adventurous mind, rather than a rigid contest where all is at stake, and mutual destruction the object; and as a contention between rivals for glory, rather than a real struggle between sanguinary enemies. But in an American campaign every thing is terrible; the face of the country, the climate, the enemy. There is no refreshment for the healthy, nor relief for the sick. A vast inhospitable desert, unsafe and treacherous, surrounds them, where victories are not decisive, but defeats are ruinous; and simple death is the least misfortune which can happen to them. This forms a service truly critical, in which all the firmness of the body and mind is put to the severest trial; and all the exertions of courage and address are called out. If the actions of these rude

* The above quotation is from the writer already mentioned, and seems so accurately and elegantly drawn up, from the account of this engagement, sent to his Majesty's ministers, that nothing better can be inserted in its room. There are but one or two small mistakes in it, which are here corrected.

campaigns are of less dignity, the adventures in them are more interesting to the heart, and more amusing to the imagination, than the events of a regular war.*

But to return to the party of English, whom we left in the woods. At the first dawn of light the savages began to declare themselves all about the camp, at the distance of about 500 yards; and by shouting and yelling in the most horrid manner, quite round that extensive circumference, endeavoured to strike terror by an ostentation of their numbers, and their ferocity.

After this alarming preparative, they attacked our forces, and, under the favor of an incessant fire, made several bold efforts to penetrate into the camp. They were repulsed in every attempt, but by no means discouraged from new ones. Our troops, continually victorious, were continually in danger. They were besides extremely fatigued with a long march, and with the equally long action of the preceding day; and they were distressed to the last degree by a total want of water, much more intolerable than the enemy's fire.

Tied to their convoy, they could not lose sight of it for a moment, without exposing, not only that interesting object, but their wounded men, to fall a prey to the savages, who pressed them on every side. To move was impracticable. Many of the horses were lost, and many of the drivers, stupefied by their fears, hid themselves in the bushes, and were incapable of hearing or obeying orders.

Their situation became extremely critical and perplexing, having experienced that the most lively efforts made no impression upon an enemy, who always gave way when pressed; but who, the moment the pursuit was over, returned with as much alacrity as ever to the attack. Besieged rather than engaged; attacked without interruption, and without decision; able neither to advance nor retreat, they saw before them the most melancholy prospect of crumbling away by degrees, and entirely perishing without revenge or honor, in the midst of those dreadful deserts. The fate of Braddock was every moment before their eyes; but they were more ably conducted.

The commander was sensible that every thing depended upon bringing the savages to a close engagement, and to stand their ground when attacked. Their audaciousness, which had increased with their success, seemed favorable to this design. He endeavored, therefore, to increase their confidence as much as possible.

For that purpose he contrived the following stratagem. Our troops were posted on an eminence, and formed a circle round their convoy from the preceding night, which order they still retained. Colonel Bouquet gave directions that two companies of his troops, who had been posted in the most advanced situations, should fall within the circle; the troops on the right and left immediately opened their files, and filled up the vacant space, that they might seem to cover their retreat. Another company of light infantry, with one of grenadiers, were ordered to "lie in ambuscade," to support the two first companies of grenadiers, who moved on the feigned retreat, and were intended to begin the real attack. The dispositions were well made, and the plan executed without the least confusion.

The savages gave entirely into the snare. The thin line of troops, which took possession of the ground which the two companies of light foot had left, being brought in nearer to the centre of the circle, the barbarians mistook those motions for a retreat, abandoned the woods which covered them, hurried headlong on, and advancing with the most daring intrepidity, galled the English troops with their heavy fire. But at the very moment when, certain of success, they thought themselves masters of the camp, the two first companies made a sudden turn, and sallying out from a part of the hill which could not be observed, fell furiously upon their right flank.

The savages, though they found themselves disappointed and exposed, preserved their recollection, and

resolutely returned the fire which they had received. Then it was the superiority of combined strength and discipline appeared. On the second charge they could no longer sustain the irresistible shock of the regular troops, who rushing upon them, killed many, and put the rest to flight.

At the instant when the savages betook themselves to flight, the other two companies, which had been ordered to support the first, rose "from the ambuscade," marched to the enemy, and gave them their full fire. This accomplished their defeat. The four companies now united, did not give the enemy time to look behind them, put pursued them till they were totally dispersed.

The other bodies of the savages attempted nothing. They were kept in awe during the engagement, by the rest of the British troops, who were so posted, as to be ready to fall on them upon the least motion. Having been witnesses to the defeat of their companions, without any effort to support or assist them, they at length followed their example, and fled.

This judicious and successful manœuvre, rescued the party from the most imminent danger. The victory secured the field, and cleared all the adjacent woods. But still the march was so difficult, and the army had suffered so much, and so many horses were lost, that before they were able to proceed, they were reluctantly obliged to destroy such part of their convoy of provisions as they could not carry with them, for want of horses. Being lightened by this sacrifice, they proceeded to Bushy run, where finding water, they encamped."

A plan of this engagement is annexed, and it was thought the more necessary here to insert a particular account of it, as the new manœuvres,* and skilful conduct of the commander, seem to have been the principal means, not only of preserving his army in the most critical situation, but likewise of ensuring them a complete victory.

The enemy lost about sixty men on this occasion, some of them their chief warriors; which they reputed a very severe stroke. They had likewise many wounded in the pursuit. The English lost about fifty men, and had about sixty wounded.

The savages, thus signally defeated in all their attempts to cut off this reinforcement upon its march, began to retreat with the utmost precipitation to their remote settlements, wholly giving up their designs against Fort Pitt, at which place Col. Bouquet arrived safe with his convoy, four days after the action; receiving no further molestation on the road, except a few scattered shot from a disheartened and flying enemy.

Here the Colonel was obliged to put an end to the operations of this campaign, not having a sufficient force to pursue the enemy beyond the Ohio, and take advantage of the victory obtained over them; nor having any reason to expect a timely reinforcement from the provinces in their distressed situation. He was therefore forced to content himself with supplying Fort Pitt, and other places on the communication, with provisions, ammunition, and stores; stationing his small army to the best advantage he could against the approach of winter."

* Another reason for being so particular in this account, is, that the military papers annexed to this work, and the plan for carrying on any future wars with the Indians, were composed upon the experience of this engagement, by an officer long employed in the service he describes. His own improvement was his principal motive in the composition of them, but being told that they might convey many useful hints to others, and be of much service if laid before the public, he was pleased, upon my request, freely to communicate them to me for that purpose.

EDUCATION.

The Education Committee of Correspondence, aware of the interest of their fellow citizens in the cause of education, deem it proper to make public, the following sketch of their proceedings from the organization of the committee, to the present time.

TO THE FRIENDS OF EDUCATION.

In pursuance of a resolution passed at a town-meeting of the *friends of a general system of education*, held in Philadelphia, 19th Nov. 1831, a committee of correspondence was appointed to take the subject of education under their especial care, with the view of corresponding with the members of the state legislature, in regard to the adoption of an education bill, and to lay before that body, such facts and information, as would tend to promote the wishes of the community in general. The committee met soon after their appointment, and organized by electing BENJ. W. RICHARDS, Esq. chairman, and BENJ. MATTHIAS, secretary.

The committee feeling, with their fellow citizens of the community, the deepest interest in the promotion of the cause of education, and being sensible of the necessity of prompt and vigorous action, in order, if possible, to secure the passage of an efficient bill for school purposes, at the then approaching session of the legislature, after a free interchange of sentiment, agreed upon the appointment of two sub-committees, for the following purposes.

1. The first sub-committee were directed to draft an education bill, suited to the wants and exigencies of the state, and calculated to meet the views of the people at large, and the disposition of the legislature, without, if practicable, creating collision with those members who were thought to be hostile to the measure. Also, to collect and lay before the committee such facts and materials, throwing light upon the subject of education, as were calculated to serve the committee in their duties.

2. The second sub-committee were instructed to devise and recommend some plan for awakening the attention of the public, particularly in the western counties, to the importance and necessity of a system of common schools, as the most effectual means of improving the condition of society in general, and perpetuating the free institutions of our country.

At a subsequent meeting of the committee, pursuant to a previous resolution, with the design of calling the attention of the legislature to the subject of education, at the commencement of its session, to prepare them for the adoption of measures to accommodate the views of the public, BENJ. W. RICHARDS, Esq. presented a memorial, which being unanimously approved of, was signed by all the committee, and forwarded to the legislature. Copies, accompanied by circulars, were also forwarded to influential gentlemen in various parts of the state. This memorial was extensively published in the newspapers of the day.

After an adjournment of some weeks, the committee again assembled, and JOSEPH R. CHANDLER, Esq. chairman of the first sub-committee, presented a draft of an education bill, which, after due consideration, was unanimously adopted, as the opinion of the committee. The principal features of the bill, are as follows:—

Sect. 1—Divides each county in the state, into a school division, and every city, township, and borough, into a school district; each to contain a sufficient number of schools, to teach, free of expense, all who apply, the elements of a good English, or German education.

Sect. 2—Refers the acceptance or rejection of the bill, in each county, to the voters at the next general election, after its adoption by the legislature—in case a majority shall signify themselves friendly to the schools, the plan to be promptly introduced.

Sect. 3—Requires the sheriff of each county, when the bill shall have been adopted, to issue proclamation for the election of — school directors, and a supervi-

sor for each district, who shall ever after be elected annually at the general election.

Sect. 4—Requires that ten days after the election, the county commissioners, supervisors, and a delegation of the school directors, shall hold a "joint meeting" in each county, to assess a tax for the support of the schools.

Sect. 5—Devises that poll tax of — shall be levied on each citizen of the county liable to a poll tax, and a tax upon personal and real estate —, called a "school tax," to meet the necessary expenditures.

Sect. 6—Provides that legacies bequeathed to any particular school district, shall be applied to the purposes mentioned by the donor, without impairing the claim of the district to its regular appropriation; but at the "joint meeting," the county assessments may be reduced in proportion to the bequests.

Sect. 7—Requires the school directors to enter upon their duties immediately after the appropriations are made.

Sect. 8—Defines the duties of the school directors to be—to determine the number and location of the schools; designate their titles; rent or erect suitable buildings; employ teachers; select school books, and admit pupils. To divide the schools into *primary* and *grammar* classes. To make annual report to the supervisors, of the situation of each school, number of pupils, average attendance, and the rank of studies attained; and to visit each school personally, at least once a month, and record the result of each visit.

Sect. 9—Requires the board of supervisors to visit the schools in their respective counties, at least once a year, and make report of the situation thereof, to the secretary of the commonwealth, on or before the first of November, annually. Their report shall include the number of scholars admitted and discharged; the number of teachers engaged; course of studies pursued by the pupils; expense of houses, teachers, &c. which report they shall also publish in one or more county papers, at the expense of the county.

Sect. 10—Provides that all bills against the school directors for school purposes, shall be countersigned by the chairman thereof, and presented to the county commissioners, who are required to pay the same from the school appropriation.

Sect. 11—Provides that the expense of the school directors, in the discharge of their public duties, shall, in like manner, be paid by the county commissioners.

Sect. 12—Requires the secretary of the commonwealth, annually, on or before the first day of January, to lay before the legislature, a full report from all the schools established under the provisions of this bill—embracing the number of scholars and teachers, progress of studies, amount of expenses, and such other information as he may deem interesting in elucidating the condition of the schools.

This bill, it was anticipated, would prove much less objectionable than any which had previously been offered to the legislature, as a principal feature—that relating to its adoption or rejection by the voters of each county—was calculated to avoid difficulty with those opposed to the system. It was forwarded to the chairman of the education committee of the legislature.

The Rev. M. M. CARL, chairman of the second sub-committee, made a report on the best means of calling public attention to the importance of a system of common schools, which, by a vote of the committee, was published in the public newspapers. Its recommendations—especially those of appointing agents and disseminating suitable essays—the committee were unable to adopt at the time, though they were kept constantly in view.

The committee, in the course of their deliberations, also took into consideration the propriety of suggesting to the legislature the expediency of establishing a *NATURAL LABOR ACADEMY*, upon which an able report was made by WM. J. YOUNG, Esq. chairman of a sub-com-

mittee appointed for the purpose. The opinion of the sub-committee was, that although the education bill adopted by the committee and forwarded to the legislature, provided for the gratuitous instruction of every child sent to school, yet there would probably be many instances of inability on the part of parents to provide their children with food and clothing while they were obtaining this tuition. The report also noticed that the bill adopted, made no provision for providing a sufficient number of suitable teachers for the common schools, should the system be approved. To remedy these objections, by the erection of a valuable institution, the sub-committee presented a bill, embracing the following provisions.

Sect. 1. That the legislature shall appoint three commissioners to procure a location for a model school, where agricultural and mechanical pursuits shall be combined with instruction in the English and German languages, on a scale sufficiently large to accommodate five hundred pupils.

Sect. 2. That the commissioners, after establishing the school and providing suitable teachers, shall receive pupils to the number of five hundred; a proportionate number being taken from each county, according to its population.

Sect. 3. That all pupils, above the age of nineteen years, who are admitted into this school, shall pledge themselves, upon leaving it, to engage as teachers of the common schools, if desired, in some part of the state, for the term of one year.

Sect. 4. That the legislature shall annually appoint superintendents to take charge of the schools.

Sect. 5 and 6. That the superintendents shall divide the pupils into classes, according to their intellectual and physical abilities, arrange all necessary matters for the attainment of the proposed object, and make semi-annual reports of the progress of the institution.

As the legislative session was far advanced when this bill was completed, it was deemed inexpedient at the time to forward it to Harrisburg.

At a meeting of the committee held in March, information was received that the education committee of the legislature had made a report to that body, without either recommending the bill forwarded from this city, or making any positive provision for the establishment of schools. The disappointment was deeply felt by the committee, and it was immediately resolved to address the city and county members of the legislature by letter, in the hope of inducing them to bring the bill before the lower house, before the report of the committee was adopted. A respectful memorial, urging the inefficiency of the present school system, the inaptness of the report to the exigencies of the people, and the advantages of the city bill, was drafted and forwarded without delay.

Notwithstanding these and similar efforts were zealously continued to the latest day, the committee were mortified in finding that an extraordinary indifference to the subject seemed to pervade the minds of many members of the legislature. Several, in their correspondence with the committee, asserted that the objection against any movement in the cause of education was, that the state was already involved in debt, which must necessarily be augmented should any school bill be adopted. They professed themselves in some measure friendly to the object, but they thought legislation upon it might, with propriety, be postponed until the state grew more wealthy. This reasoning the committee could not appreciate, as the additional taxation proposed was entirely voluntary, and need not of course be incurred, unless the point be gained—the education of all who are willing to be educated—was considered of more importance to society, and the best interests of the state, than a trifling expenditure on the part of the able. The committee believe that had the vast importance of a system of general education been viewed by the legislature in its proper light, they

should now be able to congratulate their constituents upon the success of their exertions.

In view of the whole operations of the committee, it is suggested that with proper exertion on the part of the friends of education, directed principally to enlightening public opinion on the necessity of an efficient school system, a school bill similar to the one noticed in this sketch, may be passed without difficulty at the next session of the legislature. The subject is one that should ever claim the attention of the people, and no exertion, however protracted the end, should be spared until the object is accomplished.

Published by order of the committee,
BENJAMIN W. RICHARDS, Chairman.
BENJAMIN MATTHIAS, Secretary.

DICKENSON'S ADDRESS,

Delivered at Philadelphia, on the 25th of April, 1768.

Gentlemen, Friends, and Fellow Citizens,—You are called together to give your advice and opinion, what answer shall be returned to our brethren of Boston and New York, who desire to know whether we will unite with them, in stopping the importation of goods from Great Britain, until certain acts of Parliament are repealed, which are thought to be injurious to our rights, as freemen and British subjects.

Before you come to any resolution, it may be necessary to explain the matter more fully.

When our forefathers came into this country, they considered themselves as freemen, and that their coming and settling these colonies did not divest them of any of the rights inherent in freemen—that, therefore, what they possessed, and what they or their posterity should acquire, was and would be so much their own, that no power on earth could lawfully, or of right, deprive them of it without their consent. The governments, which they, with the consent of the crown, established in the respective colonies, they considered as political governments, where (as Mr. Locke expresses it) men have property in their own disposal. And therefore, (according to the conclusion drawn by the same author in another place,) "No taxes ought or could be raised on their property without their consent given by themselves or their deputies," or chosen representatives.

As they were members of one great empire, united under one head or crown, they tacitly acquiesced in the superintending authority of the Parliament of Great Britain and admitted a power in it, to make regulations to preserve the connexion of the whole entire. Though under colour of this sundry regulations were made that bore hard on the colonies—yet, with filial respect and regard for Britain their mother country, the colonies submitted to them.

It will be sufficient here just to enumerate some of the most grievous.

The law against making steel, or erecting steel furnaces, though there are not above five or six persons in England engaged in that branch of business, who are so far from being able to supply what is wanted, that great quantities of steel are yearly imported from Germany.

Against plating and slitting mills and tilt hammers—though iron is the produce of our country, and from our manner of building, planting, and living, we are under a necessity of using vast quantities of nails and plated iron, as hoes, stove pipes, &c. all which are loaded with with double freight, commissions, &c.

The restraint laid on hatters, and the prohibition of exploring hats.

The prohibition of carrying wool or any kind of woollen goods manufactured here, from one colony to another. A single fleece of wool or a dozen of home-made hose carried from one colony to another is not only forfeited, but subjects the vessel, if conveyed by water, or the wagon and horses, if carried by land, to a seizure, and the owner to a heavy fine.

Though the Spaniards may cut and carry log-wood directly to what market they please, yet the Americans cannot send to any foreign market, even what the demand in England cannot take off, without first carrying it to some British port, and there landing and reshipping it at a great expense and loss of time.

Obliging us to carry Portugal and Spanish wines, fruit, &c. to England, there to unload, pay a heavy duty, and reship them, thus subjecting us to a great expense, and our vessels to an unnecessary voyage of 1000 miles in a dangerous sea.

Imposing a duty on Madeira wines, which, if reshipped to England, are subject to the payment of the full duties there without any drawback for what was paid here.

The emptying their jails upon us, and making the colonies a receptacle for their rogues and villains; an insult and indignity not to be thought of, much less borne without indignation and resentment.

Not to mention the restrictions attempted in the fisheries, the duties laid on foreign sugar, molasses, &c. I will just mention the necessity they have laid us under of supplying ourselves wholly from Great Britain with European and East India goods at an advance of 20, and as to some articles, even of 40 per cent higher than we might be supplied with them from other places.

But as if these were not enough, a party has lately arisen in England, who, under colour of the superintending authority of parliament, are laboring to erect a new sovereignty over the colonies, with power inconsistent with liberty or freedom.

The first exertion of this power was displayed in the odious stamp-act. As the authors and promoters of this act were sensible of the opposition it must necessarily meet with, from men who had the least spark of liberty remaining, they accompanied it with a bill still more odious, wherein they attempted to empower officers to quarter soldiers in private houses, with a view, no doubt, to dragoon us into a compliance with the former act.

By the interposition of the American agents, and of the London merchants who traded to the colonies, this clause was dropt, but the act was carried, wherein the assemblies of the respective colonies were ordered, at the expense of the several provinces, to furnish the troops with a number of articles, some of them never allowed in Britain. Besides a power is thereby granted to every officer, upon obtaining a warrant from any justice, (which warrant the justice is thereby empowered and ordered to grant, without any previous oath,) to break into any house, by day or night, under pre-
tence, (these are the words of the act,) of searching for deserters.

By the spirited opposition of the colonies, the first act was repealed: but the latter continued, which, in its spirit, differs nothing from the other. For thereby the liberties of the colonies are invaded, and their property disposed of without their consent, no less than of the stamp-act. It was rather the more dangerous of the two, as the appearance of the constitution was preserved while the spirit of it was destroyed, and thus a tyranny introduced under the form of liberty. The assemblies were not at liberty to refuse their assent, but were to be forced to a literal compliance with the act. Thus, because the assembly of New York hesitated to comply, their legislative power was immediately suspended by another act of parliament.

That the repeal of the stamp-act might not invalidate the claims of sovereignty now set up, an act was passed, asserting the power of parliament to bind us with their laws in every respect whatever. And to ascertain the extent of this power, in the very next session they proceeded to a direct taxation; and in the very words in which they dispose of their own property, they gave and granted that of the colonists, imposing duties on

paper, glass, &c. imported into America, to be paid by the colonists for the purpose of raising a revenue.

This revenue, when raised, they ordered to be disposed of in such a manner as to render our assemblies or legislative bodies altogether useless, and to make governors and judges, who hold their commissions during pleasure, and the whole executive powers of government, nay, the defence of the country, independent of the people, as has been fully explained in the Farmer's Letters.

Thus with a consistency of conduct, having divested us of property, they are proceeding to erect over us a despotic government, and to rule us as slaves. For "a despotic power, says Mr. Locke, is such as have no property at all." If, indeed, to be subject in our lives and property, to the arbitrary will of others, whom we have never chosen, nor ever entrusted with such power, be not slavery, I wish any person would tell me what slavery is.

Such then being the state of the case, you are now, my fellow citizens, to deliberate, not, whether you will tamely submit to this system of government.—That I am sure your love of freedom and regard to yourselves and your posterity, will never suffer you to think of.—But by what means you may defend your rights and liberties, and obtain a repeal of these acts.

In England, when the prerogative has been strained too high, or the people oppressed by the executive power, the Parliament, who are the guardians and protectors of the people's liberties, always petition for redress of grievances, and enforce their petitions, by withholding supplies until they are granted.

Our assembly, I am told, has applied for relief from these acts of parliament. But having nothing left to give, they could not enforce their application, by withholding any thing.

It is, however, in our power, in a peaceable and constitutional way, to add weight to the remonstrance and petition of our representatives, by stopping the importation of goods from Britain, until we obtain relief and redress, by a repeal of these unconstitutional acts.

But this, it may be said, is subjecting ourselves to present loss and inconvenience.

I would beg leave to ask whether, any people in any age, or country, ever defended and preserved their liberty from the encroachments of power, without suffering present inconveniences. The Roman people suffered themselves to be defeated by their enemies, rather than submit to the tyranny of the nobles. And even in the midst of war, the Parliament of England has denied to grant supplies, until the grievances were redressed; well knowing that no present loss, suffering, or inconvenience, could equal that of tyranny, or the loss of public liberty. To cite an example, which our own country furnishes—you all remember that in the height of the late terrible Indian war, our assembly and that of Maryland, chose rather to let the country suffer great inconvenience, than immediately grant supplies on terms injurious to the public privilege, and to justice.

As then we cannot enjoy liberty without property, both in our lives and estates; as we can have no property in that which another may of right take and dispose of as he pleases, without our consent; and as the late acts of parliament assert this right to be in them, we cannot enjoy freedom until this claim is given up, and until acts made in consequence of it, be repealed. For so long as these acts continue, and the claims kept up, our property is at their disposal, and our lives at their mercy.

To conclude, as liberty is the great and only security of property; as the security of property is the chief spur to industry, (it being vain to acquire what we have not a prospect to enjoy,) and as the stopping the importation of goods, is the only probable means of preserving to us and our posterity, this liberty and security; I hope, my brethren, there is not a man among us, who

will not cheerfully join in the measure proposed, and, with our brethren of Boston and N. York, freely forego a present advantage, nay, even submit to a present inconvenience for the sake of liberty, on which our happiness, lives, and properties, depend. Let us never forget that our strength depends on our union—and our liberty on our strength. *United we conquer, divided we die.*

The eclipse of the Sun, this morning, (July 28th,) was observed at the hall of the American Philosophical Society, by S. C. Walker. The time used, was mean time of the place of observation.

Beginning, 6 54 4.62

End, 8 39 20.2

Duration, 1 44 30.0

The instrument used, was a Dollond's Achromatic Telescope—power, 70.—*Nat. Gaz.*

CHOLERA RECORD. SUMMARY REPORT.

Date	Private practice.		Hospitals.		Alms-house.		Arch Street Prison.		Total.	
	New cases.	Deaths.	New cases.	Deaths.	New cases.	Deaths.	New cases.	Deaths.	New cases.	Deaths.
July 11	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
13	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
14	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
16	5	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	3
17	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
18	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
19	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
20	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
21	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
22	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
23	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
24	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
25	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
26	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
27	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	2	2
28	1	1	5	4	0	0	0	0	6	5
29	4	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	6	1
30	9	3	5	3	0	0	1	1	15	7
31	5	2	9	5	2	0	0	0	19	9
Aug. 1	16	5	4	2	1	1	0	0	21	8
2	8	3	14	9	5	2	13	1	40	15
3	13	4	13	5	5	1	4	4	35	14
4	27	4	9	8	0	0	9	1	45	13
5	26	10	28	10	11	6	*	*	65	26
6	29	10	86	24	16	11	45	26	176	71
7	78	26	38	32	17	8	3	7	136	73
8	43	7	35	20	35	18	1	1	114	46
9	94	26	35	24	24	7	1	1	154	58
10	83	12	45	21	14	4	0	1	142	39
11	76	14	41	13	8	3	1	3	126	33
12	66	12	39	15	5	4	0	0	110	31
13	94	24	28	18	8	7	0	0	130	49
14	70	12	33	17	5	8	3	0	111	37
15	36	6	52	14	4	3	1	0	73	23
16	62	14	**31	15	1	1	0	0	94	30
17	49	11	36	13	0	1	0	0	†90	26
Total..	897	211	569	274	165	88	82	46	1718	621

* No report.

† Including four cases and one death in Pa. Hospital.

* One case, and one death in Walnut Street Prison.

§ One death in Pennsylvania Hospital.

|| One case do do

** One case do do

†† Including 5 new cas. & 1 d. at the marine barr acks.

TABLE SHOWING WHERE THE CASES OF PRIVATE PRACTICE OCCURRED.

Date.	Kens.	N. L.	P. T.	City.	South.	Moy.	West Phila.	Total.
July 11	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
16	0	4	0	0	1	0	0	5
17	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
24	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
27	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
28	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
29	0	1	0	2	0	1	0	4
30	2	3	0	0	0	3	0	8
31	0	4	0	0	0	1	0	5
Aug. 1	3	3	0	2	3	5	0	16
2	0	4	0	1	1	2	0	8
3	4	2	0	2	2	2	1	13
4	9	8	1	6	3	0	0	27
5	6	7	0	7	4	2	0	26
6	2	5	1	11	3	7	0	29
7	4	15	1	37	7	14	0	78
8	2	9	4	17	2	9	0	43
9	6	9	2	34	24	19	0	94
10	4	5	1	32	25	16	0	83
11	3	10	2	29	16	15	0	76*
12	7	5	3	27	12	12	0	66
13	8	8	4	29	24	21	0	94
14	8	4	5	22	19	9	2	70*
15	4	0	6	13	7	5	1	36
16	5	6	0	24	17	10	0	62
17	0	2	6	24	9	7	0	49†
Total..	78	114	36	320	182	160	4	897

* Including one case in Passyunk.

† Residence of one case not given.

We have this week to notice a favourable change in the condition of our city with regard to cholera. From 130 new cases on the 13th, the total number is reduced to 90; and from 94 new cases in private practice on the same day, the number is reduced to 49. The number of deaths per day has also diminished. The state of the weather for the last day or two has, however, been wet—with thunder and lightning—some increase in the reports for a few days may therefore probably occur. Upon the whole, there is reason to hope that the disease is declining, and that in a few weeks our city may be free from it entirely.

The following is the 8th section of the Intestates Bill which was omitted on page 78.

"Section VIII. Provided, That there shall be no representations admitted amongst collaterals, after brothers and sisters children."

The world is indebted to Oliver Evans, a native citizen of Pennsylvania, for the discovery of their [rail-road] latent, and hitherto unsuspected value and pre-eminent importance. In 1784, he first conceived the idea of his high pressure steam engine, and the application of it to carriages, on common roads, as a locomotive power. He foresaw the superiority, and strenuously urged the adoption of railways, and locomotive engines in lieu of canals, some time before it had entered into the imagination of any human being. His zealous efforts to promote this favorite scheme, were in advance of the opinions of the age; he attracted no attention, and was charged with insanity for believing in the possibility of effects which are now daily witnessed.—*Baltimore Gazette*.

CASES OF CHOLERA

WHICH OCCURRED IN PRIVATE PRACTICE, AS REPORTED TO THE

BOARD OF HEALTH,

(Continued from page 96.)

Date.	Residence.	Age.	Male.	Femal.	White.	Black.	Result.
Aug. 8	Schuylkill 3d, below Chesnut, city	30	1	1			collaps.
	do 4th, near Spruce, do	24		1	1		
	S. W. cor. Penn & South, Southw.	50	1	1			
	Say's court, bet. Sch. 7th and 8th,	60	1	1			
	Lombard, above 10th, city	24		1	1		dead
	14 Quarry street, do			1	1		
	Shippen, below 9th, Moyamensing	30		1	1		
	Fitzwater, bel. 10th, do	26	1	1			
	Water, abo. Vine, N. L. (2 cases)	11		1	1		dead
	4 Cypress alley, city		1	1			
	Bedford, above 7th, Moyamensing		1	1			
	On board Star, at the wharf, city		1	1			
	Pine alley, Southwark	12	1	1			dead
	Back of Walnut, bet. Wat. & riv. city		1	1			
	123 Lombard street, city	17		1	1		
	Schuylkill 8th, bet. Cher. & Arc. city			1	1		
	Corn. High & Schuylkill 4th, do			1	1		relieved
	Little boy's court, do	52		1	1		dead
	do do do	19		1	1		conval.
	Rogers's court, above Peg, N. L.	22	1	1			dead
	Corner Peg & Budd, N. L.	53	1	1			
	Holmes's alley, do	31	1	1			
	206 South street, Moyamensing	14	1	1			
	Kelly st. bet. Juniper & 13th, city	45	1	1			collaps.
	Corner of Schuyl. 7th, & Cher. do			1	1		dead
	Lombard near Schuylkill, do	42	1	1			
	Germantown Rd. bel. Master, N. L.	31		1	1		
	do do do	5	1	1			
	do do do	35	1	1			collaps.
	Front, above Master, Kensington	30	1	1			
	Frankford Road, bel. Master, do	31	1	1			
	White Row, Bushhill, (3 ca.) P. T.	77	1	1			
	do do do	72		1	1		collaps.
	Shippen street, Moyamensing,						
	Small st. bet. 6th and 7th, do	22		1	1		
	Loxley's court, 5th bel. Lomb. city	40		1	1		
	Warner's court, Ship. near 7th, Moy.	51	1	1			collaps.
	Bedford, below 11th, Moyamensing		1	1			
	Francisville, Penn township,	25	1	1			
	444 North Front, N. L.		1	1			
	196 Shippen, Moyamensing,	62		1	1		dead
9	505 North 3d, N. L.	4		1	1		
	Sergeant street, city	27	1	1			
	Vine, above 13th, do	34	1	1			
	Quince, below Pine, city	67	1	1			collaps.
	Catherine, above 2d, Southwark		1	1			
	Lombard and 5th, city	34		1	1		
	Mark's lane, city	20	1	1			
	11 Mead alley, Southwark,	13		1	1		do
	Beach above Hanover, Kensington	55	1	1			do
	13 Fromberger's court, city		1	1			do
	Cherry, above 11th, do	24	1	1			conval.
	11 Hurst street, do	31		1	1		dead
	6 Parson street, do	45		1	1		collaps.
	8 Lombard street, do	18		1	1		conval.
	Back 23 Tammany, N. L.	30		1	1		dead
	13th, below Shippen, Moyamensing		1	1			do
	Brinton st. bel. 13th, city		1	1			dead
	Corner Quince and Spruce, city			1	1		
	Race, near 13th, (3 cases) do			1	1		
	Olive, near Broad, city			1	1		
	Coates, above St. John N. L.		1	1			collaps.
	Corner 3d, and Brown, do		1	1			
	Marsh, above Beach, Kens.		1	1			
	Maiden, below Front, N. L.	39		1	1		
	Wood, above Queen, Kens.	51		1	1		conval.
	Marble alley and 10th, city			1	1		
	Thirteenth, near Market, do			1	1		
	Lombard, below 11th, do	45		1	1		

GEN. PHILIP BENNER.

The Centre Democrat contains the following additional particulars respecting General Benner, whose obituary was inserted in our last number.

The revolutionary war was brought to the immediate residence of his father, by the advance of the British army to Philadelphia. His father, an active whig, was captured by the enemy, and suffered the horrors of imprisonment, with threats of death, for his treason to his majesty George the Third. PHILIP, then a youth, entered the service of his country, under the care and command of General WAYNE, his relative and near neighbour. As an evidence of tender maternal care, and the devotion to country exhibited by the American matron, when she sent her son to fight in the cause of his country; General BENNER used to relate the care with which his mother quilted in the back of his vest, several guineas, as a provision, in case he should be taken prisoner by the enemy. At the close of the war, he became an active and successful manufacturer of iron, at the Coventry Forge, in Chester county. About the year 1790, he purchased the present site of Rock Works, and was the pioneer in the introduction of that important manufacturing business in this county. The first iron drawn in this county, was manufactured at his forge, and under his direction. At that early day, the supply of provisions for the works had to be transported from a distance, over roads that would now be deemed almost impassible, and a market for his iron to be found alone on the Atlantic sea board; undeterred by adverse circumstances, the strong and vigorous mind of General BENNER struck out a new channel of trade. The rapid population of the West, and the rising importance of Pittsburgh, impressed him with the idea of opening a communication with that city, and obtaining there a market for his iron and nails. He succeeded in his object, and enjoyed for several years, without competition, the trade in what was termed by him the "Juniate Iron," for the western country—a trade which has grown to be of immense importance, in every point of view.

General BENNER established this paper in 1827.—*Centre Democrat.*

WEST CHESTER, Aug. 14.

THE RAIL ROAD.—The cars on our rail road can now be driven through to the intersection with the Pennsylvania rail road. As it is the intention of the company to have but a single track completed at this time, there is, at the distance of every mile, a turn-out, by means of which cars can run either direction at the same time, by having the hours of starting properly regulated. A very handsome car is fitting up by our townsman, Mr. Earley, which will soon be ready for the road. We look forward with pleasure to the day when the whole line of rail road between this place and the city shall be completed. The expense of transportation will be considerably lessened. The facility, together with

the cheapness and pleasantness of the new mode of conveyance, will offer an inducement for many to visit West Chester, who had heretofore neither time nor inclination. It is contemplated having twenty miles of the Pennsylvania rail road finished in the month of September next. The bridge over the Schuylkill is under contract, and is rapidly progressing. When completed there will be an uninterrupted line of communication between this place and the city.

Advocate.

THE GIRARD BANK.—The Girard Bank opened for business partially on Monday last. The notes are a beautiful specimen of the present improved state of the art. We understand the following gentlemen are the principal officers:—President, JAMES SCOTT; Cashier, WILLIAM D. LEWIS; Solicitor, CHARLES J. JACK; and Notary Public, EDWARD L. HURST.

PITTSBURG, PA. August 3.

SHOCKING CATASTROPHE.—Two men, coal-diggers by occupation, lost their lives on Wednesday last, in an awful and unlooked for manner. A coal mine, owned by a Mr. Doran, on the hill opposite the city, lately took fire, and in order to allay it, it was stopped closely at the mouth. On Wednesday last, however, it was opened, and Mr. Doran, with two colliers, entered the pit with lights in their hands. They had not proceeded far before their lights simultaneously went out, and an oppressiveness at the same time seized them all. Mr. Doran being nearest the mouth of the pit, with difficulty was enabled to return. The other two sank in the pit, overcome by the smothering and poisonous influence of the foul air, which had accumulated while the pit was closed. Mr. M'Cord, a wagoner, entered to rescue the sufferers if possible, as soon as Mr. Doran gave intelligence of their situation, but when he reached them, he too was seized with the same oppressiveness, and endeavoured to retreat, bringing one of them with him. In spite of all his efforts, he sank down with his burden near the mouth of the pit, and was only saved himself by the exertions of some persons who hastily pulled him out. The two men who entered with Mr. Doran, when taken out were dead. Mr. M'Cord and Mr. Doran barely escaped with their lives.—*Manufacturer.*

Married, on Tuesday last, by T. Atkinson, Esq. Mr. JESSE GLANCE, of Sadsbury, to Mrs. DOLLY TRACE, of Vernon.

The parties in this case, a hale, hearty widower, and a still sprightly, good looking widow, politely called at our residence, for the benefit of our official services. The hymenal knot, for better for worse, being tied in our best way, we took the freedom to ask—"Pray, madam, how many children had you by your first husband?" SIXTEEN, sir, thirteen of whom are still living." "Very good." "Well, Mr. G. how many had you by your first wife?" "FIFTEEN, sir; fourteen living." "Admirable!" Sparta would have been proud of this couple.

Meadville (Pa.) Messenger.

CHOLERA CASES CONTINUED.

Date.	Residence.	Age.	Male.	Female.	White.	Black.	Result.
Aug. 9	Adams st. bet. 12th & 13th, Sp. & Pine	9	1	1			dead.
	79 South Fifth	30	1				conval.
	Second, below Federal, Southwark	60	1	1			do.
	Christian street, Moyamensing	24	1	1			
	Fourth, near Plumb, Southwark	16	1	1			conval.
	South, above Seventh, do.	30	1				1 dead.
	Fourth, near German, do.	30	1	1			conval.
	Passyunk rd. & Marriott's lane, Moy	23	1	1			dead.
	Point road, do.	35	1	1			
	Second, below Catherine, Southwark	4	1	1			dead.
	109 Queen street, do.		1	1			
	Queen, below Second, do.	9		1	1		collaps.
	Moyamensing rd. bel. Christian, do.	45		1	1		
	38 Christian street, Southwark	35		1	1		
	Gamphor's court, do.	50	1				1 dead.
	Sixth, above Catherine, Moy.	45	1				1 do.
	do. do. do.	30	1				1 do.
	do. do. do.	40	1				1 do.
	Christian, above Second, Southwark	23	1		1		conval.
	Second and Carpenter, do.	25	1		1		do.
	German street, do.	60	1	1			
	Marriott's lane, above 5th, Moy.	60	1	1			collaps.
	Shippin, above Fifth, do.	30			1		
	Christian, do. do.	30	1	1			
	St. Mary's, bet. 7th & 8th, city	40	1				1 collaps.
	Back of 88 Bedford street, Moy.	8	1		1		
	Randle's court, city	24	1	1			conval.
	Baker's court, near Fourth, N. L.	21		1	1		living.
	Mydleton's do. near Kunckle, do.			1	1		do.
	Joint alley, near Broad & Chesnut, city	30	1				conval.
	128 Arch street, do.			1	1		cured.
	Arch, near Thirteenth, do.		1		1		living.
	Thirteenth, above Arch, do.		1		1		cured.
	Race, near Schuylkill, do.			1	1		living.
	Third, below South, Southwark	50		1	1		dead.
	Court, Plumb, bel. 5th. do.	50		1	1		
	Mechanics' court, N. L.	20	1				dead.
	Cor. Schuylkill 8th & Hamilton, P. T.	15		1	1		do.
	Germantown r'd. bel. Master, Ken.	5	1		1		
	do. do. do.	5	1		1		
	do. do. do.	30		1	1		
	Ann st. bet. 7th & 8th, Filbert & Arch	22	1		1		dead.
	Race, below Broad, city.	30	1		1		conval.
	Beach, bet. Walnut & Spruce, city	30		1	1		dead.
	N. W. Cor. Cherry & Wagner's alley	56		1	1		
	Wood, above Seventh, P. T.	30		1	1		
	French, above Phoenix, N. L.	30	1		1		dead.
	Hatter's alley, below Tenth. Moy.	30	1		1		1 dead.
	Small, near Fifth, do.	35	1				1
	do. do. do.	47		1	1		1
	Blackhorse alley and Small, do.	45		1	1		
	Washington below Second, Swk.	14		1	1		conval.
	do. do. do.	28		1	1		1st stage.
	Second, above Wharton, do.	75		1	1		conval.
	Fourth, above Catherine, do.	2	1		1		collaps.
	Alley in Queen, above 4th, do.	38	1		1		1st stage.
	Sixth, below Fitzwater, Moy.	26		1	1		dead.
	South, above Third, Southwark	33	1		1		conval.
	do. " Fifth, Moyamensing	29	1		1		do.
	Carpenter's street, Southwark	30	1		1		do.
	Shippin, above Seventh, Moy.	30	1		1		
	St. Mary, near Eighth, city	40	1		1		
10	Passyunk Road, Moyamensing	8		1	1		
	Sixth street, city	40	1		1		conval.
	Fourth, near Spruce, city	60		1	1		do.
	Race, betw. Sch. 7th and 8th, city	40	1		1		do.
	Allen street, Kensington	30		1	1		
	Gaskill, above Fourth, city			1	1		
	South, between Fifth & Sixth, Moy.			1	1		
	Corner of Bedford and 13th, do.			1	1		dead.
	25 Lombard street, city						do.

The Norristown Herald of yesterday contains the following information.

CHOLERA.—The following cases of Spasmodic Cholera occurred at Ulrick's Locks in Plymouth township:

- Aug. 6th, James M'Dowle—Died in 13 hours.
 7th, Thomas Casgrove—died, time unknown.
 8th, James Boyle, attacked—on the 10th about the house.
 9th, Wm. Owen—died in 7 hours.
 10th, John Kelly—died in 6 hours.
 J. P. ELKINTON,
Attending Physician.

CHOLERA IN MONTGOMERY COUNTY.—The Cholera has broken out at Plymouth Rocks, on the Schuylkill, among hands employed to do some work on the canal. During the forepart of last week, a person from Philadelphia, a labourer, who it is said had been discharged from Arch street prison, during the prevalence of the epidemic there, made his appearance in quest of work, and but a short time after was attacked by the fatal disease. In the course of some hours, he died. Scarcely had he been interred before others were seized; and from the time the first case occurred, until Saturday evening last, fifteen cases and nine deaths, out of about twenty individuals, had taken place. Mr. Nathaniel M. Learnard, residing on the opposite side of the river, of temperate habits, though of a debilitated constitution, and well known as extensively engaged in the manufacture of marble slabs, sickened on Saturday morning, and died in less than twenty-four hours.

One case has occurred at Norristown, the subject of which was from Plymouth Locks; and another case some four or five miles above Norristown, also from the same place. Both cases proved fatal.

The editor of the *Crawford Messenger* says:—"We have had, what appeared to us, from the symptoms stated, at least one, if not more, cases of well defined Spasmodic Cholera in our immediate vicinity, which occurred about the 20th ult. The subject was Mr. Cornelius Vanhorn, one of the first settlers on French Creek, aged about 75 years, and residing two miles south of the village of Meadville. Mr. Vanhorn was cured by the application of the Oil of Hemlock, and friction to the body and limbs, for which he was indebted to the Rev. Mr. Barris of the Methodist Church, who lodged at his house the night on which he was attacked."

From the Report on the Manufacture of Salt, it appears that in Pennsylvania, The fixed capital, lands, furnaces, vats, &c. invested, amount to \$400,500
 The number of bushels annually produced, 600,000
 Average cost per bushel, cts. 35
 Average price per bushel at the manufactory, cts. 45
 The probable quantity of wrought iron used per annum, tons 15
 The probable quantity of cast iron used per annum, tons 45
 In 1829, the Kiskiminitas salt works employed 200 road wagons.

CHOLERA CASES CONTINUED.

Date.	Residence.	Age.	Male.	Female.	White.	Black.	Result
Aug 10	Little Oak st. Southwark, (2 cases)	29	1			1	
	do do do	40		1	1		
	Griswold alley, Southwark	25		1			
	Bedford, above 6th, Moyamensing	50				1	
	Brown's court, bet. Lom. & Sou.city	30		1	1		
	St. Mary's alley, city	4	1		1		
	Thirteenth, near Race, city	40	1		1		conval.
	Corner Callowhill and 4th, N. L.	23		1	1		dead
	Beach st. Kens.	23	1		1		conval.
	Pine on Schuylkill, city	25	1				do
	South, below 3d, Southwark	20		1		1	
	Race bel. 10th, city	35	1		1		conval.
	Parham's alley and Front, Southw.	25		1	1		dead
	Collins's alley and Swanson do	40	1		1		living
	34 Bread street, city						recov'ng
	Christian street, Southwark	20		1	1		conval.
	Carpenter do do	23	1				do
	S. 5th,near Christian, do	22	1		1		do
	S.5th,near Carpenter do	20	1		1		do
	Christian, below 2d, Southw.	25	1				dead
	German, near 5th, do	30		1	1		conval.
	Christian, near 6th, do	29		1	1		dead
	Marriott's lane, near 4th, do				1	1	
	do do do				1	1	
	Corner of 2d & Carpenter do	25		1	1		conval.
	Marriott's lane, near 6th, Moy.	37	1		1		
	Seventh above Shippen do	30	1				conval.
	Below Wharton, Southwark	17		1	1		do
	Christian street, do	35		1	1		do
	Shippen, above 5th, Moyamensing	28		1	1		do
	Front, above Mead alley, Southw.	40		1	1		do
	Christian, above Seventh, Moy.	40	1				
	Queen, below Second, Southwark	45		1	1		dead.
	Third, below Franklin, N. L.	26	1	1	2		
	Germantown r'd,above Master,N.L.	32	1		1		
	Cor.St.John & Germantown r'd, do.	3	1		1		
	104 Arch street, city	55		1	1		conval.
	Shippen, below Thirteenth, Moy.	40	1		1		
	Cor.Shippen's lane & Fitzwater,do.				1	1	
	Cor. Marlboro' and West, Kens.	18	1		1		collaps.
	Seventh, above Fitzwater, Moy.			1	1	1	dead
	A female, city	28		1	1		
	135 North Water street, city		1		1		
	do. do. do.			1	1		
	Queen, between 4th and 5th, Swk.		1			1	dead
	Seventh, near Fitzwater, Moy.	50		1	1		dead
	Lombard street, Jefferson Row,city	30	1		1		
	Sixth, near Race, do.	30		1	1		
	Market,bet.Sch'ykill 3d & 4th, do	28		1	1		
	Bird's court, bet. 10th & 11th, do.	26	1			1	
	Gillis's alley, city	25	1			1	
	do. do.	23	1			1	
	do. do.	30		1		1	
	Ten foot alley and Fitzwater, Moy.	25	1			1	
	157 Lombard street, city	19		1	1		
	Fotterall's Alley, Moy.				1	1	
	17 Pine alley, Southwark	30	1			1	
	Bedford, bet. 11th and 12th. Moy.	37		1	1		
	Ten foot alley, city	40	1			1	dead
	South, above Sixth, city	38				1	
	St. Mary near Seventh, city	39		1	1		
	do. do. do.	30	1		1		
	216 Lombard street do.	20		1	1		
	288 South Seventh street, Moy.	10	1		1		collaps.
	do. do.		1		1		
	212 South Sixth street, city			1	1		
	Frankford road, opp. shack. Kens.	1	1		1		collaps.
	Sixth and South, Moy.	30	1		1		convals.
	do. do.	6	1		1		
	Carpenter street, Southwark	47	1		1		

CHOLERA CASES CONTINUED.

Date.	Residence.	Age.	Male.	Femal.	White.	Black.	Result.
Aug 10	Kelly street, city	6	1	1	1		conval.
	Cor. Sch'kill 8th & Hamilton, P. T.	1	1	1	1		
	Frazer's court, 5th bel. Christ Swk.	1	1	1	1		
11	Market, above Schuyl. 3d, city	45	1	1	1		collaps.
	Lombard, above 7th, do	40	1	1	1		
	11 Vine, above Broad, do	1	1	1	1		1 dead
	37 Spruce street, do	45	1	1	1		do
	Mann's alley, near Rac. & 2d, do	25	1	1	1		do
	Corner Spruce and Front, do	1	1	1	1		
	Townsend's court, do	1	1	1	1		
	Front, above Spruce, do	1	1	1	1		dead
	Eighth, below Shippen, Moyam'ng	1	1	1	1		
	Cypress alley, (a child,) city						dead
	Shippen, above 12th, (adult,) Moy.						do
	do do (child,) do						conval.
	Fitzwater, below 6th, do	28	1	1	1		
	Sixth, below Fitzwater, do	32	1	1	1		
	Schuylkill 5th, above Spruce, city	25	1	1	1		collaps.
	Pratt's court, N. L.	40	1	1	1		conval.
	Front, above Coates, N. L.	25	1	1	1		do
	Corner Schuyl. 8th & Walnut, city						
	do Key's alley and Front, do						conval.
	138 North Front street, do						
	Market, above Schuyl. 5th, do	45	1	1	1		
	Arch street ferry, do						dead
	Front, above Callowhill, N. L.	47	1	1	1		do
	A male, city	46	1	1	1		do
	102 Swanson, Southwark	1	1	1	1		conval.
	Fifth, below Carpenter, Southwark	1	1	1	1		do
	Fourth and Christian, do	1	1	1	1		do
	52 Fitzwater, Moyamensing	1	1	1	1		do
	Fifth, below Shippen, Southwark	1	1	1	1		dead
	do do do	1	1	1	1		conval.
	Corner of Beach and Walnut, city	23	1	1	1		
	Penn, above Marsh, Kensington	40	1	1	1		
	Bishop street, do	36	1	1	1		
	Duke, above Cherry, do	33	1	1	1		
	Back of 44 Crown street, city	3	1	1	1		dead
	Eleventh, bet. Pine & Lombard						
	23 North Front do	28	1	1	1		
	Stamper's lane, Moyamensing	25	1	1	1		
	Queen street wharf, Southwark	40	1	1	1		
	Gamphor's court, do	30	1	1	1		
	Corner South and Clifton, Moya.	41	1	1	1		1 dead
	2 Carlisle court, 5th bel. Waln. city	30	1	1	1		
	Germantown Road, above 2d, N. L.						
	Back of Vine, above 8th, P. T.	35	1	1	1		living
	Fourth below Arch street, city	24	1	1	1		conval.
	Poplar lane, bel. Charlotte, N. L.	36	1	1	1		
	20 Hurst street, city	35	1	1	1		1 conval.
	Back of 100 Gaskill, city	35	1	1	1		1 do
	Fourth and Brown, N. L.	30	1	1	1		
	65 Small street, Moyamensing	3	1	1	1		1 dead
	Carpenter, bel. 9th, do	25	1	1	1		1 living
	Callowhill, near Delaware, N. L.	50	1	1	1		conval.
	Jackson court, Maiden street, do	1	1	1	1		
	Freytag's alley, Moyamensing	60	1	1	1		1 dead
	Fifth, below German, Southwark	45	1	1	1		collaps.
	Small, near 5th, Moyamensing	8	1	1	1		
	Shippen, above 13th, do	27	1	1	1		
	U. S. Arsenal, Passyunk	59	1	1	1		
	Ridge Road, above Green, P. T.	30	1	1	1		
	Third, below South, Southwark	45	1	1	1		
	Water, below Queen, do	19	1	1	1		
	Queen, below 3d, do	65	1	1	1		
	George, above Plumb, do	1	1	1	1		collaps.
	Baron, above South, city	50	1	1	1		
	Back of Fetter lane, do						
	Cherry, bet. 3d & 4th, do						
	3 St. Mary's alley, do	40	1	1	1		
	Joint alley, near Broad & Ches. city						

YELLOW FEVER IN PHILADELPHIA.—Philadelphia was nearly desolated by the yellow fever, in 1793, and again in 1798. Inquiries have been recently made as to the mortality of that disease in those years, to contrast it with the deaths by the prevailing pestilence. To furnish some information on the subject, we have gathered the following from the papers of 1798. Some dates are wanting. *Poulson.*

Deaths by Yellow Fever in Philadelphia in 1798.

Aug. 28	39	Sept. 20	59
30	36	25	76
31	47	26	82
Sept. 1	34	27	95
2	41	28	94
4	60	Oct. 1	107
5	59	2	71
6	50	3	50
7	52	5	32
11	73	8	21
13	66	9	20
14	60	10	23
16	198	11	39
17		12	39
18	54	15	27
19	62		

The disease abated as the cool weather came on, and disappeared by the close of the autumn. It prevailed in the same year to a limited extent in New York, Boston, and several other places.

In the month of August, 1798, the deaths in Philadelphia, were 621

In August, 1793, 264

In twelve days in Sept. 1798 720

do. 1793, 290

From Aug. 8, to Oct. 3, 1798, 2778

do. 1793, 1847

In 1793 it was calculated that 17,000 inhabitants left Philadelphia during the sickness. In 1793, 50,000.

A Philadelphia paper of October 8th, said—"We may rationally conclude there are not more than 3,000 souls in the city."

The disease was very fatal. The greatest number of new cases we recollect to have noticed in one day, was 111.

The population of Philadelphia in 1792 was about 50,000. In 1798, about 90,000.

THE REGISTER.

PHILADELPHIA, AUGUST 18, 1823.

We have the mortification again to point out two or three errata in our last number—which it is important to correct—as they occur in the list of post offices. By some accident, the name of BERKS county is omitted, and the offices of that county are arranged with those of Bedford county; a line drawn between Woodbury and Adamsville will separate them. The name of LEHIGH county is omitted in the same way, and its offices united with those of Lebanon county; a line must be passed between Stumptown and Allentown. SOMERSET county offices are in like manner arranged with those of Schuylkill county, and will be distinguished by a line passing between West Penn and Berlin.

HAZARD'S REGISTER OF PENNSYLVANIA.

DEVOTED TO THE PRESERVATION OF EVERY KIND OF USEFUL INFORMATION RESPECTING THE STATE.

EDITED BY SAMUEL HAZARD.

VOL. X.—NO. 8. PHILADELPHIA, AUGUST 25, 1832. NO. 243.

PROPRIETARY CLAIMS.

In GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF PENNSYLVANIA,
Monday, April 5th, 1779.

THE answers of the Chief Justice to the questions propounded to him on the 27th of March last, were read the second time, and thereupon

Ordered, That they be printed in the German and English Newspapers, together with the said questions, and the report of the Committee on the claims of the late Proprietaries.

Extract from the Minutes,
JOHN MORRIS, Junior,
Clerk of the General Assembly.

The report of the Committee is as follows:

THE Committee appointed to examine into the claims of the late Proprietaries of Pennsylvania, and report wherein they are incompatible with the happiness, liberty and safety of the good people of this state, and prepare and offer to the House for consideration suitable resolutions for remedying the evils arising from the said claims, in manner, form, and substance most conformable to, and consistent with, equity and justice, having met in pursuance of the said directions, and after a considerable time spent in debate on these subjects, have unanimously agreed to the following resolutions, which they beg leave to recommend to the House.

1. *Resolved*, That it plainly appears from the Charter granted to William Penn, dated the 4th of March, 1689, by King Charles the Second, that the said grant being made as well for the enlargement of the English empire, the promotion of trade, the advancement of civil society, and the propagation of the Gospel, as for the particular benefit of the said William Penn and his heirs, it was and ought to be considered as containing a public trust, for the benefit of those who should settle in the state of Pennsylvania, coupled with a particular interest accruing to the said William Penn and his heirs, but in its very nature and essence subject and subordinate to the great and general purposes of society mentioned in the said grant.

2. *Resolved*, That by the conditions and concessions made by the said William Penn, to and with the settlers and planters in the then province of Pennsylvania, it clearly appears that the general rights of the settlers, and the particular interests of the said William Penn and his heirs, were defined and ascertained; the latter consisting in a grant of quit-rents arising from lands allotted to servants at the end of their servitude, and a right to reserve by lot in one place ten thousand acres of land, for the benefit of himself and heirs, in every one hundred thousand acres in the province, which have been since known and called by the name of the Proprietary Tenths or Manors, the remainder being considered as a trust in him for the benefit of the settlers.

3. *Resolved*, That the said Proprietaries, by receiving quit-rents and imposing terms for the payment of money by the settlers upon land (other than their own tenths or manors) have violated the original charter and concessions on which the good people of Pennsylvania were induced to become settlers, have usurped a power inconsistent with their own original conditions,

and for a course of many years have defrauded the settlers of large sums of money, to which in justice and good conscience they were not entitled.

4. *Resolved*, That the re-establishment of the powers and claims of the heirs of the said William Penn, as they have been exercised both in property and government until the present happy revolution, would be utterly subversive of the rights, safety, and happiness of the good people of this state, and dangerous to civil liberty in general, as evidently tending to revive and confirm an unwarrantable aristocratical power and influence within this state, inconsistent with its true interest, and therefore not to be admitted in a government founded upon equal liberty and the authority of the people.

5. Whereas the safety and happiness of the people is the fundamental law of society, and it has been the practice and usage of the states most celebrated for their freedom and police, to control or abolish all claims of power and interest inconsistent with their safety and welfare, that might have been exercised within the same by any of their subjects. And whereas it is the right and duty of their Representatives to assume the direction and management of such interest and property as belongs to the community, or was designed for their advantage. Upon this warrantable and precedented ground,

Resolved, That all the estate heretofore deemed or taken to be a part of the grant made by Charles the Second to William Penn or his heirs, or to which they or any of them were entitled, or whereof they were seized or possessed as Proprietaries of Pennsylvania on the 4th of July, 1776, by virtue of any grant, descent, devise, or purchase, of what nature, kind, or quality soever, (other than the quit-rents arising from lands allotted to servants at the end of their servitude, and the reserved lands known by the names of Proprietaries, Tenths or Manors, and such purchases as may have been made by them or either of them in their private right or capacity) shall be for ever hereafter vested in the commonwealth of Pennsylvania, for the use and benefit of the inhabitants thereof, to be disposed of, regulated, and conducted as this or any future Assembly of this state shall hereafter direct.

6. For the well ordering the said interest, and doing justice to the citizens of this state, who may have right depending and not fully complected, to lands within this state;

Resolved, That Commissioners be appointed, who shall hold a Board, to be called the *Board of Property*, which shall be vested with full power to demand, receive, and collect all papers, books, records, maps, draughts, surveys, and other papers, now in the possession of the said Proprietaries, or any persons heretofore holding offices under them, touching, or in any wise respecting, the administration or management of the lands within this state; And also to be vested with power to grant patents, confirm suspended titles, under a Seal of Office to be by them devised, to appoint Deputy Surveyors in each county, (the Surveyor General and Receiver General being appointed by Council) and such other officers as may be necessary, and to receive such moneys as may hereafter arise from the sale of the lands within this state that are not yet surveyed or located.

7. *Resolved*, That all quit-rents heretofore reserved by the Proprietaries of Pennsylvania, other than the quit-rents before-mentioned, being badges of slavery, and reserved without any just authority, shall be abolished, and be no longer demanded of the free citizens of this state.

The questions proposed to the Chief Justice were the following:

Had Charles the Second, King of England, authority to convey the lands described in the Charter of Pennsylvania?

Was the grant to William Penn an absolute one; or is he and his Representatives to be considered as trustees, and in what manner?

Is the operation of the concessions to be confined to the original purchasers, who were parties to it, or is it to be taken as a general and binding agreement on William Penn and his heirs, of which all subsequent purchasers were to claim benefit?

If the latter—then whether by the said concessions the said William Penn had a right to the tenth of the land as well as purchase money and quit-rents from the first purchasers; and whether the said concessions restrained him from reserving a tenth, as purchases were made from the Indians, and from selling the rest on such terms as the purchasers and he should agree on?

Are the quit-rents to be considered as a provision for the support of government; or are they to be considered as reservations resulting from the nature of the estate which William Penn had in the soil, and were they legally reserved?

Had the heirs of William Penn the right of pre-emption of all the lands within the boundaries of the state, and yet unpurchased from the Indians; or did he lose that with the right of government?

The answer of the Chief Justice is as follows:

It is with the utmost reluctance I undertake to answer the questions propounded to me by the Honourable the House of Assembly, on account of my being a Member of the General Assembly of the Delaware State, where some of the like nature will probably be soon agitated; also, because I cannot have the benefit of consulting my brother Judges, but more particularly on account of the vast magnitude of the subject, the short time allowed to me, and my great diffidence in my own abilities; however, as it is the request of the House, I shall waive every other consideration, and give the best answers in my power.

Answer to the first question.

It seems to have been the law of nations, that whatever *vacant, waste, or uncultivated country is discovered*, shall belong to that Prince who had been at the *charge of the discovery*. Henry the Seventh, on the 5th of March, in the eleventh year of his reign, had commissioned John Cabot, and his three sons, to sail in quest of unknown lands, and to annex them to the Crown of England; with this clause, *which before this time, have been unknown to all Christians*. This John Cabot, with his son, Sebastian, in their second voyage in the year 1497, are said first to have discovered that part of America, which lies on the North East of the Continent, from the south of Labrador, as far as Cape Florida. Henry Hudson, an Englishman, in the year 1608 under a commission from King James the First, discovered more particularly Long Island, New York, and the river which still bears his name, and also *Delaware Bay*, and afterwards sold his right to the Dutch, who settled on each side of Delaware, and in the year 1623 erected a fort on the east side, called *Nassau*. The Swedes appear to have taken possession of the south side of Delaware in 1638, and to have held it under Peter Minuit, Governor under the Queen of Sweden, until 1651, when the Dutch built Fort Casimir, now Newcastle. Risingh, the then Governor under Christina, Queen of Sweden, afterwards retook Casimir; but his successor, Suen Scutz, surrendered it and the country to Stuyvesant, the Dutch Governor of New York, &c. the 16th September, 1655, on articles of capitulation. From this

time the south side of Delaware was held by the Dutch until the 1st October, 1664, when it was surrendered to Sir Robert Carr for his Royal Highness James Duke of York, &c. on articles of capitulation. A war broke out with the States General in 1672, and the latter retook the whole country in August, 1673; but there was a treaty of peace at Westminster on the 9th of February, 1674, by the sixth article of which the whole was again restored to the *English*. The Duke of York, to remove all controversy respecting his property, obtained a new patent from King Charles the Second, dated the 29th of June, 1674, for all the lands contained in his first grant of the 12th March, 1664. The Dutch had, during the time they governed the country, purchased large tracts of land from the Indian proprietors; and their Directors and Deputy Directors, as well as Governors, Deputy Governors, and the County Courts, under the Duke of York, had granted considerable quantities of land to the inhabitants on the south side of Delaware, as far up the river as Upland, now called Chester, and above it, reserving a quit-rent of a bushel of wheat for every hundred acres, before the date of the Royal Charter for Pennsylvania to William Penn, Esquire.

At the time of the grant of Pennsylvania, to wit, the 4th of March, 1681 (new stile) the lands therein comprised do not appear to have been claimed by or under any power in Europe, except the *King of England*.

These facts seem necessarily to be stated previously to a direct answer to the question.

Under these circumstances then, I think, Charles the Second had (*jure coronæ*) authority to convey the lands described in the Charter of Pennsylvania; excepting such parts as he had before granted to the Duke of York, or were held under him, or by or under the *Indian proprietors*; these exceptions must be allowed, unless the absurd doctrine, that the Pagans or Heathen had no right to any lands, is admitted; but the words of the Charter, in the preamble, “not yet cultivated or planted,” omitting by any *Christians*, imply a contrary opinion, both in the grantor and grantee.

Answer to the second question.

It rather appears to me, that the grant to William Penn is an *absolute one*; in favour of which opinion the 17th section of the Charter (to mention no other) seems to be very strong and pointed. The interest of the grantee, and his heirs, seems to have been so connected with the settlement of the province and the enlarging the English empire, raising useful commodities, &c. that the first could not be much promoted without the latter; and all grants of this kind, which have come to my knowledge, particularly that to Lord John Berkley and Sir George Carteret for Nova Cæsaria, or New Jersey, and that to Lord Baltimore for Maryland, appear to have been absolute, and intended for the benefit and to advance the fortunes of the grantees and their heirs.

Answer to the third question.

The clearest construction I can form of the conditions or concessions, dated 11th July, 1681, is, that they were confined to the adventurers and purchasers at *that time*. This construction is founded not only on the title of the conditions, &c. which are said to be agreed upon by the Proprietary and Governor, “and those who are the adventurers, &c.” in the present tense, but from the natural import of several of the articles thereof.

Answer to the fourth question.

Though more than one Assembly have insinuated or asserted, that the quit-rents were intended for the support of government, yet as this is not evidenced by any law or instrument in writing or act whatsoever assented to by William Penn, Esquire, the first Proprietor, or by any of his heirs; as nothing of the sort is mentioned in any of the deeds or patents, wherein the same are reserved; as they have ever been applied to that use for near a century, but always received and considered as private property; and as all the other Proprietaries in America, under Charters of the like kind, have reserv-

ed, received, and appropriated the quit-rents to their own private uses, I am of opinion, that these quit-rents are to be considered at this day as reservations resulting from the nature of the estate, which William Penn had in the soil, and that as Lord Mesne he could legally reserve them.

Answer to the last question.

Many historians and writers on this subject, have been of opinion, that a Charter or grant, like that for Pennsylvania, gave a right or pre-emption to the grantee, and was good against all persons but the Indian or native proprietors and occupiers. Indeed it seems to have been necessary for the public weal that this right should be vested in the person or persons, who had the government of the country, the holding treaties with independent Princes or nations for any purpose whatsoever being an act of sovereignty, and the greatest danger of an Indian war being to be apprehended from the frauds and injustice which private persons might be tempted to commit, were they permitted to purchase as they pleased. Besides, to prevent their frequent selling the same lands, and many other causes of controversy, it is expedient that the bargain with Indians should be made with the rulers of the state, and that it should be attended with considerable solemnity. For these or such reasons this right might be supposed to be granted to William Penn, Esquire, by the Charter, as he was vested with the whole of the Executive and a moiety of the Legislative Power over all English subjects within the limits of the then province. Be that as it may, an exclusive right of purchasing land from the natives was granted to him by act of Assembly in 1705. But upon the whole, as every power of government in the heirs of William Penn ceased by the late revolution, I rather think that they have no right of pre-emption, or of purchasing at all from the Indian nations, in future, any lands lying within the boundaries of Pennsylvania, but that the same, for the reasons above, belongs to the state.

This opinion is to be considered by the Honourable House in a legal and not a political light: And it is hoped they will receive it with candour, and excuse any inaccuracies, when they are pleased to reflect that I have had but one day to digest and write it.

THO. M'KEAN.

Philadelphia, March 29th, 1779.

To the Honourable, the House of Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

At a public dinner recently given to the Hon. William Wilkins, at Pittsburgh, Mr. William Robinson, of the borough of Allegheny, made a speech, from which we quote the annexed paragraph:

"It is distinctly, gentlemen, within my own recollection, and I am yet a young man, when Pittsburgh was a frontier village. On the opposite bank of the Allegheny, where is now rising the flourishing town to which so kind a reference has been made, there stood but one solitary cabin, in the vast forest between it and the shores of Lake Erie, not one habitation for civilized man intervened; one single family comprised the whole population in all that distance, and a little canoe sufficed for their conveyance to this shore, either on business, or as more than once happened, for protection from the Indians. From the very places whence now arises on yonder shore the busy hum of men, the music of the steam engine, and the loud reverberating sound of the forge hammer, your humble narrator in the morning of his days has listened with fearful apprehension to the shrill and appalling sound of the Indian's whistle, at night fall on his charger. Behold the contrast! the unexampled change which has taken place. Instead of the fragile bark, a magnificent bridge bestrides the stern and rapid current of the Allegheny, connecting a village of many thousand souls with its parent city. Above, a stupendous aqueduct bears on its Herculean shoulders another river to the bosom of your city."

METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

Extract from the Meteorological Register, taken at the State Capitol—Harrisburg, Pennsylvania,

By JAMES WRIGHT, Librarian.

JULY, 1832.

Days of the Month.	Days of Week.	Morning temperature.	Noon temperature.	Evening temperature.	Mean temp. of day.	Highest in Morn.	Highest at Noon.	Highest in Even.	Mean height of Barometer each day.	WINDS.
Thermometer.					Barometer.					
1	Sunday	70	85	82	79	29.62	65	66	29.64	W
2	Monday	74	86	83	81	64	64	66	65	S W
3	Tuesday	73	85	82	80	63	66	67	63	W
4	Wednesd	74	86	82	81	64	67	68	66	W
5	Thursd'y	73	86	82	80	63	67	68	66	S W
6	Friday	72	86	82	80	62	66	68	65	S W
7	Saturday	74	89	85	83	63	66	68	66	N W
8	Sunday	77	83	78	79	64	63	64	64	S W
9	Monday	75	71	70	72	61	57	56	58	N E
10	Tuesday	66	73	62	67	54	54	56	55	S
11	Wednesd	62	70	66	66	52	53	53	53	N W
12	Thursd'y	60	70	67	66	50	53	54	52	N W
13	Friday	62	72	72	69	54	55	52	54	N W
14	Saturday	65	75	73	71	50	53	53	52	N W
15	Sunday	66	74	75	72	52	54	56	54	N W
16	Monday	65	77	78	73	53	56	60	56	N E
17	Tuesday	70	80	81	77	57	57	60	58	N W
18	Wednesd	70	83	85	79	55	58	60	58	S W
19	Thursd'y	74	83	82	80	56	58	60	58	S W
20	Friday	73	83	80	79	56	59	59	58	W
21	Saturday	73	83	84	80	54	58	59	58	N W
22	Sunday	70	74	71	72	53	55	55	54	N E
23	Monday	64	77	75	72	54	56	57	59	S E
24	Tuesday	66	70	75	70	54	54	54	54	S E
25	Wednesd	66	77	75	73	50	53	53	53	N W
26	Thursd'y	66	73	73	71	50	53	53	52	N W
27	Friday	68	76	75	73	53	54	56	54	N
28	Saturday	63	76	79	73	52	54	56	54	S W
29	Sunday	70	76	75	74	56	56	56	56	S
30	Monday	66	75	76	72	50	53	55	53	S W
31	Tuesday	65	77	76	73	50	54	57	54	N W

Thermometer.		Barometer.	
Maximum on 7th	83°	Max. on the 4th	29.66 in
Minimum on 11th	66°	Min. on the 12th	29.52 in
Difference	17°	Difference	.14 in
Mean	76°	Mean	29.58 in

Days of the Month.	Wind.
27th,	1 day N
9, 22, 16,	3 days N E
23, 24,	2 days S E
10, 29,	2 days S
2, 5, 6, 8, 18, 19, 28,	7 days S W
1, 3, 4, 20,	4 days W
7, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 17, 21, 25, 26,	12 days N W
30 31,	

Atmosphere.	
Days of the month.	
1, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 13, 14,	
15, 17, 18, 19, 21, 23,	
27, 28, 30, 31,	18 days Fair Fair
2, 16, 20, 25,	4 days Fair Cloudy
10, 29,	2 days Fair Show'y
9, 24,	2 days Rain Cloudy
8, 22, 26,	3 days Cloudy Cloudy
12,	1 day Cloudy Show'y
11,	1 day Fair Rain

On the 7th at noon, thermometer at 89° the high-

est. On the 12th in the morning, at 60° the lowest. Range 29°.

On the 4th in the evening, barometer at 29.68 inches, the highest. On the 12th in the morning, at 29.50, the lowest. Range 00.18 inches.

The wind has been 5 days east of the meridian; 23 days west, 1 day north, and 2 south of it.

There was rain on the 9th, 10th, 11th, 12th, 18th, 24th, and 29th. The heaviest on the 9th, 11th, and 24th.

In our last number, were some notices of occurrences during the Yellow fever of 1793, and 1798. The following two tables, appended to the "Minutes of the committee" of 1793, will exhibit what portion of the population fled, and what remained during the dreadful pestilence of that year: as also, the number of houses, and inhabitants of the city and districts, at that period.

STATEMENT

OF THE NUMBER OF HOUSES, DEATHS, &c. IN THE RESPECTIVE STREETS, ALLEYS, AND COURTS, IN THE CITY OF PHILADELPHIA, TAKEN BY ORDER OF THE COMMITTEE.

MARKET STREET AND NORTH THEREOF.	Houses.		Dead.	White Inhabitants.		Blacks.		SOUTH OF MARKET STREET.	Houses.		Dead.	White Inhabitants.		Blacks.	
	shut.	op'n		fled.	rem.	fled.	rem.		shut.	op'n		fled.	rem.	fled.	rem.
Market street, Oct. 5,	162	112	39	799	794	8	55	Waterstreet, Nov. 22,	88	48	56	205	317	2	10
Water st. Oct. 5 & 7,	74	51	131	221	281	4	27	Front street,	157	61	94	666	511	28	101
Front street, Oct. 8,	103	62	126	381	417	1	39	Second street,	145	83	92	609	524	25	91
Second street, Oct. 9,	117	52	120	451	403	7	22	Third street,	94	39	87	364	241	24	42
Third street, Oct. 10,	94	58	38	420	465	11	26	Fourth street,	52	55	61	213	389	7	74
Fourth street,	53	44	42	138	500	7	35	Fifth street,	18	63	31	128	289	5	58
Fifth street, Oct. 11,	59	54	29	162	410	2	22	Sixth street,	12	29	15	51	225	2	35
Sixth street,	26	55	13	119	353	1	34	Seventh street,	3	7	2	14	59	0	0
Seventh street,	22	26	8	106	170	1	7	Eighth street,	8	24	18	62	211	0	16
Eighth street,	21	34	3	89	229	0	13	Ninth street,	2	5	1	2	38	0	0
Ninth street, Oct. 12,	5	12	3	19	75	1	2	Penn street,	22	17	14	111	108	3	8
Arch street, Oct. 16,	91	90	92	433	512	9	47	Chesnut street,	88	56	88	484	338	18	32
Race street,	103	85	118	373	644	6	32	Walnut street,	48	53	84	211	426	9	74
Vine street, S. side,	24	31	37	81	167	1	8	Spruce street,	54	63	55	243	399	9	57
Ellfry's alley,	14	5	23	6	42	0	0	Pine street,	29	39	19	159	284	14	17
Drinker's alley,	1	1	8	0	4	0	0	South street, N. side,	10	18	5	31	93	4	28
Coates' alley,	1	3	11	13	26	0	0	Latitia court,	3	11	18	24	64	0	0
New street,	36	20	46	92	180	3	0	Black Horse alley,	8	1	6	17	30	0	0
Moravian alley,	10	11	37	26	50	0	0	Strawberry lane,	1	2	0	0	8	0	4
Church alley, Oct. 19,	13	3	3	52	35	1	1	Strawberry alley,	23	13	23	108	75	2	0
Watkins's alley,	5	1	11	20	12	0	0	Elbow lane,	9	8	11	60	29	2	8
Quarry street,	7	5	10	18	53	0	4	Beetle's alley,	3	5	5	8	36	0	5
Cherry alley,	31	39	28	99	268	0	25	Carter's alley,	13	10	14	71	59	0	0
South alley,	5	10	2	15	69	0	1	Gray's alley,	6	10	19	20	43	0	13
North alley,	6	10	2	36	70	0	4	Norris's alley,	7	5	6	43	14	0	4
Sugar alley,	21	22	4	79	148	0	14	Dock street,	14	25	78	57	134	0	5
Stirling alley,	4	6	9	13	41	0	0	Union street,	26	41	28	127	228	2	30
Crown street,	4	8	7	10	125	0	0	Cypress alley,	3	7	20	23	43	0	1
Apple-tree alley,	7	11	18	17	57	0	7	Pear street,	7	6	19	17	53	0	5
Cresson's alley,	6	18	8	51	72	0	10	Lombard street,	19	60	25	68	297	13	44
Shiveley's alley,	8	22	3	25	105	0	11	Mifflin's alley,	3	6	7	1	21	0	0
Filbert street,	1	6	1	6	37	0	0	Elmsley's court,	4	8	9	24	39	0	6
Pewter-Platter alley,	11	19	32	56	105	0	3	Laurel court,	3	3	6	19	17	0	1
Coombs's alley,	8	13	29	37	81	0	5	Shippen's alley,	2	19	11	5	102	0	26
Chancery lane, Dec. 2	6	5	9	22	31	0	0	Willing's alley,	1	4	6	3	30	0	1
Hoffman's alley,	3	10	1	21	51	0	0	Blackberry alley,	1	5	3	3	16	0	2
Baker's alley,	0	5	3	0	19	0	7	Carpenter street,	1	3	0	2	17	0	7
Benner's alley,	1	0	0	7	0	0	0	Crooked Billet,	1	0	0	7	0	0	0
Branch street,	10	10	20	37	90	0	0	Gaskill street,	10	15	7	5	113	0	7
Brook's court,	2	5	2	14	17	0	1	George st. to So'th st.	1	6	1	8	22	0	5
Fearris's alley,	2	5	4	11	33	0	0	Little Water street,	2	12	5	1	69	4	1
Groff's alley,	0	4	5	8	18	0	0	Lodge alley,	1	0	1	6	0	0	0
M'Cullough's alley,	2	6	10	6	34	1	0	Relief alley,	3	0	1	8	6	0	0
Mulberry court,	4	0	1	14	0	0	0	Stamper's alley,	1	13	6	5	67	0	8
Priest's alley,	1	1	0	5	0	0	6	Taylor's alley,	0	2	1	3	6	0	1
Say's alley,	1	1	0	5	0	0	6	York court,	1	1	2	5	0	1	6
Shepherd's alley,	1	7	5	7	14	0	0	Zachary's court,	0	2	0	0	13	0	0
Steinmetz's alley,	0	8	0	0	25	0	0	Patton's alley,	2	3	3	8	14	0	0
Stiles' court,	1	0	1	7	0	0	0	Smith's alley,	0	3	5	0	18	0	0
Market st. & northw'd	1178	1066	1152	4627	7332	64	474	South of Market st.	1009	969	1068	4289	6133	174	833

THE NUMBER OF HOUSES, DEATHS, &c. IN THE RESPECTIVE STREETS, ALLEYS, &c. IN THE NORTHERN LIBERTIES AND DISTRICT OF SOUTHWARK.

NORTHERN LIBERTIES.*	Houses.		Dead.	White Inhabitants.		Blacks.		DISTRICT OF SOUTHWARK.†	Houses.		Dead.	White Inhabitants.		Blacks.	
	shut.	op'n		fled.	rem.	fled.	rem.		shut.	op'n		fled.	rem.	fled.	rem.
Water street,	8	17	27	47	84	0	1	Swanson street,	33	76	82	234	561	3	19
Front street,	59	118	80	400	676	10	49	South Penn street,	3	7	2	9	79	0	3
Second street,	40	113	96	263	901	3	38	Front street,	43	121	112	184	791	2	13
Third street,	20	79	29	119	492	0	1	Second street,	26	80	52	172	505	5	17
Fourth street,	8	0	1	4	61	0	3	Third street,	10	48	24	47	211	0	34
Fifth street,	6	7	1	32	34	1	1	Fifth street,	0	14	0	4	103	0	5
Seventh street,	3	21	5	12	125	0	0	Cedar st. S. side,	9	35	22	58	177	0	19
Eighth street,	2	30	4	18	165	0	0	Shippen street,	19	44	27	85	212	1	49
Vine st. North side,	21	30	22	128	174	10	8	Almond street,	15	26	14	77	174	6	3
Callowhill street,	35	59	33	229	391	0	10	Catharine street,	11	38	28	42	156	1	32
Margaretta street,	0	7	5	0	32	0	0	Christian street,	20	53	38	81	342	3	3
Noble st. or B. lane,	7	21	12	38	122	0	4	Church alley,	3	4	2	8	29	0	0
Stillhouse alley,	5	4	11	9	25	0	0	Love lane, or P. st.	3	11	5	0	69	0	0
Artillery lane, or D. st.	6	29	16	37	149	0	26	Mary street,	4	3	4	26	26	0	0
Tallman's alley,	0	7	5	0	40	0	0	Queen street,	10	21	12	41	106	0	5
Green street,	13	35	27	85	207	0	6	Parham's alley,	0	3	3	0	10	0	0
Coates' street,	5	33	16	24	148	0	32	Meade's alley,	1	11	28	2	43	0	10
Brown street,	1	39	7	5	185	0	15	German street,	7	38	11	46	256	0	3
Charlotte street,	0	17	1	3	78	0	0	Plumb street,	9	46	27	44	275	1	4
Gold street,	1	4	1	12	15	0	0	Moll Fuller's alley,	0	8	4	3	48	0	4
Budd street,	9	38	24	55	178	0	6	George street,	7	16	7	43	117	0	8
Cable lane,	23	12	28	103	61	1	1	Vernon street,	5	13	20	21	72	0	0
Coates' court,	3	4	6	11	11	0	0	Ball alley,	0	6	1	3	30	0	3
St. John's street,	4	45	16	26	260	0	6	Crab-tree alley,	1	10	3	9	66	2	0
St. Tammany street,	1	8	6	3	48	0	2	Oak street,	0	10	2	0	63	0	0
Rowe's alley,	0	6	6	1	36	0	0	District of Southw'k,	239	742	527	1239	4521	24	234
Willow street,	5	13	7	26	91	0	1	Northern Liberties,	302	822	546	1751	4943	28	205
Wood's alley,	11	16	5	29	108	1	0	N. Liber. & Southw.	541	1564	1073	2990	9464	52	439
Crown street,	1	5	3	4	26	2	1	Mark. st. & Northw'd	1178	1066	1152	4627	7332	64	474
Anne street,	5	5	6	28	20	1	0	South of Market st.	1009	969	1068	4289	6133	174	833
Total,	302	822	546	1751	4943	28	205	Total,	2728	3599	3293	11906	22929	290	1746

* This account was taken between the 8th and 16th of November, 1793.

† This account was begun the 22d November, and returned the 28th, 1793.

The average population of the city of Philadelphia, viz.

Market street and north thereof,	-	-	-	-	-	6.09 persons to house,
To the southward thereof,	-	-	-	-	-	6.07 do.
Northern Liberties,	-	-	-	-	-	6.64 do.
District of Southwark,	-	-	-	-	-	6.67 do.
Of the city and suburbs collectively,	-	-	-	-	-	6.348 do.

HISTORICAL VIEW OF PUNISHMENTS.

Extracted from an Essay on the Penal Law of Pennsylvania, published by order of the Law Academy of Philadelphia in 1827, on whose recommendation it was written, "by Job R. Tyson, Student at Law, and member of the Law Academy."

The merciful character and Christian piety of William Penn forbade the infliction of severe or oppressive punishments. His "Great Law," promulgated nearly a century and a half ago, presents a delightful picture contrasted with the different codes of Europe, even now, when the meridian sun of science has dissipated much of the mist with which prejudice and bigotry had beclouded the understandings of mankind on this subject. The only crime capital, by the "Great Law," is killing with malice and premeditation, and being accessory to such homicide. He abolished forfeitures and deadlands in all cases of self murder and death by accident. Manslaughter, it is presumable, was punished at the discretion of the magistrate, for I know of no other construction for the words, "shall be punished according to the nature and circumstances of the offence." The penalties for adultery were whipping, and one

year's imprisonment, which latter was inflicted for rape, to which was likewise superadded, the forfeiture of one-third of the offender's estate. Incest and sodomy were punished with the same forfeiture, but differed in the period of confinement; for the former a year's imprisonment was enjoined, for the latter six months. Bigamy and a second conviction of adultery were punishable by imprisonment at hard labor for life; the only two instances, I think, in which confinement for life was actually imposed. In burglary, were required fourfold restitution of the property purloined, and the burglar to undergo three months' imprisonment. The punishment of arson was to restore double the value of property destroyed, to suffer imprisonment for one year, and corporal chastisement at the discretion of the justice in whose county the offence was committed. This mild system continued in operation till William Penn's death in 1718, a period of thirty-five years.

That these punishments were not inadequate to their object, is demonstrative from the circumstance of the frequent re-enactment of the code, by the Legislature. The reluctance with which they were given up by the people, proves their beneficial effects. Perhaps the substitution of the sanguinary penalties of the mother

country, obtained by the act of 1718, is to be ascribed to the panic that seized the Assembly by the jeopardy of their ancient privileges;* and the alarm produced among the Quakers† by the statute 1 Geo. 1. which requires an oath in criminal suits and on induction into office. These, together with remonstrances of their governor,‡ accelerated the surrender of their ancient system, and gained their consent for the admission of statutes framed by the English Parliament. This act, which by Mr. Bradford is called the basis of the criminal law as it then stood,§ revived, in most instances, the laws of England. High treason, and those respecting the coins, petit treason, murder, robbery, burglary, rape, sodomy, mayhem, manslaughter, witchcraft, conjuration, arson, and all other felonies, except larceny, are declared to be punishable according to the directions of the statutes of Great Britain, which inflict death. This statute, so opposite in regard to penalties to the former code, carries with it very little to sustain the propriety of Dr. Franklin's panegyric as to the excellence of the laws of the province during the administration of Sir William Keith.¶

The next statutes in order of time, worth noticing, were those of 1767 and 1772.¶ They extended the penalty of death to counterfeiting and uttering counterfeit bills of credit, and counterfeiting any gold or silver coin. The latter declares that the burning of certain public buildings shall be deemed arson, while the former takes from arson the benefit of clergy, which, by later and sound interpretation of the statute of 1718, was judged to be within it.**

Mr. Bradford, late attorney general of this state, in his elegant essay on the subject of the penal code, truly remarks,†† in reference to the punishments inflicted after the laws of Penn: "the severity of our criminal law is an exotic plant, and not the native growth of Pennsylvania. It has been endured, but I believe has never been a favourite. The religious opinions of many of our citizens were in opposition to it; and as soon as the principles of Beccaria were disseminated, they found a soil that was prepared to receive them."

It is certain that not many years elapsed after those convulsions had subsided, consequent upon a change of government, when the legislature, animated by an injunction contained in "The Plan or Frame of Government," of the first Constitution, §§ undertook a serious reform. The result of their beneficial labours was the act of 15th September, 1786, by which sodomy, robbery, and burglary, were punished by the forfeiture of real and personal estate, and imprisonment at hard labour not exceeding ten years, at the discretion of the court, instead of death. It abrogated the odious oppression of corruption of blood, and forfeiture of estate to the commonwealth in case of attainder, except during the life of the offender; declared that no forfeiture shall accrue for death by casualty; and that the estate of a *felo de se* shall descend according to the ordinary rules of inheritance.

Among the humane provisions of this statute, two particulars must not be omitted:—1st. That the punishment for a variety of offences, not capital, which, by the laws in force, were punishable by burning in the hand, cutting off the ears, nailing the ear or ears to the pillory, placing in the pillory, whipping, or imprisonment for life, shall be TWO YEARS IMPRISONMENT AT HARD LABOUR, AND A FINE.—2d. That the presumption of murder for concealment of the death of a bastard child

was strained, and that probable presumptive proof must be given that the child was born alive. The remainder of the statute principally refers to the treatment of convicts, which, with all the subsequent enactments in relation to the prison, will be reserved for more minute examination under our third general division. The period for the continuance of this act was limited to three years from the first of November, 1786.

The following year is highly worthy of record and remembrance, by the formation of an association called "*The Philadelphia Society for alleviating the Miseries of Public Prisons*,"* to whose indefatigable benevolence and philanthropic zeal we are greatly indebted for the melioration of the penal code, and for those beneficial changes which the penitentiary system has successively undergone since the period under review.†

The succeeding statute of 27th of March, 1789, so far as it relates to penalties for crimes, altered, in very few respects, the punishments prescribed by its forerunner. It provides that any felon, escaping from prison, being pardoned, or having served out the period of his sentence, shall, upon a second conviction for the same or any offence which was not capital before the act of 1786, suffer death, without benefit of clergy.

In 1790, the legislature revised the penal system with a view to its correction, which was probably suggested by the near expiration of the time limited for the probation of the preceding acts; and was, doubtless, quickened and accelerated by the representations of the society before referred to.‡ The statute commences by reciting that remarkable injunction of the constitution of 1776,§ which requires a mitigation of penalties. The great features of the former statutes are preserved in this. The few instances of variation shall be noticed under the proper heads, and these principally relate to the internal regulation of the prison. It was limited to five years from its enactment.

In the prosecution of the praise-worthy and humane reformation which it had undertaken, the legislature made another declaration of its will, in regard to crimes, in the succeeding year. The act abolished that part of the statute of 1718, which extends the statute Jac. I. C. 12, respecting conjuration. It prescribes the proceedings in case of contumacy by standing mute after the legal number of challenges are made, provides that the trial shall proceed as if the arraigned had pleaded the general issue, thereby disclaiming every title of that barbarous law of England, which inflicted a lingering and most excruciating death by what was called *peine forte et dure*.¶ The punishment of twenty-one lashes, imprisonment and branding, inflicted by a special act of 1705 for adultery, was commuted for a fine not exceeding fifty pounds, and imprisonment not exceeding a year. Accessories in all capital felonies, and robbery and burglary, may be prosecuted, though the principal has eluded justice.

Hitherto we perceive in each successive statute a slow and gradual melioration in the system of criminal law. One change is only the precursor of another more lenient, each step serving to expand the view and open a vista for further improvement. Though encircled by the halo of a pure philanthropy, and guided by the benevolence of that Christian principle which distinguished the great innovator of European severity, the illus-

* A similar society was instituted in 1776, named "*The Philadelphia Society for Assisting Distressed Prisoners*," which survived only nineteen months, being stopped in its operations by the arrival of the British army. Vaux's Notices, &c. p. 9.

† Vaux's Notices, &c. p. 10.

‡ See their petition to the legislature, in 1789, Vaux's Notices, &c. p. 23, and idem 31.

§ It was not until the 2d of September in this year that our present constitution was ratified. See Purdon's Digest, p. 29.

¶ 4 Bl. Com. 326.

* Historical Review.

† Bradford's Enquiry, p. 17 & 18.

‡ Ibid. p. 18.

§ Ibid. p. 18.

¶ See Franklin's Works, 2 vol. p. 60.

¶ See the Acts, 1 Smith, 272. 382.

** See 1 Smith, 105.

†† Bradford's Enquiry, p. 20.

†† See sections 38 & 39 in 5 Smith, 429.

trious Penn, yet our legislature proceeded in this transcendent work with great caution and circumspection. Humanity may have prompted them, without delay, to divest the penal code of the bloody garments with which she was disgraced, but they paused for the polar star experience to shed her illuminating rays upon their efforts. Nearly eight years had elapsed since the passage of the statute, which, since the revolution, first assuaged the rigour of parliament enactment; since when many additions had been made, extending the prohibitions of capital and other ignominious inflictions. The experiment realised the anticipations and hopes of the friends of virtue and mercy. The effects were obvious in the diminution of the number of convicts; for in the case of burglary, according to the table appended to Mr. Bradford's "Enquiry" in the seven years succeeding the statute of 1786, there were nine convictions less than in the seven years preceding. And for the same crime, during the above period, subsequent to its passage, *one* only was executed for a second offence, under the provisions of the act of 1789; and during the same period, anterior to it, *twenty-five* were hanged upon the gallows! Of sodomy, two instances are noted before, and one since the statute; it must be owned, however, that robberies had increased, but a greater number took place during 1789—90 than in the remaining five years.

These facts excited the attention of the constituted authorities. Mr. Bradford, at the instance of the governor,* in 1793, wrote his "Enquiry," in which he descants with much energy, eloquence, and reason, on the impolicy of punishing with death. To the result of these experiments, ably displayed as they were by Mr. Bradford, and perhaps to the irresistible cogency of his arguments against the sanguinary punishments then annexed to a multiplicity of crimes, are we to attribute the act of 1794.

Of this statute suffice it to say, as a general encomium, that the spirit of Penn dictated its provisions. By a single stroke the punishment of death was taken away from eight offences; that is to say, high treason, arson, rape, murder in the second degree, counterfeiting, or uttering and forging, or uttering coin or bank notes, mayhem, manslaughter, and a second offence capital, previous to 1786, leaving only the crime of "wilful, deliberate, and premeditated killing," to be punished with the deprivation of life. These several felonies have long confinement annexed to them, part of the time to be passed in solitude; and in mayhem, counterfeiting and forging, exemplary fines are superadded. It abolishes the technical distinction between petit treason and other kinds of murder. The act of 1718 is repealed as regards clergyable transgressions, and these are declared punishable with imprisonment for not more than two years. An offender, whose crime was capital in itself before the act of 1786, and rendered for its second commission capitally punishable by that of 1789, shall suffer incarceration for life. It recognises that equitable rule of evidence instituted by the statute of 1786, in reference to the concealment of the death of a bastard. The last section expressly repeals all former enactments, repugnant to, or supplied by the statute.

It will be recollected that the important act of 1790 was to remain in operation five years, which period having nearly expired, that of the 5th of April, 1795, was passed to continue it three years longer. This is entirely a concurrent statute with the one it continued, except that it softened the severity of whipping prisoners, &c., all which will be more particularly noticed in their proper place. Finally, being convinced of the wisdom of the reform, so far as it was advanced, the legislature, in 1799, made so much of the statute of 1790 as was continued by that of 1795, and the continuing act, *perpetual*.

Thus we arrive at the grand epoch in the history of

the criminal jurisprudence of Pennsylvania. By the statute of 1786 three offences, to wit, sodomy, robbery, and burglary, were selected from that numerous catalogue of crimes, doomed by the bloody laws of the mother country to capital punishment, for a less severe infliction. The statute of 1789 inflicted death for the repetition of felonies, that were capital before its predecessor. That of 1790 incorporates and adopts the provisions of those two acts, but was limited to five years. The general commutation of imprisonment, of imprisonment and fine, for death, in murder of the second degree, high treason, arson, rape, counterfeiting and uttering, or forging and uttering counterfeit gold and silver coin or bank notes, mayhem, manslaughter, committing a second offence, capital before the 15th September, 1786, was established by the act of 1794. The statute of 1790, with some few alterations respecting prison discipline, was continued for three years in 1795, both of which were perpetuated in 1799, except where the latter repealed the former.

Now the statute of 1794, regarding only the offences *left capital* by that of 1790, declared that the penalty of death was removed from *these*, except malicious and deliberate homicide. Wherefore sodomy, robbery, and burglary, were punished agreeably to the statute of 1790, which had a limitation; and if that had not been first extended and afterwards made perpetual, these crimes, on its expiration, had been capitally punished by virtue of the statute of 1718. But this was prevented by the passage of the act of 1799, by which all crimes known to the law, except murder in the first degree, are rendered punishable with imprisonment at hard labour. These statutes are law at this day.

A variety of successive penal statutes were enacted, regulating minor offences, but being of a restricted nature, some will be particularly noticed as occasion requires, when we come to treat of each offence separately; and others, not affecting the great features of the criminal code, will be passed over in silence, as not coming within the design of the present essay.

NAVIGATION OF THE DELAWARE.

During the late session of the legislature, a correspondence was presented between the Executive of this state, and the Governor of New Jersey, in relation to the wing dams in the Delaware. In 1814, the subject of obstructing the navigation of that river, underwent a considerable discussion, and commissioners were appointed by both states, to endeavour to procure a perfect understanding on both sides. As the subject may be revived at the next session, we have concluded to collect the documents which were presented on the former occasions, that the legislature may have at one view, all the information which was then elicited.

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE.

IN SENATE, FEBRUARY 17, 1815.

A motion was made by Mr. Erwin, and Mr. Frailey, and read as follows, to wit.

"Whereas, by an agreement made the twenty-sixth of April, one thousand seven hundred and eighty-three, between commissioners previously appointed by the legislature of the state of New Jersey, and commissioners appointed by the legislature of this state, for the purpose of settling the jurisdiction of the river Delaware, and islands within the same, it is *inter alia* provided and declared, that the river Delaware, from the station point or north-west corner of New Jersey north-erly, to the place upon the said river, where the circular boundary of the state of Delaware toucheth upon the same, in the whole length and breadth thereof, is, and shall continue to be, and remain a common highway, equally free and open for the use, benefit, and advantage of the said contracting parties, which said

* See preface to that work.

agreement, and every article, clause, matter and thing, therein contained, the said states of New Jersey and this state, by acts of their respective legislatures, did fully, and amply ratify, and confirm, and declare the same shall be, and forever hereafter remain in force agreeably to the true tenor and extent thereof: And whereas, the legislature of the state of New Jersey, by their act, entitled 'an act to enable Daniel W. Cox, Samuel Wright, jun. and Peter T. Smith, his or their heirs or assigns, to erect a wing dam in the river Delaware, to connect Yard's island with the main land at Bloomsbury,' passed on the fourth day of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifteen, have enacted, that it shall, and may be lawful for Daniel W. Cox, Samuel Wright, jun. and Peter T. Smith, or the survivors or survivor of them, his or their heirs and assigns, to erect a wing dam in the river Delaware, below the mouth of the Assanpink creek, so as to connect the main land of Bloomsbury with Yard's island, at or near the street in the plan of Bloomsbury, called Market street, and to extend the same upon and along the said Island, for the purpose of bringing the waters of the Delaware river, for the benefit of such mill, or mills, or other water power as shall be hereafter erected by the said Daniel W. Cox, Samuel Wright, jun. and Peter T. Smith, or the survivors or survivor of them, his or their heir or assigns, and forever hereafter to use them for the purposes aforesaid, and the same to repair, maintain, and uphold, thereby legally authorizing and permitting the obstruction of the navigation in the bed of the said river Delaware, contrary to the true intent and meaning of the said recited clause of the said agreement entered into by the states aforesaid, and in direct violation thereof: Therefore

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met: That viewing the many evil consequences likely to result from an infraction of the aforesaid agreement by the passage of the said act of the legislature of the state of New Jersey, not only as it has a tendency, by allowing the building or erecting the wing dam within the bed of the river Delaware as aforesaid, and thereby injuring the navigation thereof, but as it has a most mischievous tendency in destroying the confidence of one state in the declarations solemnly pledged of any other state, and that all that public confidence so necessary to be preserved for the good understanding and transacting the mutual concerns between the different states, they do therefore, most solemnly protest against the passage and operation of said act and every part thereof: and

Resolved further, That the Governor of this state be directed to transmit an authenticated copy of these resolutions to the executive of the state of New Jersey, in order that the same may be laid before the legislature thereof.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

HARRISBURG, February 21, 1815.

SIR—I transmit to your excellency a copy of a resolution, this day adopted by the legislature of this state; its importance and the peculiar delicacy of its nature, will, I trust, procure it due consideration. Permit me to add, my desire to that of the body from which it emanated, that it be with the least possible delay laid before the legislature of New Jersey.

I have the honour to be, with great respect,

Your excellency's obedient serv't.

SIMON SNYDER.

His Excellency the Governor of
New Jersey.

New Jersey.

TRENTON, February 27, 1815.

SIR—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your excellency's letter of the 21st inst. with the resolve

of the legislature of your state of the same date therewith transmitted; as the subject matter of your communication, from its delicate nature, calls for immediate attention, it is unfortunate that the legislature of this state adjourned before it was received, and also that it is not expected to be in session before October next.

Whatever may be the effect of the law complained of, I am perfectly satisfied that the legislature of New Jersey never intended to violate their agreement made with the commonwealth of Pennsylvania; while the bill was under discussion, witnesses were examined at the bar of the house of assembly, in the presence of both houses, as to the effect it would have on the navigation of the river Delaware; this examination terminated in a conviction that the wing dam in question would not injure the navigation of the river.

Entertaining an apprehension that the legislature of Pennsylvania, have not been fully and correctly informed of all the circumstances in respect to the object and effect of this law, and desirous of continuing the harmony of two states, connected together, as well by the ties of interest, as the obligations of honour, I take the liberty of suggesting to your excellency for the consideration of the legislature of Pennsylvania, the propriety of appointing a commissioner to view the situation of the river and the adjacent country, on which the law complained of is intended to operate; although a similar appointment cannot be made on the part of New Jersey, the legislature not being in session, yet on notice, I will myself readily meet your commissioner, and afford him all the information in my power.

I have the honour to be, with great respect,

Your excellency's obedient serv't.

WILLIAM S. PENNINGTON.

His Excellency SIMON SNYDER, Esq.

EXTRACT FROM GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.

I transmit, also, copies of a correspondence between William Mitchell and John Ross, Esqs. commissioners appointed under a resolution passed by the last legislature, and the Governor of New Jersey, relative to a supposed infringement by that state of a compact heretofore entered into, between said government and Pennsylvania, for securing to the citizens of both states the benefit of an unobstructed and free navigation of the river Delaware. This correspondence is accompanied as well by a draught of that part of the river, where obstruction is contemplated to be created, as by the result generally, from the execution of what is commanded by the said resolution, in a report made and signed by said commissioners, dated January 16, 1816.

SIMON SNYDER.

Harrisburg, February 13, 1816.

To his excellency, SIMON SNYDER, Esq. Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

SIR,—The undersigned, commissioners appointed by your excellency, the 15th day of March, 1815, in pursuance of a resolution of the Senate and House of Representatives of the commonwealth of Pennsylvania, passed the 15th day of March, in the same year, to view in conjunction with the governor of New Jersey, that part of the river Delaware in which a wing-dam is authorized to be erected by an act of the legislature of New Jersey, passed the 4th day of February 1815, and to cause an accurate survey of that part of the river to be made, and to return the same to your excellency, together with their opinion whether the contemplated dam will be such an obstruction to the navigation and free use of the river Delaware as in any degree to violate or infringe the agreement entered into on the 26th day of April 1783, between the commissioners appointed by the legislatures of the states of Pennsylvania and New Jersey, have the honour to report:

That they have, in conjunction with the governor of New Jersey, viewed that part of the river Delaware in which a wing-dam is authorized to be erected by an act of the legislature of New Jersey, passed the 4th day of February, 1815, and have caused an accurate survey to be made of the same, which is herewith returned, identified by the signatures of your commissioners. That on the 29th of August, when the river was very low, and when the survey was made, the breadth of the stream on the east side of Yard's Island, or the gravel bar, was only twelve perches; but on the 26th of September, when the rise in the river was only about three feet, the breadth of the stream on the east side of the island or gravel bar, was forty-four perches, and the island or bar itself was completely overflowed. According to the best estimation your commissioners could form, a rise of about two feet would overflow the island, and the whole forty-four perches lying between that and the bank of New Jersey as designated in the draft.

On the 2d of October the undersigned addressed a letter to the governor of New Jersey on the subject, in which (although not expressly authorized) they suggested such opinions, and made such inquiries, as they deemed necessary to a fair understanding of the respective pretensions or claims of the two states individually to interfere with the navigation of the river Delaware; a copy of which letter and his excellency's answer, are herewith transmitted. They will disclose to your excellency the different views of the governor of New Jersey and your commissioners, of the true construction of the compact made between the two states. When his excellency's letter was received, he had ceased to be governor, and there was no opportunity left to your commissioners of returning an answer; but it may not be amiss now to observe, that in tide waters, wharves legally constructed ought not, perhaps, to extend beyond low water mark, the boundary to which, it is believed, the soil was sold to individuals, and that wharves erected in tide water always improve navigation; but in the stream, every encroachment from the shore into the river obstructs and impedes the ascension of it.

To secure the free and uninterrupted navigation of the river Delaware, the compact made between the two states must be so construed, and such is the true construction thereof, in the opinion of your commissioners, that each state, is thereby restrained from doing any act on, or exercising any power over the river Delaware, without the concurrence of the other, unless done in conformity to the reservations contained in the agreement. This construction, it is believed, has been recognized by both states, in their concurrent acts of assembly authorizing the building of bridges, regulating fisheries, prohibiting fish-baskets, and providing against the obstruction of the free navigation of the river. From this view of the subject, your commissioners are of opinion that the contemplated dam, will be such an obstruction to the navigation and free use of the river Delaware, as to essentially violate and infringe the agreement entered into on the 26th day of April, 1783, between the commissioners of the two states respectively.

The legislature of New Jersey, by the condition upon which they authorize the erection of the contemplated dam, implicitly, if not expressly, acknowledge the erection thereof will be an encroachment on, and an infringement of the agreement and the free navigation of the river—that condition is as follows:

"Upon condition that the said Daniel W. Cox, Samuel Wright, jun. and Peter S. Smith, or the survivors or survivor of them, his or their heirs or assigns, shall form, build, and complete a lock on the said dam where it crosses that part of the river Delaware which runs on the east side of Yard's Island aforesaid, of such size, dimensions, and constructions, that Durham boats of the largest burden, and other craft that have been accustomed to navigate that part of the said river Delaware, may pass up and through the same with ease and safety; the said lock to be not less than twenty feet wide."

If that part of the river contemplated to be dammed has been accustomed to be navigated, the legislature of New Jersey have no right, without the consent of Pennsylvania, to say it shall in future not be navigated, or if navigated, it shall be in a different manner or upon different terms from what it has been accustomed to be, or subject to such regulations or locks as they in their wisdom may think proper to establish; and yet this is precisely what the legislature of New Jersey have undertaken to do.

The circumstance of a lock being necessary in the contemplated dam, is sufficient evidence of its interfering with the free navigation of that part of the river. Pennsylvania should not suffer her citizens to be interrupted in the free navigation thereof, or to be subject to regulations, or restrictions, without being consulted as to their propriety or expediency. The dimensions of the lock, its adaptation to the uses intended, and the penalties under which it should be attended and kept in order, are subjects of too much importance to be entrusted to the exclusive legislation of New Jersey, even in a case where a dam and lock properly constructed and regulated, might not be objectionable.

Your commissioners are of opinion, that the construction of the agreement contended for by the governor, and attempted to be carried into operation by the legislature of New Jersey, by the act in question, will, if submitted to, be destructive of the free navigation of the river Delaware, subversive of the agreement itself, and one of the most invaluable rights of Pennsylvania.

WILLIAM MITCHELL,
JOHN ROSS.

January 16, 1816.

From the Illinois Magazine.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH OF MAJOR THOMAS BIDDLE,

LATE OF THE UNITED STATES' ARMY.

One of the proudest offices of literature, is to preserve the memory of patriotic deeds. The gallant soldier, who risks life and limb in the service of his country, cannot be compensated by any mercenary consideration. A generous thirst for fame, is the high and pure motive, which induces him to encounter sacrifices so great, privations so severe, and dangers so terrible, as those which surround the path of military achievement; and it is from the pen of the historian alone, that he can receive that reward, for which he fought, and toiled, and suffered. The marble erected by mourning relatives, or the column raised by the wealth of a nation, are alike frail; time will silently obliterate the inscription, and at last sweep away the monument itself. But so long as the memory of a nation shall endure, the pages of her history will be preserved; succeeding generations will delight to renew the monument, and deepen the inscription; and the names of heroes, patriots, and sages, become as permanent as the glory of the country, which they have served and honoured.

It has become our duty on the present occasion, to render the tribute of justice, to the memory of one who has served his country faithfully. Had we never known him, patriotism alone would have called us to the task; and we hope that we shall not perform the office with less impartiality, when invited to it by a long and uninterrupted friendship, with the individual of whom we are about to speak, and an intimate personal knowledge of his private life and public services. We were acquainted with Major Biddle from boyhood up to the last scene of his life; we know him to have been brave, generous, and high-minded—prompt, decisive, and even daring in the performance of every public duty, punctual and strictly honest in his private dealings, sincere in his friendships, and modest in his deportment. However therefore we may condemn the manner of his death—however we may deplore, in common with the community at large, the influence of a most unhappy practice,

which has so often deprived society of its brightest ornaments, we may be permitted to speak of the lamented Biddle, as a distinguished citizen, and a meritorious soldier of our country.

Thomas Biddle was born in Philadelphia, about the year 1790, and was the son of Charles Biddle, Esq., a highly respectable citizen of that place; an active friend of his country in the days of the revolution, and the incumbent of several important offices, under the state of Pennsylvania. Capt. Nicholas Biddle, (the brother of Charles,) was a distinguished naval officer in the revolutionary war, and performed a series of gallant services, at a period when our navy was so insignificant in point of force, and opposed to such overwhelming superiority, as to render it an act of daring, even to hoist our flag upon the ocean, and a triumph of skill to show it with impunity. Alluding to these facts, and to the services of Major Thomas Biddle, and of several of his brothers, they were spoken of recently, on the floor of the senate of the United States, as "a family in which courage, patriotism, and talents, appear to be an inheritance." If under any circumstances it is excusable, in a republican government, to indulge the pride of family, it is when estimable and noble virtues are transmitted from one generation to another, and faithfully devoted to the public good.

The object of this notice was educated at the University of Pennsylvania, where he became well grounded in the rudiments of those sciences, which were usually taught at that time. Whether he was graduated, we do not recollect, nor is it important. His aspirations were not for scholastic honours; nor was his disposition, in youth, of that kind which tamely submits to the laborious drudgery, and arduous restraints of college discipline. His ambition was for active life, and perilous adventure. He longed for that kind of distinction which is to be earned by courage, and jeopardy of life. His own wishes were directed to a sea-faring life, and if we are not mistaken, he made one voyage in the merchant service, in which he endured much hardship; and was probably induced to yield his own predilections, in deference to the intentions of his father, who had destined him to the mercantile business.

The war with Great Britain, which broke out in 1812, offered him the opportunity he had so anxiously desired, and opened for him that career, which best suited his genius; and on the 6th of July, of that year, he was appointed a captain in the 2d regiment of artillery, commanded by colonel, (afterwards general,) Izard, of which Winfield Scott, who became subsequently so eminently distinguished, was lieutenant colonel. Izard was soon promoted, and Scott became colonel. Captain Biddle was placed immediately on the recruiting service, and after completing his company, proceeded to the frontier. The first scene of active hostilities in which he was engaged, was at the reduction of Fort George. The preparations for this purpose were completed, and the troops collected in the neighbourhood of fort Niagara, about the middle of May, 1813. These two forts being nearly opposite to each other, and separated only by the Niagara river, the final attack was preceded, by a destructive firing of artillery, between the batteries on either side, in which the Americans had the decided advantage. In the course of one night our artillery, under the direction of the veteran colonel Porter, assisted by Major Totten, of the engineers, and captain Archer, of the artillery, poured red hot shot into the enemy's combustible works, with such skill, that before morning they were a levelled mass of smoking ruins. The assault was made on the morning of the 27th of May. We cannot in this place give a detailed account of this brilliant affair. Captain Biddle, whose company acted as infantry, was in the advance, led by Scott. The main body of the army was divided into three brigades, the first led by Boyd, the second by Winder, and the third by Chandler. The troops were landed from our fleet, upon the lake shore above the fort. A heavy fog, which

at first concealed them, began to disperse about nine o'clock, as they approached the shore, and unveiled them to the enemy. The ascending vapours, gilded by the bright sun beams, floating above,—the lofty fleet and bannered boats moving below, formed a scene at once imposing and beautiful. The enemy lay concealed in the woods, sheltered behind the natural breast works of the bank, until Scott came within reach of his shot, and then rising, poured into our advance corps, a severe fire. Undismayed by this reception, our troops, without firing a gun, landed, and rushed up the bank. The unbroken line, and far superior numbers of the enemy, forced them to recoil. Two or three times, his gallant little band ascended, with undiminished, but ineffectual valor, within the eight or ten minutes which intervened between the commencement of the attack, and arrival of the first brigade. Reinforced by the latter, our advance rushed again to the charge, and drove the enemy, who again formed at the village, under the protection of a destructive fire from the fort; but they were again beaten, and retreated, after evacuating the fort. As the flag of the fort was still flying, captain Hindman, of the artillery, was detached, with his company to take possession of it. A few officers preceded him. As they approached, a magazine exploded. The remembrance of York made them pause; but entering immediately after, they cut down the flag staff, and the flag sunk among the ruins. At this moment a blazing portfire was seen protruded from a magazine of powder, which in another instant, would have exploded, and destroyed many lives. Captain Hindman deliberately withdrew the burning match and thus prevented the catastrophe. On an occasion where all who were engaged were thus signally distinguished, it is enough to say of captain Biddle that he did his duty, and earned the approbation of his commander.

In the action of Stony Creek, which followed shortly after, captain Biddle again fought under the command of the gallant Scott, and was among those whose good conduct was noticed by the commanding general. Thus in his first campaign; he had the fortune to be conspicuously engaged, and to deserve on each occasion the notice of his country.

At the close of this campaign, the several artillery companies under the command of colonel Scott, being much reduced in number, were consolidated, and the supernumerary officers ordered to the interior. Captain Biddle was sent to Philadelphia, where he assumed the command of fort Mifflin, then garrisoned by a company of infantry, and a detachment of about 200 recruits belonging to the artillery. During this winter the three regiments of artillery were consolidated into one body, called the "corps of artillery," and colonel Scott became a brigadier general. The gallant Hindman whom we have mentioned, was promoted to a majority, in the corps.

In the spring of 1814, captain Biddle, at his own solicitation, was ordered to select from the recruits at fort Mifflin, one subaltern and ninety men, and to proceed to Sacketts Harbour. He was labouring at this time under an ague, contracted on the frontier during the preceding autumn, and which had afflicted him throughout the winter. He proceeded, however, to obey his orders. Selecting his company from a large body of new recruits, enlisted chiefly in the mountainous parts of Pennsylvania, he was enabled to pick a body of young, healthy, hardy men, such as an enterprising officer might be proud to command. He proceeded from fort Mifflin to Trenton by water conveyance, marched thence to Brunswick, and embarked in shallops for Albany. While in the boats, he was confined to his bed by sickness, and at Albany the company left him, too weak to march. He followed in the stage and overtook the company at Utica, where he met major Hindman, who delighted to encounter his gallant friend at the head of a fine company, changed his destination to Buffalo. Captain Biddle was again left sick at Utica, but again followed,

and joined his company" within a few miles of Buffalo, and marched to the head quarters at that place. Such were his persevering efforts, in the performance of duty, on the pursuit of time.

Buffalo was then a heap of ruins. The village had been burned by the British the preceding winter; and but one house was standing, on the spot which is now occupied by one of the most flourishing towns in New York. If any thing had been wanting to stimulate the ardour of our troops, it might have been found here, in the heaps of ashes, the solitary chimnies, the black and wide spread desolation, and the houseless families, who sometimes wandered back to their desecrated hearths. The army now assembled, was composed of choice materials. The generals, Brown, Scott, and Ripley, of the army, and Porter of the volunteers, were all in the vigor of life, had distinguished themselves in inferior grades, and been recently promoted to their present stations. The regiments and battalions were well commanded. Colonels Miller and Brady were excellent officers. The majors were young men, most of whom had been distinguished as captains, and were still full of the fire and vigor of youth; such were Jessup, Leavenworth, McNeil, and Hindman. The battalion of artillery commanded by major Hindman, consisted of four companies, commanded by captains Towson, Biddle, Richie, and Williams, each company having three pieces of brass field ordnance, and equipped for service as light artillery.

The time allowed for the disciplining of this army, would be thought insufficient by military men; but it was well spent: and the event showed that where the officers are skilful and efficient, but little time is required to turn brave citizens into soldiers. Every hour was devoted to the drill or other duties, and the sentiment soon became general throughout this little army, that it was competent to meet its own numbers on any field.

The army, about three thousand strong, crossed the Niagara river, at Black Rock, on the 3d of July, 1814, before daylight in the morning. A battalion of infantry, under major Jessup, and captain Biddle's company of artillery, were detached to reduce fort Erie, which was then a small, but strong work, mounting three guns. These troops moved forward with alacrity. Jessup had formed his men in the edge of the wood within musket shot of the fort; Biddle had displayed his battery within the same distance, and in sight of the work, when the flag was struck, and the garrison surrendered. Captain Biddle was ordered to take possession of the fort, and occupied it during the ensuing night.

The next day, July 4th, was spent in marching to Chippewa. Here the army was encamped on a beautiful plain, which had been embellished with fine farms, but the latter having been deserted at the approach of our troops, and the fences torn down, the whole ground was open. Biddle's company of artillery, occupied an angle of the encampment, which projected towards the woods, on the opposite side from the river. It was a point from which an attack might be apprehended, and a picket guard was stationed in the woods, in this direction, on a path leading towards the camp. On the morning of the 5th, about 10 o'clock, an alarm was heard in that direction, several muskets were fired, and then two or three individuals were seen emerging from the wood, and running towards the camp. Biddle sprang on his horse, and galloped forward—several officers of the general's staff hastened to the same spot, but Biddle's position being the nearest to the point of alarm, and the other officers having started from the opposite side of the camp, the former reached the fugitives first, and finding that they belonged to the picket which had been attacked, he sternly ordered them back to their post. The men instantly rallied, the whole picket was collected, formed, and led back by captain Biddle, assisted by the officer commanding the guard, who, however much appearances were against him, had really displayed no want of courage. For his conduct on this occasion, captain Biddle was complimented by the com-

manding general, in general orders. Within an hour after this affair, the enemy appeared on the plain, and the battle of Chippewa was fought, in which general Scott, with his own brigade, in the broad face of day, on open ground, triumphantly beat a superior force of the enemy. One piece of artillery, from Biddle's company, under the command of his only subaltern, was in this action; captain Biddle himself was with the reserve.

On the following day an affair took place, which we think has never been publicly noticed. The enemy having retreated into their works, after the battle of Chippewa, arrangements were made to throw a bridge across the creek, which separated the fort, from our camp. The spot selected by general Brown was about two miles above the fort. The enemy, aware of his intention, threw up a concealed battery in the edge of the woods, on the opposite shore. Major Hindman formed his battery of field pieces, in an open field, near the water. A few rods above, the infantry were actively employed in building the bridge. The artillery, on either side, opened their fires on each other, at a distance near enough to use cannister shot with effect. The engagement continued for near an hour with great spirit, when the British were driven from the ground, leaving one of their cannon, and some dead. There was no loss of any consequence on our side. No officer contributed more to the successful result of this brilliant affair, than captain Biddle. The bridge was built; the enemy evacuated their fort, and retreated hastily to fort George.

We pass over the details of this active campaign, which would of themselves, furnish interesting materials for a volume. After the battle, the British destroyed their fort at Chippewa, and retreated to fort George, pursued by general Brown. The arrival of large reinforcements under lieutenant general Drummond, forced the American army to retreat in turn; and on their arrival at the falls of Niagara, another engagement took place, the battle of Bridgewater, probably the most bloody which has ever been fought on th's continent. This action commenced before sunset, and lasted until after midnight, the whole of which time was occupied with a succession of the most desperate onsets, in most of which the Americans were the assailants. The artillery bore a noble part in this battle. Three companies were engaged; those of Towson, Biddle, and Richie. Posted in different parts of the field, separate from each other, unable to follow the frequent and rapid movements of the line, and often unable to distinguish friend from foe, they were frequently placed in perplexing circumstances, and sometimes exposed to capture. Hindman dashed from one company to another, his horse reeking with blood. Towson's veteran company, so often distinguished, was now dreadfully mangled. The gallant Richie fell, literally covered with wounds. Biddle's company suffered considerable loss, and he was wounded in the neck by a musket ball. Two incidents which occurred, will show the confusion occasioned by the darkness of the night, and attest the coolness of captain Biddle. He was at one time, stationed in a road, which was raked by his pieces. The enemy had been pressed from the ground they had at first occupied, and as our line advanced, Biddle changed his position from time to time, advancing with them, and keeping up a heavy fire along the road, or on either side of it, as occasion required. Suddenly, several battalions changed position, and a corps of our own army was interposed between Biddle's battery, and the enemy. The firing ceased on both sides. The black volumes of smoke settled down, and thick darkness succeeded. The heavy tramp of men and horses, was heard on every side. Bodies of troops were moving rapidly in different directions, but whether friend or foe, could not be distinguished. To remain thus situated, was to be exposed momentarily to be captured, or cut to pieces: to move was impossible. Silence and vigilance alone remained. The men exhausted with several hours severe duty, sat

down at their posts, the officers leaned upon the pieces, all listening, all ready for instant action. Suddenly a party of horse came slowly and cautiously down the road in the rear. Neither party discovered the other, until they were in contact; it was too late to wheel about the pieces, and the unarmed artillerists, having no other means of defence, were at the mercy of the captors, had they proved such. It was a party of British dragoons, led by a serjeant. Taking our artillery for a company of their own army, which he had probably left at the same spot, he asked for the captain. "Here," said Biddle; "I have a wagon in charge," replied the other, "the army seems to have retreated and left me in the rear, I know not what to do with it." "Leave it with me," said Biddle, "and return to your company." "Yes sir, thank you sir," said the serjeant, and passing round the guns, entered the road at their muzzles, and rode off, but not without receiving a volley of grape, which changed his walk to a canter. At another time the firing had ceased, again all was darkness, and again both lines seemed to be changing position. The tread of a heavy column was heard advancing along the road in front of Biddle's pieces. It was probably the enemy; it might be one of our own battalions. Captain Biddle ordered a subaltern to ascertain the fact. The latter rode forward, met the column so near as to be challenged, ascertained that it was British, and retreated. Biddle opened a heavy fire of grape, upon the column, which was so well seconded by a portion of the line, that the enemy fell back. During the whole of this engagement, captain Biddle displayed a degree of courage, activity, and presence of mind which won for him the respect of his companions, and the approbation of his superiors. When about to retire from the field, after the battle, discovering that a number of brass pieces of artillery, which had been captured from the enemy, in the brilliant charge made by colonel Miller, were about to be abandoned, for want of means to remove them, he remarked to an officer of his company, that he would have one of them as a trophy, and the latter, accordingly, by his direction, brought off a beautiful six-pounder, lashed behind his own piece. The identical piece is now, we believe, preserved at Washington, bearing an appropriate inscription, and it is probably the only trophy of that hard fought battle.

After this engagement the army retired to fort Erie, which was, as we have stated, a small fortress, mounting but three guns, and not capable of containing more than one company. It was now included in the defences of an extensive line of works, which were thrown up for the protection of our shattered army. The erection of these works was an herculean labor. Our gallant army was reduced to a mere handful, worn down with fatigue, and afflicted with sickness. Drummond, with a numerous and well appointed army, sat down before the intrenchments, but seemed unwilling to risk another battle. Our troops labored upon the works day and night. At last, when the defences were nearly complete, general Drummond, who might probably have succeeded at an earlier period in capturing

CASES OF CHOLERA

WHICH OCCURRED IN PRIVATE PRACTICE, AS REPORTED TO THE
BOARD OF HEALTH,
(Continued from page 112.)

Date.	Residence.	Age.	Male.	Female.	White.	Black.	Result.
Aug 11	Shippen, above 7th, Moyamensing	17		1		1	
	Corn. Catherine & Swanson, Southw.	46	1		1		conval.
	Fifth, bel. do	36	1		1	0	do
	Catherine, above 4th, do	14	1		1		do
	Carpenter, above 6th, Moyamensing	6		1	1		do
Aug 12	Fourth, above Carpenter, Southw.	4	1	1			dead
	St. John's, above Poplar lane, N. L.	55	1		1		formi'g's.
	Laurel, below Budd,	12		1	1		do
	No. 52, Mary street, city	40	1	1			
	Arch, above 5th, do	23	1	1			cured
	Spruce, above 3d, do			1	1		conval.
	11th, bet. Spruce and Pine, city	77	1	1			dead
	Shippen, bet. 13th & Broad, Moya.	32	1	1			
	do do do	15	1		1		doubtful
	Ninth, below Christian, do	30		1	1		
	do do do	35		1	1		better
	South, above 13th, do	35		1	1		
	Race st. near Schuyl. 7th, city		1	1			
	Schuyl. 8th, near Cherry, do		1	1			
	Broad street, near Arch, do			1	1		
	Race, bet. Schuyl. 7th and 8th, do		1	1			
	Corn. of Arch and Schuyl. 8th, do		1	1			
	Corn. of Callowhill & Sch. Front, P. T.		1	1			conval.
	Almond street, Southwark	30	1		1		do
	do do do	50	1		1		do
	Shippen, do	45		1	1		do
	Corner of Penn & South, do	22	1	1			collaps.
	Second, below Pine, city,	19	1	1			sudden
	Ann, below 13th, Moya.	27	1	1			
	Mechanic's court, N. L.	16		1	1		
	Fourth, below Shippen, Southw.	26		1	1		re-action
	Vine, above Broad, city		1		1		1 dead
	Corner Pearl and Race, city		1	1			collaps.
	Passyunk road, Moyamensing	70		1	1		do
	Sixth, bet. Chesnut and Market, city	39	1	1			conval.
	Fifth, below Catherine, Southwark	24	1	1			do
	Second, below do	30	1		1		do
	do do Christian do	14	1	1			do
	Queen, below Front, do	35		1	1		do
	Juniper, above Chesnut, city	45		1	1		living
	Fifth, above German, Southwark	31		1	1		collaps.
	Queen, near Wood, Kensington,	47	1		1		
	Schuyl. 6th, bet. Ches. & Mark. city	22	1	1			conval.
	Spruce, on Schuylkill, do	40	1	1			dead
	Carpenter, below 6th, Southwark	22	1	1			conval.
	Lebanon and Fitzwater, Moyamens.	46	1		1		dead
	Ninth, below Christian, do	14		1	1		conval.
	South, below 11th, do	22	1		1		dead
	Eleventh, above Lombard, do	55	1		1		conval.
	Lombard, below 11th, city	28	1		1		living
	St. Mary, above 7th, do	49	1		1		1 dead
	Middle alley, bet. 6th and 7th, city	5		1	1		do
	Providence court, do			1	1		conval.
	North street, do			1	1		do
	James street, Penn Township,	27	1	1			
	Third, above Beaver, N. Liberties	42	1	1			dead
	No. 4, Callowhill, do	52	1		1		do
	8, do do	45	1		1		living
	Beach, above Poplar lane, Kens.	30	1	1			do
	Corner of Callowhill and 4th, N. L.		1	1			dead
	St. John, above Brown, N. L.			1	1		
	Lombard, near 7th, city	35		1	1		
	Noble, near Front, N. Liberties	26	1	1			
	Small, above 6th, Moyamensing	45		1	1		dead
	42 Passyunk, do	35		1	1		do
	162, Lombard, city	60		1	1		
	Juniper, below Chesnut, city	24	1	1			
	10 Elizabeth street, do	25		1	1		
	Lombard, near 3d, do	48	1	1			

CHOLERA CASES CONTINUED.

Date.	Residence.	Age	Male.	Female.	White.	Black.	Result.
Aug 12	Charlotte, above Master, Kensington	23	1		1		
	On Germantown road, do	27	1		1		
	do do do	8	1		1		
	Schuylkill 7th and Wood, P. T.	19		1	1		living.
	Penn street, Southwark,	32	1	1	1		conval.
Aug 13	Frankford road, opposite W. Kens.	54	1		1		dead.
	Buck's court, 11 near Pine, city		2				conval.
	Shippen, bet. 13th & Broad, Moyamensing		1		1		do.
	South, above 12th		1		1		do.
	Buck's court, 11th near Pine, city	2	1		1		do.
	German, below 4th,	30	1		1		dead
	Beck's alley, Southwark	26	1		1		
	Chew's court, do	39	1		1		
	Fifth, below German	45		1	1		
	Collins's alley, Southwark	35	1		1		
	Sixth, below Shippen,	30		1	1		
	Christian, above 2d	35		1	1		
	Wharton street, Southwark	25		1	1		
	German, above 3d			1	1		
	Lombard, above 7th	30	1		1		
	South Fifth	35		1	1		
	Atherton street, Southwark	28	1		1		
	Plumb street	35	1		1		dead
	Corner Schuyl. 8th and Hamilton	53	1		1		
	do do	13	1		1		
	Fairview street, P. T.	32		1	1		
	Marine barracks, Southwark	24	1		1		dead.
	Sou h, near Broad, Moyamensing	18	1		1		
	Current alley, near Spruce, city	80		1	1		
	Tenth, above Walnut, do	32	1	1	1		living.
	Back of 23 Union street, do		1		1		
	Beach street, Kensington	35	1		1		conval.
	85 Callowhill, N. Liberties	40	1		1		do.
	Schuylkill 8th, near Cherry, city	40	1	1	1		do.
	do do do	16	1		1		do.
	Arch, near Schuylkill 8th do	33	1	1	1		do.
	Bet. 13th & Juniper, & Cher. & B'd, city	12	1	1	1		do.
	Fourth, above Arch, do			1	1		living.
	St. Mary, near 8th, do	26	1	1	1		do.
	Wheat, below Wharton, Southwark	26	1		1		dead.
	Pine alley, do	30		1	1		conval.
	Fifth, below German, do	35	1		1		do.
	Shippen, near 6th, Moyamensing	8	1		1		do.
	Passunk road, Southwark			1	1		do.
	Third, below South, do			1	1		do.
	M'Ginnis's court, do			1			living.
	Shippen, above 10th, Moyamensing				1		dead.
	do below Broad, do	30		1	1		conval.
	Callowhill, near 9th, P. T.	21	1		1		dead.
	do do do	18	1		1		
	Frankford road, Kensington						
	Beach street, do						
	103 North 7th, city						
	13th, above Fitzwater, Moyamensing	47		1	1		
	Branch street, city	35	1		1		
	Schuylkill 8th, above Race, city	22	1		1		
	Zane, below 8th, do	34	1		1		dead.
	Shippen, bet. 3d and 4th, Southw.						
	Phoenix street, N. L.	3		1	1		dead.
	Master street, Kensington	24		1	1		
	Cor. St. John's and Germ. rd. Kens.	25	1		1		
	Back of New Market street, N. L.	32	1		1		living.
	do do do	10		1	1		do.
	261 North Front, N. L.	45	1		1		do.
	White Row, 'P. T.	35	1		1		
	do do	26	1		1		
	Corn. Kunkle and Callowhill, N. L.		1		1		dead.
	South, bet. 8th and 9th, Moyamensing	90	1		1		
	21 Swanson street, Southwark	38	1		1		dead.
	Fifth, near Carpenter, do	18		1	1		conval.
	Penn, below Pine, city	30		1	1		

our feeble and exhausted garrison, made the memorable assault of the 15th September. The details of the events of that glorious night are before the public. The British troops, infuriated, as is supposed, by a double ration of rum, rushed to the attack, with the dreadful cry of "no quarters!"

And they were met with the spirit of men who neither asked, nor expected mercy. They were repulsed with dreadful slaughter. Here the battalion of artillery lost two of its finest officers, captain Williams, and lieutenant McDonough, who were slain. Captain Biddle distinguished himself on this occasion, by removing a howitzer from his battery, and placing it in a position to rake the ditch, which was crowded with the enemy, at great personal hazard. He was again honourably mentioned in general orders.

The whole of this siege, but particularly that part of it which occurred after the assault, was calculated to try the firmness of our army to the utmost. The enemy's works were advanced so near as to throw round shot and shells into the fort; and during the latter part of the siege their batteries played upon the garrison incessantly. For more than six weeks there was scarcely an hour in the day or night in which bombs and shrapnell shells were not bursting in the air, and cannon balls sweeping through the area of the fort; not a day or night in which a number were not killed. Nor was any spot secure; general Gaines was wounded by the bursting of a bomb-shell, as he sat writing in his own quarters. The troops were all in tents; the one occupied by captain Biddle and his lieutenant, was destroyed by piecemeal during the siege, being torn in nearly twenty places, at different times, by fragments of shells and other missiles. One of these, a fragment of more than a pound weight, pierced entirely through the mattress on which those gentlemen were sitting. Biddle himself was struck down on one occasion by a small fragment of a shell, which fell perpendicularly on his shoulder, pierced through the strap of the epaulet, and penetrated to the bone; on another, a soldier who stood at the opening of the tent, had his head completely crushed, while the brains were thrown upon a dish, which the captain's servant was about to place on the table. Unfortunately for the garrison, the season was remarkably rainy. The fort was situated on a level plain, on the margin of the lake; the heavy rains pouring continually upon it, and the treading of so many men, reduced the whole ground to one great mud puddle. The service itself was severe. The artillery especially were ordered to sleep in their clothes and accoutrements, and to man the guns at every alarm. These occurred, not only every day and night, but often, every hour. The real alarms were numerous; the false alarms, occasioned by the mistake or inadvertence of the sentinels, or the accidental firing of guns in the woods, were still more frequent. In every such instance the artillery paraded at the guns, remained perhaps long enough to be thoroughly drenched with the rain, then returned to their tents, to sleep for an hour in their wet clothes, and be again called on for duty. The rains were so incessant, that the tents and the

ground under them, the baggage and the men's clothes, became thoroughly wet, so that at times, neither officers nor men had a dry change of clothes. The supply of provisions became scanty. Although a communication was kept open with Buffalo, across the lake, yet this was often rendered difficult by stormy weather, when the boats could not pass, and was hazardous at all times, from the fact that the boats were obliged to pass, for a short distance, within point blank shot of the enemy's batteries. Most of the officers were, besides, totally destitute of money; and they lived, in general, like the privates, upon their rations of meat and bread. Sickness began to prevail to an alarming degree; and even those who remained on duty, were enfeebled and worn down by fatigue and exposure. Add to this the continual exposure of ghastly corpses, the dreadful groans and excruciating pains of the sick, the wounded, and the dying; the sick destitute of every comfort, and the dying of every consolation; and it will be seen that this little army endured a complication of dangers and sufferings, which can scarcely be realized by any who have not had the same experience. We have been thus particular, because such trials afford the severest test of the soldier's courage and sense of duty. It is true, that the brightest laurels are won upon the field of battle; because the achievements of the field are presented most vividly to the public eye. But it should be remembered, that the most desperate battle is but brief in its continuance, and that the warrior is borne through it by proud feelings, and stimulating circumstances, which render it easy to be brave. He earns his laurels nobly, and deserves them. But on an occasion like that which we have attempted to describe, when all the dangers of the battle continued for weeks; when hunger, sickness, and exposure, add their terrors; when every day shows some friend mutilated or slain; when none of the stirring incidents, or gaudy scenes of the battle field are presented to the eye or the heart—it is then that patriotism becomes a deliberate principle, and courage is seen as the noble result of enlightened reason. It was under such circumstances, that the friend whose loss we deplore, and whose memory we honour, showed himself worthy of his country and his name. His fortitude was equal to every exigency, his vigilance was unceasing, his performance of all his duties exact and punctual, his affectionate care and kindness towards those under his command, generous and unremitting. It was then that he shone as the feeling man, the high minded patriot, and the thorough soldier.

The sortie from fort Erie, one of the best planned, and most brilliantly executed exploits of that war, closed the active operations of this campaign. The enemy were surprised in their intrenchments in open day, beaten with great loss, and soon after raised the siege, and retreated; leaving General Brown master of the seat of war, and *victor* at the close of a campaign which has not been exceeded in this country, either in duration, in the number or severity of its conflicts, or the brilliancy of its results.

The campaign being thus honorably ended

CHOLERA CASES CONTINUED.

Date.	Residence.	Age.	Male.	Female.	White.	Black.	Result
Aug 13	Plumb, near Fifth, Southwark	26		1		1	
	Atkinson court, city	60	1			1	
	do. do.	35	1			1	
	do. do.	34		1		1	
	Corner of Hurst and Lombard, city	12			1		
	Gamphor court, Southwark	2			1		
	Bedford, near Eighth, Moy.	63		1		1	
	32 Coates alley, city	9			1		
	Hopkin's court, Kensington	11		1			dead
	Market above Schuylkill 6th, city	26			1		conval.
	White's alley, below Shippen, Moy	33		1			
	Shippen's lane, below do. do.	21		1			
	South Seventh, city	62			1		dead
	Schuylkill Seventh and Wood, P. T.	26		1			conval.
	No. 1 Hurst street, city	26		1		1	cured
	No. 16 do. do.	45		1		1	conval.
	Shippen, above Fourth, Southwk.	61		1			dead
	Prince, above Hanover, Kensington	34			1		do
	Crown st near Frankford road, Kens	26		1		1	do
	Hurst, near Cedar, city	28		1		1	do
	Steel's court, do.	26		1		1	do
	Shippen, above Seventh, Moy.	58		1		1	do
	Back of 202 Shippen, do.	30		1			1 cured
	Freytag's alley, do.	28		1			1 dead
	Shippen, near Eighth, do.	74		1			1 do
	Jones's alley, near Seventh, Moy	90		1			1 do
	Stranagun court, do.	29		1			1 cured
	Spafford street, do.	32		1			1 do
	New Market below Callowhill, N. L.	56		1		1	1 do
	131 Lombard street, city			1			1 dead.
	George, above Second, N. L.	4		1			do
	Corner of Duke and Hanover, Kens			1			
	Back of Vine and Thirteenth, city	25		1			conval.
	James street, below Tenth, P. T.	30		1			remain'g
	Back of 110 Cherry street, city	28		1			form. stg.
	Beach, below Maiden, Kens	45		1			dead
	West Philadelphia do.	28		1			
	Shippen, above Tenth, Moy	30		1			1 dead
	do. between 3d and 4th, Moy	43		1			living
	Providence court, city	57		1			
	Vine, above Twelfth, P. T.	48		1			1st stage
	do. do. do.	12		1			conval.
	Prosperous alley, city	43		1		1	dead
	Ann street, N. L.	24		1		1	
	do. do.		1				collaps.
	South between Fifth and Sixth, Moy	23		1		1	
	Orleans st. near Lombard & 13th, city	35		1		1	
	Marine Barracks, (2 cases) Swk.						1 dead
	Court in Brown above Third, N. L.	40		1		1	
	Fourth, below Spruce, city						conval.
	Fourth, above Walnut, do.						do
	South, near Third do.						do
	Little Pine, near Sixth, do.						do
	Jones's alley, near South, Moy.						do
	Second, above Germantown rd. Kens	32		1		1	do
	North Ninth street, city	30		1		1	do
	Coates, above Seventh, P. T.	24		1		1	do
	George, bet. 2d and John, Kens.	6		1		1	living
	Wood, below Thirteenth, P. T.	32		1		1	dead
	South, near Schuylkill, Passyunk	34		1		1	
	Jones alley bet. Schuylkill 5th & 6th	22		1		1	dead
	do. do. 4th & 5th	34		1		1	conval.
	Willow court, N. L.		1			1	do
	221 Shippen street, Moyamensing			1		1	
	45 Bedford street, do.	30		1		1	dead
	Back of do. near 8th, do.	7		1		1	do
	Cherry, near Sixth, city	42		1		1	conval.
	300 South Sixth, do.	22					
	Carpenter, below Sixth, Southwk	26		1		1	collaps.
	Linnard's, below Carpenter, do.	1		1		1	convals.

CHOLERA CASES CONTINUED.

Date.	Residence.	Age.	Male.	Femal.	White.	Black.	Result.
Aug 14	Mary, below Second, Southwark	12		1	1		conval.
	German, near Fourth, do.						do
	Front, below Spruce, city						do
	Union above Third, do						do
	Sommers's court, Southwark	3	1	1			dead
	Sixth, below Shippen, Moy.	30	1	1			
	Little Washington, Southwark	25	1	1			
	Christian, above Front, do.	20	1	1			
	Marriott's lane, bet 4th & Fifth, do	27		1	1		
	Passyunk road, opp. Plumb, Moy.	41	1	1			
	Court in Christian below 2d, Swk	32	1	1			
	Shippen, below Second, do	43	1	1			
	John, below Second, do	35	1	1			
	Shippen, near Fourth, do	6	1	1			dead
	14 Oak street, do	35	1	1			
	Fifth, above Queen, do	10		1	1		conval.
	Spruce and Second, city	70	1	1			living
	Swanson, below Almond, Swk	27	1	1			conval.
	Shippen, bet Front and 2d, do	35	1	1			
	Fifth, near Marriott's lane, do	23	1	1			conval.
	Almond street, do	34	1	1			
	Cor. Schuylkill 3d and Barker, city	37	1	1			
	do do do	31	1	1			dead
	do do do	26	1	1			
	do do do	24	1	1			
	Chesnut, near Schnylkill 3d, do	31	1	1			dead
	Duke street, Kensington	40	1	1			conval.
	Beach street, do	40	1	1			do
	Harmony court, Germant'n rd. Kens	23	1	1			
	Camac Row, do	35	1	1			
	Lombard, near Perry, city			1	1		dead
15	St. Mary's, near Seventh, city	35	1	1			dead
	Fifth, above German, Southwark	3	1	1			
	S. W. corner Ohio and Quince, c'ty	45	1	1			
	143 Cherry street, do	35	1	1			
	10th bet. Locust and Spruce, do	75		1	1		
	Back of 13th, near Cherry, do	23		1	1		conval.
	West Philadelphia	80		1	1		
	Ninth, below South, Moy		1	1			
	Drawbridge wharf, city		1	1			
	Sixth, above Shippen, Moy		1	1			
	Fifth, below Christian, Southwark	38		1	1		dead
	Federal street, above 2d, do						
	Fourth, below Christian, do	28		1	1		conval.
	do do do	35		1	1		living
	Shippen street, Moy	36	1	1			do
	Passyunk, Southwark	10	1	1			
	Market, bet. Schuylkill 4th & 5th, city	28		1	1		
	Cherry, above Queen, Kensington	37		1	1		
	Palmer street, above Quince, Kens	26		1	1		conval.
	Mercer, below Locust, city	5		1	1		well
	Back of Queen, below Third, Swk	45		1	1		
	79 South Fifth, city	45	1	1			
	St. Mary's alley, near Hurst, city	55	1				1 dead.
	Prince, near Hanover, Kensington	40	1	1			
	do do do	65	1	1			
	Wood, below Thirteenth, P. T.	18		1	1		conval.
	Schuylkill 8th, bet. Race & Vine, city	30	1	1			do
	Wood, above Twelfth, P. T.	50		1	1		do
	Twelfth, bet. Wood and Vine, P. T.	27	1	1			do
	Hushhill, P. T.	25		1	1		
	do do	28	1	1			
	Twelfth, near Vine, P. T.	27		1	1		
	South, between 8th and 9th, Moy	30		1	1		
	Corner of Ninth and Bonsall, city	45	1	1			
	Twelfth, below Lombard, do	41	1	1			
	Little Oak above 12 foot alley, Moy						conval.
	Dyott's Row, Kensington	52		1	1		
	Hanover street, do	25	1		1		

ed, General Brown evacuated fort Erie, in the month of October. The artillery remained at the batteries, until the main body of the army had embarked. The gallant Hindman, who had been among the first to land upon the enemy's shore, was the last, or among the last, to leave it. To him was committed the charge of destroying the works. The most important of the batteries had been undermined, the matches were lighted as the artillery boats shoved from the shore, and shortly after, as the boats rode gaily over the waves of Erie, the ascending columns of smoke, bearing up huge masses of rock and timber, and the heavy explosions, following each other in irregular succession, announced that the invader had retired, and that the toils of war had ended for a season.

Captain Biddle was brevetted for his gallant services during his campaign, as were also major Hindman, captain Towson, and most of the subalterns of artillery. Of fifteen officers who composed this battalion at the commencement of the campaign, three were killed in action, and one taken prisoner; the rest were all wounded, it is believed, except three. The proportion of loss and injury; among the men, was still greater.

At the reduction of the army, which took place in the spring of 1815, shortly after the restoration of peace, major Biddle was retained in service as a captain of artillery, and was placed in the command of Fort Mifflin, which post he retained, and filled with his usual efficiency, until about the close of the year 1819, when he received the appointment of paymaster, and was ordered to St. Louis, where he arrived early in the spring of 1820. For the faithful discharge of this office, major Biddle was eminently qualified. He was a prudent man in regard to pecuniary matters—strictly temperate, punctual, accurate, and honorable in his dealings. The government has never employed a safer, a more honest, or a more correct disbursing officer.

When major Long set out from Pittsburgh in 1819, on his exploring expedition to the Rocky Mountains, major Biddle was one of those who offered their services to the government for this attractive, though dangerous enterprise. The following extract from the order issued on that occasion, will show the station in which he was to act:—"The journal of the expedition will be kept by major Biddle, whose duty it will be to record all transactions of the party that concern the object of the expedition, to describe the manners, customs, &c. of the inhabitants of the country through which we may pass; to trace in a compendious manner the history of the towns, villages and tribes of Indians we may visit; to review the writings of other travellers, and compare their statements with our own observations; and in general to record whatever may be of interest to the community in a civil point of view," &c. This assignment of duty evinces a confidence in the capacity of major Biddle, and in his literary acquirements, which shows that he had acquired a standing among his military companions above that of the mere soldier. He left St. Louis with the party, and remained with it, until it halted for winter quarters, near Council Bluffs.

Shortly after Major Biddle settled at St. Louis, he was married to Miss Mulanphy, an intelligent and highly accomplished woman, who survives to deplore his untimely death. He was a man who left strong impressions of attachment on the minds of those with whom he was familiar. To the world he was distant and reserved, rather shrinking from, than seeking an intercourse with strangers. He never courted popular applause, but pursued the dictates of his own judgment, with fearless independence. He had much of that freshness and originality of character, and promptness of decision, which marks a man of strong intellect, who relies upon the resources of his own mind, and acts for himself. In his own house he was liberal, frank, and hospitable; a devoted husband; kind and generous in his domestic relations. His intimate acquaintances bear ample testimony to the warmth and fidelity of his friendship. He was an intelligent man, and had devoted much time to the improvement of his mind and taste; and he was an enterprising citizen. By his industry and prudence he had amassed a large fortune, which he is said to have left to his amiable wife.

The tables still exhibit a gradual decrease of the cholera in this city. In order to accommodate our tables, we have been obliged to dispose of them in such a manner as to give to our pages a disjointed appearance, for which their importance, we presume, will be a sufficient apology. Some cases of the cholera have appeared in Pottsville and Reading, and one at Pottstown.

CHOLERA RECORD.

TABLE SHOWING WHERE THE CASES OF PRIVATE PRACTICE OCCURRED.

Date.	Kens.	N. L.	P. T.	City.	South.	Moya.	West Phila.	Total.
July 11	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
16	0	4	0	0	1	0	0	5
17	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
24	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
27	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
28	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
29	0	1	0	2	0	1	0	4
30	2	3	0	0	0	3	0	8
31	0	4	0	0	0	1	0	5
Aug. 1	3	3	0	2	3	5	0	16
2	0	4	0	1	1	2	0	8
3	4	2	0	2	2	2	1	13
4	9	8	1	6	3	0	0	27
5	6	7	0	7	4	2	0	26
6	2	5	1	11	3	7	0	29
7	4	15	1	37	7	14	0	73
8	2	9	4	17	2	9	0	43
9	6	9	2	34	24	19	0	94
10	4	5	1	32	25	16	0	83
11	3	10	2	29	16	15	0	76*
12	7	5	3	27	12	12	0	66
13	8	8	4	29	24	21	0	94
14	8	4	5	22	19	9	2	70*
15	4	0	6	13	7	5	1	36
16	5	6	0	24	17	10	0	62
17	0	2	6	24	9	7	0	49†
18	1	3	2	24	13	9	1	53
19	3	3	1	6	4	3	0	20
20	6	3	1	9	10	1	1	31
21	1	4	0	11	4	7	0	27
22	1	3	1	9	3	3	0	20
23	1	2	0	5	3	2	0	11
Total.	91	132	41	382	219	185	6‡	1059

* Including one case in Passyunk.

† Residence of one case not given.

‡ Two cases in Passyunk.

SUMMARY REPORT.

Date	Private practice.		Hospitals.		Almshouse.		Arch Street Prison.		Total.	
	New cases.	Deaths.	New cases.	Deaths.	New cases.	Deaths.	New cases.	Deaths.	New cases.	Deaths.
July 11	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
13	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
14	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
16	5	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	3
17	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
18	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
19	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
20	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
21	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
22	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
23	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
24	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
25	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
26	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
27	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	2	2
28	1	1	5	4	0	0	0	0	6	5
29	4	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	6	1
30	9	3	5	3	0	0	1	1	15	7
31	5	2	9	5	5	2	0	0	19	9
Aug. 1	16	5	4	2	1	1	0	0	21	8
2	8	3	14	9	5	2	13	1	40	15
3	13	4	13	5	5	1	4	4	35	14
4	27	4	9	8	0	0	9	1	45	13
5	26	10	28	10	11	6	*	*	65	26
6	29	10	86	24	16	11	45	26	176	71
7	78	26	38	32	17	8	3	7	166	73
8	43	7	35	20	35	18	1	1	114	46
9	94	26	35	24	24	7	1	1	154	58
10	83	12	45	21	14	4	0	1	142†	39
11	76	14	41	§13	8	3	11	3	126	33
12	66	12	‡39	15	5	4	0	0	110	31
13	94	24	28	18	8	7	0	0	130	49
14	70	12	33	17	5	8	3	0	111	37
15	36	6	52	14	4	3	1	0	73	23
16	62	14	**31	15	1	1	0	0	94	30
17	49	11	36	13	0	1	0	0	†90	26
18	53	11	21	7	0	0	0	0	74	18
19	20	5	25	6	4	0	0	0	49	11
20	31	7	22	9	1	0	0	0	54†	18
21	27	4	24	3	0	0	0	0	51	9
22	20	4	26	4	2	1	0	0	49	9
23	11	4	20	6	0	2	0	0	33	10
Total.	1059	246	707	309	172	93	85	46	2028	696

* No report.

† Including four cases and one death in Pa. Hospital.

‡ One case, and one death in Walnut Street Prison.

§ One death in Pennsylvania Hospital.

|| One case do do

** One case do do

†† Including 5 new cas. & 1 d. at the marine barracks.

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EDITED BY SAMUEL HAZARD.

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PUBLIC DOCUMENTS

RELATIVE TO THE NAVIGATION OF THE DELAWARE.

(Continued from page 121.)

In Senate, November 17th, 1815.

To his Excellency, William S. Pennington, Esq. Governor of the state of New Jersey.

Sir—The undersigned, commissioners of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, appointed by his Excellency, the Governor of said Commonwealth, the 15th day of March, 1815, in pursuance of a resolution of the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth aforesaid, passed the 13th day of March, in the same year, to view, in conjunction with your Excellency, that part of the river Delaware, in which a wing-dam is authorized to be erected by an act of the Legislature of New Jersey, passed the 4th of February, 1815, and to cause an accurate survey of that part of the river to be made, having in conjunction with your Excellency, performed that duty, deem it proper before they make a report to the Governor of Pennsylvania, as they are enjoined to do, to ascertain whether there is any difference of opinion, and if any, what it is, between your Excellency and the undersigned, respecting the rights and powers of the two states respectively, to control the acts of each other, when those acts in their very nature, if carried into operation, must necessarily obstruct, impede or embarrass the free and open navigation of the river Delaware; and whether there is any difference of opinion respecting the true construction of the agreement made between the two states, by commissioners for that purpose appointed, and ratified by the Legislature of New Jersey, on the day of May, 1783, and by the Legislature of Pennsylvania, on the 20th of September, in the same year. They therefore submit to your Excellency's consideration, the opinions they entertain on those subjects, which they believe to be of the highest importance to the preservation of the free navigation of the river, and of which there should if possible, be a clear and distinct understanding between the two states, and the citizens thereof.

The free navigation of the river Delaware, is of the utmost importance to both sides. It is particularly so to Pennsylvania: it is the only good navigable stream which runs immediately to the only seaport she possesses. A state which know its rights, and sees its interest, may be reasonably expected to be very jealous of every infringement of those rights, and of every illegal obstruction to the pursuits of its interest. Both states are deeply interested in preserving the navigation free from every kind of obstruction. If one of the states without consulting the other, may at their discretion, authorize obstructions, where is the limitation at which she must stop? It may be said at that point, to exceed which would injure the navigation; but who is to judge? if the state passing the act, then there is nothing to prevent her authorizing obstructions destructive of the best interests of the state. What is to control her acts? A sense of justice. Experience has proved too often, that it is insufficient. An absolute veto in each state to the acts passed by the other, in reference to the river, is essential to the security of the rights of each. Sound policy, it is believed, would prohibit

either state authorizing any obstruction of the navigation, without the concurrence of the other. Such a policy, if adopted, will insure a free and open navigation of the Delaware, will preserve harmony between the two states, and will promote the best interests and views of the citizens in general, however it may interfere with particular individuals, who from cupidity, or other motives, may desire to appropriate permanently to themselves, that which should be common to all.

If this view of the subject, should be deemed incorrect by your Excellency, the undersigned consider the agreement made between the two states, in 1783, as putting the question at rest. By the first article of that agreement, it is declared that the river Delaware between certain points, "in the whole length and breadth thereof, is, and shall continue to be, and remain a common highway, equally free and open for the use, benefit, and advantage of the said contracting parties." This stipulation, it is believed, restrains any one of the parties from exercising the power attempted by the Legislature of New Jersey, by the act in question, without the concurrence of the other. If any doubt could be entertained, of this being the true construction of that clause, it would only be necessary to advert to the proviso attached to the same article, by which a right of minor importance, and of a temporary nature, compared to the one attempted to be exercised by the act in question, is particularly, and specifically excepted from the operation of the general clause, and reserved to each state. It is believed the Legislature of Pennsylvania have uniformly acted upon the construction suggested, and have never passed a law authorizing the erection of a dam in the river Delaware, although many individuals have ventured to do it at their own risk, without any authority. Any other construction, it is believed, will endanger the peace and harmony which has hitherto existed between the two states, will in all probability, involve them in unpleasant controversies, and may compel the judiciary to decide on the legality of an act of New Jersey. All which may be avoided by suspending the operation of the act in question, until Pennsylvania shall by law, have sanctioned the erection of the dam.

The undersigned suggest to your Excellency, that the provisions of the act of New Jersey, are not sufficiently explicit to secure to the citizens any benefit from the proposed locks; the length should have been mentioned, a person should have been compelled to open and shut them within a given time after the blowing of a horn, and many other regulations, which will readily suggest themselves to your Excellency, should have been made.

The undersigned will receive with pleasure, any observations of your Excellency, on this interesting subject. They beg your Excellency to accept of their personal respect, and are, with great consideration,

Your Excellency's humble servants,
JOHN ROSS,
WILLIAM MITCHELL.

October 2d, 1815.

Trenton, 10th October, 1815.

Gentlemen—Your communication of the 2d instant, was received by me on the 7th. As the communication from his Excellency, Governor Snyder, covering the re-

solution of the Legislature of Pennsylvania, was not received by me until after the adjournment of the Legislature of New Jersey, it must readily occur to you, that any thing that I may say on the subject matter of such communication, cannot have a binding effect on the state of New Jersey, for want of legislative sanction. The measure adopted by the Legislature of Pennsylvania, in appointing commissioners to view that part of the river supposed to be affected by the act complained of, manifests a spirit of conciliation, which cannot fail to excite corresponding feelings. The urbanity with which you have executed the commission, it would be a failure of respect on my part, not to acknowledge. The whole of the proceeding relative to this business, will be laid before the Legislature at its annual session, the fourth week in this month, at which time, no doubt but it will receive such consideration as its importance requires.

As you appear to expect from me an opinion on the construction of the agreement entered into between the two states, it may not be thought assuming too much on myself, to comply with that expectation, subject however, to the qualification before mentioned, that such opinion cannot have a binding operation on the state of New Jersey.

That the river Delaware lying between the two states, shall in length and breadth, be and remain a common highway, appears to me to result from the principles of general law, independent of any pact or convention between the states bordering on it; and although the agreement does not lessen the right, but fully recognizes its binding authority, and may be said to strengthen the obligations of the contracting parties to the observance of it, yet it does not change the import of the words, *common highway*, when applied to a navigable river, which can mean nothing more than a passage, or common highway, for the purposes of navigation; that is, a free, unobstructed, and uninterrupted navigation of the river; but this does not in my apprehension, take from either state, the rise of its shores for the purposes of wharves, docks, banks, and dams, necessary for the public good, and the exercise of a beneficial industry. I admit that this is a subordinate right, and must be so exercised, as not to violate the superior right of navigation. If the agreement under consideration, is to receive such construction as to impose a prohibition to the occupation of any portion of the land over which the waters of the Delaware flowed at the time of the contract, or since, permit me to ask, what is to become of a great portion of wharves and docks erected in front of the commercial city of Philadelphia? You admit that the citizens of Pennsylvania have erected dams on their own shores: if this is an injury done in New Jersey, and a violation of the compact made between the two states, that it was done at the risk of individuals without legislative authority, would not furnish a satisfactory explanation, for its being a matter of public notoriety, the state of Pennsylvania in good faith would have been bound to punish its citizens for transgressing a public, solemn engagement of the state. That this was not done, can be accounted for in no other way, than that the received opinion is, that the contract had not been touched, and as a consequence, no injury done to New Jersey. I cannot but indulge an opinion, that on reflection, you will be convinced that the position you have taken, that every act respecting the river requires the concurring assent of each state, covers too much ground, and that a construction comporting in substance with the one suggested above, will be found to form the most practicable, if not the most reasonable rule. Should you eventually concur in this opinion, the inquiry will be narrowed to a single point, whether a dam erected so as to connect Yard's island with the main land at Bloomsburg, will injure the navigation of the river or not. The Legislature of New Jersey at the time of passing the law complained of, was of opinion that it would not. A respect for the Legislature of Pennsylvania will, without doubt, induce a reconsideration

of the question, in doing which, I am persuaded that your construction of the contract will also be duly considered.

I have the honor to be, gentlemen, with great personal respect, your very humble servant,

W. S. PENNINGTON.

The honorable John Ross, and
William Mitchell, Esquires.

Centre Bridge, Feb. 8, 1816.

Dear Sir—Enclosed are the papers of correspondence between his Excellency, William S. Pennington, Esquire, Governor of the state of New Jersey, and John Ross, Esquire, in conjunction with myself, appointed by your Excellency, in pursuance of a resolution of the Senate and House of Representatives, as commissioners on the part of Pennsylvania, to confer on the subject of a wing-dam, authorized to be erected in the river Delaware, by an act of the Legislature of the state of New Jersey, together with the return of survey and draft of the contemplated site, and parts adjacent, and our report relative thereto, which from extraordinary causes, I have been prevented from reporting before.

I am with great esteem, very respectfully, sir, your obedient servant,

WILLIAM MITCHELL.

To his Excellency, Simon Snyder, Esq.

Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

To his Excellency, Simon Snyder, Esq. Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Sir—The undersigned, commissioners appointed by your Excellency, the 15th day of March, 1815, in pursuance of a resolution of the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, passed the 13th day of March, in the same year, to view, in conjunction with the Governor of New Jersey, that part of the river Delaware in which a wing-dam is authorized to be erected by an act of the Legislature of New Jersey, passed the 4th day of February, 1815, and to cause an accurate survey of that part of the river to be made, and to return the same to your Excellency, together with their opinion, whether the contemplated dam will be such an obstruction to the navigation and free use of the river Delaware, as in any way to violate or infringe the agreement entered into on the 26th day of April, 1783, between the commissioners appointed by the Legislatures of the states of Pennsylvania and New Jersey, have the honor to report, that they have in conjunction with the Governor of New Jersey, viewed that part of the river Delaware, in which a wing-dam is authorized to be erected by an act of the Legislature of New Jersey, passed the 4th day of February, 1815, and have caused an accurate survey to be made of the same, which is herewith returned, identified by the signatures of your commissioners. That on the 29th of August, when the river was very low, and when the survey was made, the breadth of the stream, on the east side of Yard's island, or the gravel bar, was only twelve perches; but on the 26th of September, when the rise in the river was only about three feet, the breadth of the stream on the east side of the island, or gravel bar, was forty-four perches, and the island or bar itself was completely overflowed. According to the best estimation your commissioners could form, a rise of about two feet would overflow the island, and the whole forty-four perches lying between that and the bank of New Jersey, as designated in the draft.

On the 2d of October, the undersigned addressed a letter to the Governor of New Jersey on the subject, in which, (although not expressly authorized,) they suggested such opinions, and made such inquiries as they deemed necessary, to a fair understanding of the respective pretensions or claims of the two states, individually, to interfere with the navigation of the river Delaware, a copy of which letter, and his Excellency's answer, are herewith transmitted. They will disclose to your Ex-

cellency, the different views of the Governor of New Jersey, and your commissioners, of the true construction of the compact made between the two states.

When his Excellency's letter was received, he had ceased to be Governor, and there was no opportunity left to your commissioners, of returning an answer; but it may not be amiss, now to observe, that in tide water, wharves legally constructed, ought not, perhaps, to extend beyond low water mark, the boundary to which, it is believed, the soil was sold to individuals, and that wharves erected in tide water, always improve the navigation; but in the stream, every encroachment from the shore into the river, obstructs and impedes the ascension of it.

To secure the free and uninterrupted navigation of the river Delaware, the compact made between the two states, must be so construed, and such is the true construction thereof, in the opinion of your commissioners, that each state is hereby restrained from doing any act on, or exercising any power over the river Delaware, without the concurrence of the other, unless done in conformity to the reservations contained in the agreement. This construction, it is believed, has been recognized by both states in the concurrent acts of Assembly, authorizing the building of bridges, regulating fisheries, prohibiting fish-baskets, and providing against the obstruction of the free navigation of the river. From this view of the subject, your commissioners are of opinion, that the contemplated dam will be such an obstruction to the navigation and free use of the river Delaware, as to essentially violate and infringe the agreement entered into on the 26th day of April, 1783, between the commissioners of the two states respectively.

The Legislature of New Jersey, by the condition upon which they authorize the erection of the contemplated dams impliedly, if not expressly, acknowledge the erection thereof, will be an encroachment on, and an infringement of the agreement, and the free navigation of the river. That condition is as follows. "Upon condition that they, the said Daniel W. Cox, William Wright, jun. and Peter I. Smith, or the survivors or survivor of them, his or their heirs or assigns, shall form, build, and complete a lock in the said dam, where it crosses that part of the river Delaware, which runs on the east side of Yard's island aforesaid, of such size, dimensions, and constructions, that Durham boats of the largest burden, and other craft that have been accustomed to navigate that part of the said river Delaware, may pass up and through the same with ease and safety, the said lock to be not less than twenty-five feet wide."

If that part of the river contemplated to be dammed, has been accustomed to be navigated, the Legislature of New Jersey have no right, without the consent of Pennsylvania, to say it shall in future, not be navigated, or if navigated, it shall be in a different manner, or upon different terms from what it has been accustomed to be, or subject to regulations or locks, as they in their wisdom may think proper to establish, and yet this is precisely what the Legislature of New Jersey have undertaken to do.

The circumstance of a lock being necessary in the contemplated dam, is sufficient evidence of its interfering with the free navigation of that part of the river. Pennsylvania should not suffer her citizens to be interrupted in the free navigation thereof, or to be subject to regulations or restrictions, without being consulted as to their propriety or expediency. The dimensions of the lock, its adaptation to the uses intended, and the penalties under which it should be attended and kept in order, are subjects of too much importance, to be entrusted to the exclusive legislation of New Jersey, even in a case where a dam and lock properly constructed and regulated, might not be objectionable.

Your commissioners are of opinion, that the construction of the agreement contended for by the Governor,

and attempted to be carried into operation by the Legislature of New Jersey, by the act in question, will, if submitted to, be destructive of the free navigation of the river Delaware, subversive of the agreement itself, and of one of the most invaluable rights of Pennsylvania.

JOHN ROSS,

WILLIAM MITCHELL.

January 16, 1816.

IN SENATE—Saturday, March 9, 1816.

Mr. Erwin, from the committee to whom was referred on the 14th February, so much of the Governor's message, as relates to obstructions in the river Delaware, made report, which was read as follows, to wit.

That they have carefully examined, and deliberately considered the report of John Ross, and William Mitchell, Esqs. commissioners appointed by the Governor of this state, in pursuance of a resolution, passed the 13th day of March, 1815; also, the correspondence between them and the Governor of the state of New Jersey—the compact entered into on the 26th day of April, 1783, between the commissioners of New Jersey and Pennsylvania—the several acts of assembly of this state, in anywise relating to the river Delaware and its navigation—the acts of the Legislature of New Jersey, entitled "an act to enable Daniel W. Cox, Samuel Wright, jun. and Peter I. Smith, and the survivors or survivor of them, his or their heirs or assigns, to erect a wing-dam in the river Delaware, to connect Yard's island with the main land of Bloomsbury," passed the 4th of February, 1815, and the supplement thereto, passed on the 10th February, 1816.

That your committee consider the enactment of said supplement, as tending equally with the original act, to authorize as far as the Legislature of New Jersey can do it, a direct and palpable infraction of the agreement entered into by the commissioners, and ratified by the two states, and attended with this peculiar aggravation, that it has been done after commissioners had, at the request of the Governor of New Jersey, been appointed by virtue of the resolution of the 13th of March, 1815, to view, in conjunction with him, that part of the Delaware, in which a wing-dam had been authorized by the Legislature of that state, and had on so viewing the same, found that the operation of said act, would, as they have since reported to the Governor of this state, be destructive of the free navigation of the river Delaware, subversive of the aforesaid agreement, and of one of the most invaluable rights of Pennsylvania.

The committee further observe, that by virtue of the existing laws of Pennsylvania, from its earliest settlement, at the date of the said agreement, and down to the present time, it has been the universal practice, sanctioned by usage of the law, to erect wharves and piers on the shores of the Delaware, both in New Jersey and Pennsylvania, at Chester, Gloucester, Fort Mifflin, Camden, Philadelphia, Burlington, Bristol, Bordentown, Lambertown, and other places below the falls of Trenton, for promoting the navigation of the said river, and giving a facility to the landing, unloading, mooring, and securing ships, bay and river craft, and boats, as was well known to the commissioners and legislatures of both states in 1783, who could never have intended, by the general words of their agreement, an ademption of this known and necessary usage of the inhabitants of either state, bordering upon the said river; nor have the numerous wharves and piers existing before, or erected since the date of the said agreement, ever been remonstrated against, or considered by the Legislature or people of either state, as in any degree contravening the spirit, meaning, or terms of said agreement, when duly considered and construed, with reference to the manifest purposes and subject matter thereof.

But your committee cannot conceive that an agreement that the river Delaware from the station point, or north-west corner of New Jersey, northerly to the place upon the said river, where the circular boundary of the

state of Delaware touched upon the same, in the whole length and breadth thereof, is and shall continue to be, and remain a common highway, equally free and open for the use, benefit and advantage of the said contracting parties, and that the same shall, when sanctioned by the two states (as it immediately was,) be considered as a joint compact between the said states and citizens thereof respectively, and be forever thereafter irrevocable by either of the said contracting states, without the concurrence of the other, can in any degree be reconciled to, or consistent with, an act of either state, authorizing the erection of a dam from its own shores, to an island in the river Delaware; or that Pennsylvania is not as well entitled to authorize any person or company to erect such a dam, as her Legislature shall prescribe, to the same or any other island. Thus, instead of leaving the navigation of the whole river equally free and open for the use, benefit, and advantage of the said contracting parties, rendering it equally closed and impervious to the injury, and exclusion of all. Nor can the committee believe that the provision for a lock of not less than eleven feet wide, and seventy feet long, and constructed in such a manner, that Durham boats of the largest burden, and other craft, that have been accustomed to navigate that part of the said river Delaware, may enter into the said lock, in ascending the river at all times with ease and safety, when the tide is at half ebb, or half flood, in any degree, alters the case or palliates the infraction of the agreement, but rather places it in a more evident and manifest point of view; or that any locks, gates, slopes, or artificial arrangement, even if in itself beneficial, can consistently with said agreement be otherwise made, than by the concurrent acts and authority of the supreme legislative power of both states.

Your committee further observe, that they have been unable to find any act of the legislature of this state, authorizing or attempting to authorize the erection, since the said agreement on the 9th March, 1771, of any wing or other dam in the river Delaware, and that severe laws have been passed by both states, prohibiting individuals from doing so, and imposing heavy penalties on any of its citizens transgressing such prohibition; nor are they aware of any complaint having ever been made on the part of New Jersey, or its citizens, of the inefficiency of our laws on this subject, or any want of their being duly carried into execution. A reference to the legislative compacts contained in the laws passed by both states, prior to the revolution, particularly to one of Pennsylvania, passed the 9th of March, 1771, and a correspondent one of New Jersey, passed on the 21st December, in the same year; in both of which the river Delaware is declared a public highway, for the purpose of navigation up and down the same, and a penalty of fifty pounds, and twelve months imprisonment, without bail or mainprize, is imposed on any person who shall make, or aid in making, repairing or maintaining any dam, which shall in any manner, hinder or impede the navigation in the said river, and prohibits any person from drawing or leading any water out of the natural course or channel of the said river, for the use of any mill, or water works, except Adam Hoop's dam near Trenton, or any other erected before the passing of the said acts, will show at once the general sense then entertained and expressed by both states on this subject, and the salutary restrictions imposed not on the erection of wharves for the convenience of the trade and commerce, but of dams tending in any wise to obstruct or impede the navigation of the river.

The committee conceiving it an indispensable duty from this legislature to their constituents, not to acquiesce in the continuance, or countenance a repetition of such an invasion of one of their most valuable rights, and at the same time believing, that the preservation of the harmony hitherto happily preserved between the two states, and which they earnestly desire may never be broken or interrupted, will be best promoted by a

prompt and decisive, but temperate and respectful expression and communication of the feelings and conviction entertained by this Legislature—offer the following resolutions:

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, That they solemnly protest against the passage and operation of the act of the Legislature of New Jersey, passed on the 4th day of February, 1815, entitled an "act to enable Daniel W. Cox, Samuel Wright, jun. and Peter I. Smith, and the survivors of them, his or their heirs or assigns, to erect a wing-dam in the river Delaware, to connect Yard's island with the main land at Bloomsbury," and of the supplement thereto, passed on the 10th of February, 1816.

Resolved, That the Governor of this Commonwealth be, and he is hereby authorized and directed, (if the state of New Jersey shall, on their part, authorize the same,) to cause a case to be stated and submitted, in argument to the determination of the circuit court of the United States, for the circuit including the two states, at such time, place and manner, as may be directed by the judges of the said court, so as to enable them to determine whether the said acts contravene any agreement between the two states, or in any degree violate the rights and privileges of their citizens.

Resolved, That a copy of the foregoing resolutions be transmitted by the Governor of this state, to the Governor of New Jersey. *[To be continued.]*

CAPTURE OF THE GENERAL MONK.

We copy the following interesting sketch from the life of Commodore Barney, a work recently published by Messrs Gray & Bowen, of Boston, replete with graphic description, thrilling interest, racy and characteristic anecdote.

At the period of Lieutenant Barney's return to his family, the Delaware bay and river were infested by numerous "refugee barges and privateers," which were committing the most extensive depredations, not only upon the commerce of Philadelphia, but upon the peaceable inhabitants along the shores of every accessible stream that emptied into these waters. In order to drive off these plunderers, who were protected by the presence of several of His Majesty's ships, and to offer that assistance to their distressed citizens, which it was not in the power of the general government to afford, the state of Pennsylvania had determined to fit out at its own expense, a number of armed vessels, the operations of which were to be confined within the great thoroughfare to their capital. Five days after Lieutenant Barney's arrival at Philadelphia, he was honored with the command of one of the vessels to be equipped, a small ship mounting 16 six-pounders, and carrying 110 men, called the "Hyder-Ally." He did not, as may be supposed, hesitate one moment to accept the command, and to place himself at the disposal of the authorities, from whom he had received so many marks of kindness. He entered immediately upon the duties of the command; the ship was to be yet equipped and manned, but with active superintendence and willing hands this is an affair that may soon be despatched. On the 8th of April, 1782, only eighteen days after he took the command, the Hyder-Ally was ready to proceed on her destined service. The instructions under which Captain Barney acted were very plain and circumscribed; he was to convoy a fleet of merchantmen to the capes, but on no account to sea; it being the intention of the state simply to protect its own people, within its own waters, and chiefly from the annoyance of the "refugee boats." The convoy dropped down to the Cape May road; and while lying there, waiting for a fair wind to take them to sea, two ships and a brig were discovered standing for them. Captain Barney, perceiving them to be a part of the enemy's force, made

signals to the convoy to get under weigh immediately and return to the bay, orders which they were not slow in obeying, with the exception of one ship, which was armed; and her commander very gallantly determined to abide the issue; he hailed Captain Barney, therefore, and made known his intention in case of an engagement, to "stick by him!"—a promise, by the way, which we might as well say at once, he prevented himself from redeeming by running his ship aground on the Cape May shore, in his eagerness to get to sea as soon as the action commenced; in this situation, his crew jumped ashore from the end of the jib-boom and made their escape, and the ship fell into the enemy's hands.

Captain Barney kept astern of his convoy, watching the motions of the enemy with all the eagerness and anxiety natural to so important a trust—he saw that the brig and one of the ships were following him into the Cape May channel, while the other ship (a frigate) was manœuvring to run ahead by the other channel, and thus cut off the progress of the convoy up the bay. His only hope for the safety of his convoy, was that the enemy would first direct their attention to him, and then by desperate resistance he might employ them long enough to allow time for his charge to get beyond their pursuit. For this purpose he would willingly have engaged the whole of the enemy's force at once, and if he had had a thousand lives, would have rated them all as nothing, if by their sacrifice he could gain for his convoy the advantage of one hour's start. The brig was the first to come up with him, but it soon became evident that it was not her design to risk an engagement alone; she gave him a broadside as she came up, and passed on. Barney did not return the fire, determining to reserve his strength for the ship which was coming up rapidly; she approached within pistol-shot without firing, probably under the impression that her unequal foe would not venture to make battle: at this moment, however, the Hyder-Ally opened her ports and gave a well-directed broadside, which spoke her determination in a language not to be misunderstood. The enemy closed upon her immediately, and showed a disposition to board: at this critical juncture Captain Barney had the coolness and the presence of mind to conceive and execute on the instant, a *ruse de guerre*, to which he was unquestionably indebted for the brilliant victory that so speedily followed; he gave orders to the man at the helm to interpret the next command he should give him aloud *a reverse*, or in his own words to the seaman, "by the rule of contrary." At the moment that the enemy was ranging along-side of him, a position which must have given him the full advantage of his great superiority of strength, Captain Barney called out in a voice intended to reach the adverse ship, "Hard *a-port* your helm, do you want him to run aboard of us!" The ready witted seaman understood his cue, and clapped his helm hard *a-starboard*, by which admirable manœuvre the enemy's jib-boom caught in the fore-rigging of the Hyder-Ally, and there remained entangled during the short but glorious action that ensued. The Hyder-Ally thus gained a raking position, of which she availed herself to its utmost benefit; the rapidity, well-directed aim, and vigorous effect, with which she poured her fire into the entangled ship, are almost inconceivable; more than *twenty broadsides* were fired in *twenty-six minutes*, and scarcely a shot missed its effect; entering in the starboard bow, and making their way out through the larboard quarter, the grape, canister, and round shot, all did their appointed duty! Such energy of action could not long be withstood; and in less than half an hour from the firing of the first broadside, the British flag waved its proud folds no longer to the breeze. There was no time for ceremony on board the Hyder-Ally; the frigate was but a little way astern, and coming rapidly up, Captain Barney did not even ask what ship it was that had thus acknowledged him master; but sending his first lieutenant and thirty-five men on board, he ordered her to make all sail and push up

the bay, after the convoy, while he himself covered the rear. The brig, seeing that the ship had struck, and that the victor was standing up the channel towards her, ran herself aground to avoid capture. It would be ridiculous to assert, that Captain Barney was desirous of a brush with the frigate; but he maintained the "even tenor of his way," far in the rear of his prize, and the still more distant convoy, determined not to let her pass to the pursuit of either, without, at least, attempting to delay her for a few minutes. The frigate continued the chase for a considerable distance up the bay, but at length, towards evening, gave it up, and dropped her anchor, making a signal, as she did so, to the prize ship, which she did not of course suspect to be under other orders; no doubt believing that, having taken the American, she was now working her way amongst the defenceless convoy.

It was not until after the frigate abandoned the chase and came to anchor, that Captain Barney permitted himself to gratify the curiosity, which it was but natural he should feel, as to the name, character, and force of his prize. He now spoke her for this purpose: and we may imagine the exuberance of delight and gratified pride, with which he ascertained her to be His Majesty's ship, the General Monk, mounting *20 nine pounders*, and carrying *one hundred and thirty-six men*, under the command of Captain Rodgers of the Royal Navy! *nearly double his own force of metal*, and nearly one-fourth superior in number of men! It was one of the most brilliant achievements ever recorded in the annals of naval warfare, and a victory of which he might well be proud. But no man ever bore such honors more meekly than Captain Barney; he rejoiced in his success, but it was more because it had insured the safety of the valuable fleet entrusted to his convoy, than because of any anticipation that it would encircle his own brow with a never-dying wreath of glory. Prompted by that ever-ready humanity which so honorably characterized his treatment of a conquered foe, though he had experienced so little of it in his own person; he inquired immediately into the sufferings of the crew, and heard with regret that the General Monk had lost 20 killed, and had 33 wounded. Among the former were the first lieutenant, purser, surgeon, boatswain, and gunner; among the latter were Captain Rogers himself, and every officer on board except *one midshipman*! The Hyder-Ally had *four men killed and eleven wounded*, a comparative disparity of loss even greater than the inverse disparity of force.

We mention as an extraordinary evidence of the vigorous attack of the Hyder-Ally, that in the mizen-stay-sail of the General Monk, (which sailors well know to be of but small dimensions,) there were counted exactly *three hundred and sixty-five shot holes*! It was looked upon as so great a curiosity, that one of the principal sail-makers of Philadelphia afterwards begged it of Captain Barney, and made a considerable sum by exhibiting it in his sail-loft to the curious.

Many incidents occurred during the heat of this rapid and vigorous action which are well worthy notice. Captain Barney, in order that he might the better see all that was going on, and regulate his movements accordingly, remained standing upon the binnacle during the whole action, in the most exposed point of his quarter-deck, particularly to the fire of the musketry from the enemy's tops. On one occasion, a ball passed through his hat, just grazing the crown of his head; another tore off part of the skirt of his coat; seeing himself thus the aim of the small arms, he called to Mr. Scull, his marine officer, (whose men were all *Bucks county riflemen*, who had never before been on board of ship;) and ordered him to direct his fire into the top from which he was so much annoyed; the order was promptly executed, and with such good aim that every shot brought down its man. A few minutes after this, one of these brave fellows, who was much better acquainted with the use of his rifle than with the rules

of subordination, called out to Captain Barney, with a coolness of tone and familiarity of manner that evinced any thing but intended disrespect:—"Captain, do you see that fellow with the *white hat*?" and firing as he spoke, Captain Barney saw the poor fellow "with the white hat" make a spring at least three feet from the deck, and fall to rise no more. "Captain," continued the marksman, "*that's the third fellow I've made hop!*" It is a remarkable fact, highly indicative of the deliberate coolness of these Bucks county men, that every man of the enemy who was killed by the small arms, was found to have been shot in the head or breast, so true and deadly was their aim. While Captain Barney continued standing on the binnacle, he observed one of his officers, with the cook's axe in his hand, in the very act of raising it to cleave the head of one of his own men, who had deserted his gun and skulked behind the mainmast; at this instant a round shot from the enemy struck the binnacle from under his feet, and he fell upon the deck; the officer, seeing his captain fall, and naturally supposing that he was wounded, threw down the axe and ran to his assistance, but by the time he reached the spot, Captain Barney had recovered his feet, unhurt, and the officer very deliberately picked up the axe again to execute his purpose upon the head of the coward; he found him now fighting as bold and fearless as the bravest of his crew! Joseph Bedford, a brother of Captain Barney's wife, was a volunteer in the Hyder-Ally, and behaved with great gallantry; he was stationed in the main-top, and received a severe wound in the groin, from the effects of which he never entirely recovered; but it is worthy of remark, as an extraordinary circumstance, that he did not feel his wound or know that he was hurt, until he had descended from the top upon deck, after the action was over; he then fell, exhausted from the loss of blood, and was carried below.

The action was so vigorously rapid and short, and its result so little expected on the part of the adversary, that he had either not time, or not sufficient presence of mind, to think of destroying his book of signals, an oversight of which Captain Barney quickly availed himself, and it was probably owing to this circumstance that the frigate (the *Quebec*) so soon discontinued the chase and anchored. Immediately after the action, he ordered the British flag to be hoisted on board the General Monk, and his own to be hauled down on board the Hyder-Ally; the *Quebec*, therefore, had good grounds for believing that His Majesty's ship had been glorious.

It gives us no pleasure to turn from these little anecdotes, so characteristic of American courage and coolness in the midst of danger, to record one of a very different character. When Captain Barney's first lieutenant went on board to take possession of the General Monk, after her surrender, the British Captain, in his presence, ordered one of his attendants to bring up his fowling-piece from the cabin, a very splendid silver-mounted fusil, which, when it was put into his hands, he *threw overboard*, saying, as he did so, "This shall never become the property of any d—d rebel!" It was a contemptible act of littleness, of passionate mortification, which is only paralleled by that of the man who, according to the children's fables, "bit his own nose off to spite his face!" He might have saved his honor, and his fusil into the bargain; for not one of the "d—d rebels" would have desired to deprive him of his favorite piece of property.

At Chester, on the Delaware, Captain Barney left his own ship, and proceeded in his prize to Philadelphia, that he might himself see the wounded prisoners properly cared for; he procured the most comfortable and respectable lodgings for Captain Rogers, in the house of a Quaker lady, who nursed him through his whole confinement with the kindness and tenderness of a sister: this lady is still living (November, 1831,) in Pine street, Philadelphia, and remembers the great solicitude of Captain Barney for the comfort and welfare of his

captives. Having attended to his duty, he ran home for a single moment to snatch a kiss from his wife and boy, and returned immediately to Chester, without waiting to receive any of the cheers and congratulations with which the citizens were ready to greet him on every side. His whole convoy had returned in safety, with the exception of the ship already mentioned, and a brig which unfortunately got ashore on the Over-falls. From Chester, he proceeded again down the bay, for the purpose of ascertaining the prospect of getting his convoy to sea. In the course of the trip he captured a refugee schooner, called the "*Hook 'em Snivey*," and meeting with nothing else in the bay, he returned once more to Philadelphia, to enjoy the triumphs prepared for him. The capture of the General Monk and the Hook 'em Snivey, struck a panic into the refugees, which prevented them for a long time afterwards from trusting any of their barges on the Delaware. The legislature of Pennsylvania passed a vote of thanks to Captain Barney, and ordered a gold-hilted sword to be prepared, which was afterwards presented to him, in the name of the state, by Governor Dickinson. It was a small sword, with mountings of chased gold, the guard of which, on the one side had a representation of the Hyder-Ally, and on the other the General Monk, the sails of each ship set as in the action, the latter ship as in the act of striking her flag. Their hulls, sails, masts, spars, and rigging, were all beautifully delineated by the artist, in open work, resembling the ivory fans of the Chinese.

Ballads were made upon the brilliant victory, and sung through the streets of Philadelphia, and the name of the gallant Barney was in every mouth, "familiar as household words."

At the sale of the General Monk, which was very soon after her capture, the United States became the purchasers; her name was changed to that of *General Washington*; and through the interest of Mr. Robert Morris, one of his earliest and latest friends, the command of her was given to Captain Barney, by whose unwearied industry and exertions, she was soon put in a condition for service.

AN ADDRESS

Delivered in the Church at Princeton, the evening before the ANNUAL COMMENCEMENT of the COLLEGE of NEW JERSEY, September 27, 1831.

BY GEORGE M. DALLAS, Esq.

Published at the request of the American Whig and Clissophic Societies.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,—There are some present—though the eyes, the smiles, and the complexions of youth remind me there can be but few—who may remember that he who has now the honour to address them, quitted this very platform, bidding farewell to collected friends and to collegiate life, exactly one and twenty years ago. My young brethren, in obedience to whose summons I must a while trespass upon your attention, have since sprung into existence:—have been carefully fashioned by the hands of parents and of preceptors:—and will to-morrow, with spirits as buoyant and hopes as exhilarating as mine then were, launch upon the boundless, the uncertain, but ever-attractive world!—I come, like the veteran mariner, to consult with them on their contemplated voyage:—to hint how they may best provide for its happy progress and its honorable end:—and to give them the onward cheer and hearty benediction of a brother and a friend.

The step—the bounding and eager step—which clears the student at once from the secluded field of education and discipline, and lands him to participate in the busy and bustling hum of men, is equally interesting and irrevocable. In this country, perhaps more than elsewhere, peculiar manners invest a graduated youth with the dignity, and exact from him the respon-

sibility, of manhood. He no sooner ceases to be under collegiate government, than he is presumed competent, and expected to govern himself. The instant he turns his back upon the symmetrical and flowery walks of academical culture, he moves, unaided, upon the irregular and entangled heath of general society. Heretofore the object of solitude and protection, he must now be self-adjusted, self-poised, and self-sufficient! The epoch of such a transition is naturally one of thrilling anxiety to his relatives and friends. The tender and sustaining ties of sympathy are about being relaxed, if not severed:—the exclusiveness of domestic affection must be dispelled:—and the multifarious claims of society suddenly interpose to terminate for ever the delights and the security of filial dependence. If, indeed, the roseate hues of hopes yet unblighted gild every prospect to the adventurer's vision:—if he, indeed, stand upon the shore and stretch his delighted gaze over a sunny ocean of life, shadowing forth unerring and brilliant tracks of happiness, tranquillity, and glory:—these are delusions which the chastened imaginations of parents and guardians cannot indulge. To them, however fond and confiding, the future is full of danger and of doubt. To them, the last exercise of preparatory education is but the beginning of a real struggle, and the emancipation from pupillage, an inevitable exposure to the burdens and buffets incident to humanity.

Let me not, however, too intensely aggravate the interests of the occasion. If it be accompanied by painful apprehensions, it also has its bright and renovating aspects.

What cordial more sweet to a parent than the intellectual and moral ascendancy of a son? To see him after many years of probation, step forth from among his associates and competitors, and in the presence of approving judges, claim the well-earned reward of virtuous deportment, prolonged industry, and cultivated mind? To know, and feel, and witness, the crowning conclusion of a work so long and so devotedly labored? To have the elated heart whispering at every throb its consciousness of kindred and of triumph:—and to receive him, on retiring from this edifice, no longer as dependent offspring, but as the dearest, and truest, and best of companions, of friends, of equals! Such a moment yields a rich and more than compensating harvest for every toil. It sheds the sweetest oblivion upon all past solitude, and inspires a cheerful readiness for future and united trials.

Nor is it fair by dull homilies, however true and philosophical, to take from our young friends their keen relish of this peculiar period. They have run the scholastic race:—they have attained the goal:—the victors await their prizes, and even the vanquished are refreshed, strengthened, and ennobled by their wholesome exercise and their generous competition. Let them enjoy the fruits of time thus far profitably spent:—and let us rather share in the sanguine feelings and anticipations by which they are prompted, as auspicious of coming victories, than unseasonably blunt their rapture by the stale though sound admonitions of age and experience.

I turn then, gentlemen of the American Whig and Cluosophic Societies, to congratulate you upon having reached the termination of your collegiate course:—and to discharge the duty which you flatteringly assigned to me.

Although about to leave your revered instructors and beloved associates,—to quit for ever this region long and successfully devoted to the delightful pursuit of literature and science:—I am aware that your bosoms swell high with the anticipations of home, of fancied free-agency, and of augmented personal importance. You are prepared, and eager for the change—and it is right that you should be so. Loftier duties than any yet undertaken await and invite the exercise of moral and mental faculties now ripened into usefulness and energy. It is not that you are insensible to the advantages heretofore enjoyed:—it is not that you are ungrateful

for the wise and affectionate supervision which has borne with the waywardness and frivolity of youth, and gradually guided you to your honorable position:—but it is, that your instructors have, almost unconsciously to yourselves, imparted powers which impel to activity—have given you an armour whose efficacy you wish to test—have made you fit, and thence instilled the resistless desire to mingle with your fellow men.

The extent to which this spirit of adventurous resolution may be beneficially indulged, henceforward depends entirely upon yourselves. Your own hands must feed the lamps until now kept burning by others. I need hardly say that the basis formed by the past accumulations of education must not only be preserved from decay, but should steadily and unremittently be enlarged and perfected. It is a law of mind:—intellect stagnates as soon as it is stationary. You must be improving, or you will retrograde and degenerate. The strength now possessed is weakness compared with that which must hereafter be embodied. After refraining to touch farther upon the importance of your recent studies, and their persevering cultivation, than is involved in these general remarks, there is one of them as to which I cannot withhold the testimony of my strong conviction. In the knowledge of the classic languages of antiquity, you have master-keys wherewith to open store-houses, yet unapproached, of learning, of taste, and of enjoyment:—exhaustless granaries of moral aliment:—vast arsenals, wherein are hoarded, forever polished and powerful, the weapons and ammunition of the understanding. How easy a thing to keep these keys within your grasp!—to retain thus a freedom of access to the noblest of the human race; the peerless Grecian, the exalted Roman, the wise of almost every age, and the elect of almost every land! Let them rust upon your hands, or be negligently lost, and, like the fabled Peri, you will fruitlessly flutter round the walls, or will vainly knock at the gates of Paradise.

While I am thus standing with you at the barrier which divides the college from the crowd, the silent shades of study from the glittering and tumultuous ways of the world:—a barrier which to-morrow's sun will see you overleap:—permit me cursorily to inculcate a principle of future action, whose direct tendency is to confirm your virtue, to elevate your motives, to invigorate the prosecution of upright pursuits, and to perpetuate the peace and composure of your hearts. It is not for me to meddle with the paramount precepts of religion or morality: I shrink from any vain attempt to fortify the admonitions of your pious, learned, and venerated chief. But I would fain, in the fulfilment of my humbler task, furnish you a clue through many chambers of the labyrinth you are about entering, and impress upon your memories a maxim, to which you can never unprofitably nor reluctantly recur.

Gentlemen—you are American citizens. The immense throng of thirteen millions of human beings who surround you—their admirable institutions of government—their laws, usages, and language—their vast territory, noble rivers, luxuriant valleys, and interminable plains—their science, their letters, their liberties, their exploits, and their renown:—all these constitute your country; and I say to you, as the first of lessons, as well for individual happiness as for social duty, *reverence and love your country!* Take what occupation you may; agricultural, professional, mechanical—pursue it with ever so much zeal, talent, and tact; amass wealth and acquire sway; if you do not reverence and love your country, there will be a bitter and embittering void within your bosoms, making every acquisition distasteful, and converting every fruition into disappointment. But learn to love your country strongly: be that an ever-present and fundamental principle of public or of private conduct, stimulating you to useful examples, or checking the aspirations of ambition; and success will come without alloy, as adversity may overtake without reproach.

The love of country, however, to which I refer, is not that common-place sentiment which germinates without root upon the rank soil of affectation, or shoots, unbidden and unawares, from ignorant instinct. The mere natural attachment to the region of nativity, or of residence, is, in itself, though amiable, too fragile for reliance, too slight for constant or severe service. Let yours be the combined product of true feeling and discriminating reason; of comprehensive surveys, both historical and contemporaneous; of a preference, calmly and conclusively adjudged. Thus only can it outlive the unceasing assaults of selfishness, or prevent the corroding effects of those temporary crosses or casualties to which we are all doomed.

Shall I then venture merely to indicate *why* you should reverence and love your country?—to advert to some of the many causes which warrant and justify it, in its most ardent and profound condition?—The theme cannot readily tire, though essayed by an unskilful tongue, and is eminently appropriate to the occasion.

The scale, gentlemen, upon which it has pleased the creative power to model this land, is that of united sublimity and utility. As an abode for intellectual beings, it is surpassed in grandeur of conformation, and in commodious connexion of parts, by no portion of the globe. Ranging itself majestically in front of the Atlantic Ocean, from the twenty-fifth to the forty-seventh degree of latitude, it expands westward to the Pacific, three thousand five hundred miles. Its coast is penetrated by the noblest of estuaries. The undulations of its surface now swell into cloud-capt, but never bleak or inaccessible mountains: now sink into channels for vast, but never dangerous streams, and again stretch forth into boundless, but never baleful levels of fertility and of forest. The exuberance of its products, every where and unceasingly invites immigration, and rewards industry. Its waters and its woodland equally throng. The buffalo of the prairies, or the bald-eagle of the peaks, is but the closing link in a chain of animated nature, by which our soil and our air are enriched or adorned: and, almost spontaneously unveiled, the treasures of mineralogy peer and sparkle from the earth, ministering alike to the "solid substance" and "feeble splendor" of its possessors. These are physical characteristics, to which no patriot can be blind. They are the native and immutable qualities of his home; inspiring content, awakening admiration, and constituting an enduring foundation for just pride. It may be that you have read of skies more deeply blue; of lakes more poetically placid; of scenery more abrupt, impracticable, and romantic, than any this continent can furnish. Fancy, in these descriptions, has probably thrown her prismatic embellishment over fact; but conceding otherwise;—how shadowy and volatile seem all the mere amusements of taste, when contrasted with the ruddy offspring of America, the sterling realities of plenty, health, and happiness!

But, gentlemen, this spacious mansion, with all its excellencies, is the humblest allotment of your inheritance. There are moral causes, far nobler and more impressive, to invigorate your love of country.

Scarcely three centuries have elapsed, since first a civilized man beheld, in a mist of distance and of doubt, the regions we inhabit. When Sebastian Cabot, impelled by the example of the great discoverer, moved along the eastern margin of the present United States, and returned to his monarch and his merchants, without attempting either settlement or conquest, not the feeblest ray of an impending future could have illumined his mind. He turned the brows of his barks away from these shores as irreclaimably savage;—and another hundred of years glided by, ere Raleigh trod the beach of Roanoke, or permanently encamped a pioneering detachment upon the banks of the Powhatan. In 1610, a small peninsula on the coast of Virginia, tenanted by a less number of human beings than the young brothers I address, was the germ, the grain of mustard seed, on

which depended the gigantic growth of the American nation! The Pilgrims of New Plymouth followed in 1620; and with a rapidity far transcending all experience and all hope, successive streams of civilization, like the rays of the sun, darted from the east, sped their searching and fertilizing course through a wilderness, and awoke to its high destiny the fairest and freshest portion of the earth!

And have you never asked, whence this wonderful work? Have you never scrutinized the basis of this mighty structure? Approach it, gentlemen, with confidence: you, at least, need not shrink from tracing the moral overflow to which you owe your country up to its remotest source. There are no wolf-bred band of robbers at *that* fountain—no hordes of devastating barbarians, impelled by want, of a keen thirst for blood; no flying criminals, dreading the avenging swords of justice—from such an origin as either of these, a generous patriotism might avert its gaze. But how is the heart soothed and the mind lifted; how powerfully fortified is our reverence for home, when we contemplate the virtuous, wise, peaceable, and pious men by whom this nation was founded? When we couple so extraordinary an achievement with their simple manners, their pure designs, their lofty motives, their meek resignation, and their unconquerable fortitude! When we find that in an age of refinement, and from that very quarter of the globe self-esteemed solely civilized; in the days of Elizabeth and of Bacon—of Henry and of Sully—of Shakespeare, of Milton, our progenitors, enjoying all the blessings of moral and intellectual improvement, and all the sweets of polished life, sought in the sequestered shades of this unexplored land, its only but its unalienable and inestimable treasures—untrammelled freedom of action, and uncontrollable liberty of conscience! Philosophy can designate nothing more sublime. History presents no parallel: for the callous and insatiable cupidity which made both eastern and western Indies, at periods of invading settlement, flow with torrents of blood, or resound with the clank of chains, never degraded our national ancestry, nor polluted the air we breathe. It is ours—ours exclusively, to boast an undefiled social origin, consistent alike with true religion, universal philanthropy, and the proudest conceptions of human worth.

The moral influence of this peculiar feature of our story should operate unspent through all generations—steadily preserving us from the pernicious principles and practices shunned by the primitive fathers. Carry with you, gentlemen, into the various occupations of active citizenship to which you are destined, a clear comprehension of its intrinsic excellence, and a deep sense of its comparative superiority.—push your scrutiny into its details more amply than would be compatible with my present purpose or opportunity;—it will confirm sentiments of practical importance, and persuasively teach you to *reverence and love your country*.

These retrospections, though fortunately unaccompanied by any degrading consciousness of degeneracy, are not perhaps essential to present patriotism. The spirit of the first colonists was cherished like a sacred fire. It presided, as a territorial genius, over a rapidly augmenting population. It was inherently and inflexibly republican. And it gradually developed the doctrines and matured the measures upon which now repose the freedom and independence of the United States. But I come to call your attention to incidents of more recent date—to the glories which your immediate predecessors have achieved, and which you must contribute to perpetuate; to the proud proofs that no nation is more entitled than this to the honor, gratitude and devotion of its citizens.

Whence was it, gentlemen, that the great and fundamental truths of civil and religious liberty—truths which have harbingered the disenfranchisement and happiness of myriads of human beings—truths which, penetrating the recesses of superstition and oppression, have dis-

pelled and destroyed them, as fluids glide into the fissures of rocks, and, expanding by congelation, heave them from their seats, or rend them into fragments:—whence was it, that these truths received their final demonstration and everlasting impulse? Whence were they sent forth, with the solemnity of national emphasis, as the recognized rules, alike of Divine beneficence and worldly wisdom—of Providence and of policy—without which modes of faith are but varied shades of folly, and forms of government mere meshes for slaves? In accomplishing the political separation of your country from Great Britain, its sages legislated and philosophized for all mankind, and for all ages.—They have placed the world under an obligation which can be cancelled only by its frank acknowledgment. Do I exaggerate? Let the entire continent of America, rescued from Spanish tyranny and inquisitions; the thirty-five millions of France, unyoked of feudalism; emancipated Ireland, and revolutionized England; nay, let Europe, from her hundred communities, and even wretched Africa, answer the question. Let *them* say to what radiant source they trace the light which has shone upon them in the fruition of its full blaze: or the cheering promise of its dawn. Let *them* say whence issued the loud pean which startled man, throughout their domain, from bondage and bigotry, to the enjoyment of those rights to which "*the laws of nature and of nature's God entitle him.*"

And is not this something to exult in? Is not this youthful exploit better than twenty centuries of heraldry or of barbarous existence? Would you consent to exchange it for the Twelve Tables of Decemviral, or the fifty-volumed Pandects of Imperial Rome? for the Canons of Papacy? or for the regal concessions of Magna Charta? It can never be an object of a disciplined mind to depreciate the value of these monuments of wisdom—but, contrasted with the luminous expositions of elementary and controlling principles embodied in the declaration of our revolutionary congress, and in the constitutions of the Union and of the respective states, they sink into utter insignificance. Gentlemen, on this score at least, your country can have no rival in your reverence and love.

Look, then, to the structure of your public institutions—resting upon the will, and confiding in the virtuous intelligence of the multitude—as simple as wise, as practical as philosophical—the convenient, and conservative principle of representation, enabling a common government, both federative and popular, in its origin and its action, to retain, through an almost boundless extent of territory, all the energy, while it avoids all the instability and disorder which accompanied the interesting and unmitigated democracies of antiquity. Each free and independent state, itself a separate and secure depository of invaluable rights and powers, forms, by chosen delegates, a part of one integral and essential branch of a national legislature;—an harmonious, though subdivided—a consentaneous, though unamalgamated people compose, by their direct representatives, another branch; and the executive, mostly springing from the source last mentioned, may yet, in one case, by a complicated and compromised arrangement, be considered to emanate equally from both—the states, as distinct sovereign bodies politic, and the people representatively collected in the constituent assembly. The judicial department—that balance wheel of the whole structure—with its duties and objects limited and defined, is also an offspring of the interwoven principles of federation and union; its incumbents, being designated by the elected executive, are but one remove farther from the original fountain of all just authority, and being subject to confirmation or rejection by the senatorial delegates, cannot exist except with the presumed assent of a majority of the free and independent states.—But I may be trenching upon controverted theories, when my sole design is to impart a general idea: I therefore abruptly pause. It is, how-

ever, in reference to this social and political organization, that your patriotism should be strongly and steadily cultivated. Learn to appreciate, and resolve to sustain it. Compare it with the mischievous and cumbersome machinery, elsewhere reared in rude ages; making the general welfare subordinate to individual aggrandizement; inverting the order of Providence, and giving power to a prince or a peer, while it ascribes weakness to a people; and repressing or misdirecting, the ennobling impulses and salutary struggles of an innate and inextinguishable sense of natural equality. Unfold the pages of ancient or modern history, and as you mark the troubled course and disastrous effects of other systems, be prepared to exclaim:—

"Such are the woes, when arbitrary pow'r,
And lawless passion hold the sword of justice:—
If there be any land, as fame reports,
Where common laws restrain——

A happy land, where circulating pow'r
Flows through each member of the embodied state:
Sure, not unconscious of the mighty blessing,
Her grateful sons shine bright with every virtue,
Untainted with the lust of innovation:
Sure all unite to hold her league of rule
Unbroken as the sacred chain of nature
That links the jarring elements in peace."

I cannot forbear, at this, the most appropriate stage of my remarks, warning you of an assault to which your love of country must, in the ordinary course of events, be early subjected.

Few things excite more disgust in the ingenuous and disinterested mind of youth, than a first experience of the operations and uproar of party spirit.—This seemingly inseparable companion of free institutions is encountered at the very threshold of public action:—long before you can perceive its contradictory tendencies, or ascertain its general effects—long before you entirely abandon those Utopian views of human perfectibility, suggested by your own virtues, and yet unconfuted by the realities of life. Party spirit appears on the instant to be the antagonist of patriotism: reckless, tumultuous, unsparing, changeable, and fanatic;—inaccessible to reason; unawed by truth, and unsusceptible of fear—for ever urging to extremes: alike fulsome in its praise and malignant in its censure: content with nothing short of an idol, or a victim. Its wonderful activity, and its clamorous echoes, inspire an exaggerated estimate of its prevalence and power; and a too hasty judgment sometimes pronounces condemnation upon a whole system, which is even slightly affected by what is deemed so perturbed and deforming an agency.

It may, nevertheless, be, as some have insisted, that party, to a certain extent, is not only wholesome, but necessary, in a republic: that without it we should slumber in dangerous security: that freedom is a blessing not to be permanently enjoyed, except with indefatigable and jealous vigilance: and that, such is the imperfection of man, his purest feelings and designs, like the precious metals, must be alloyed by baser ones, before they can become practically useful or efficient. If the annals of many centuries be credited, a government like yours, founded upon, and recognizing indefeasible rights, cannot exist without the incident of party spirit. It is the foaming eddy driven before, or the boiling wake following after, the ship of state:—seeming sometimes to present an insurmountable impediment to her progress, and sometimes to dash overwhelmingly in pursuit,—but always composed of the very element on which she floats, and contributing in turn to buoy and sustain her.

A discriminating patriotism will not, then, be impaired by discovering this doubtful evil in constant association with the unquestionable good of constitutional government. You must withstand the first shock, and instead of turning away in the bitterness of sudden disappointment, be prepared, as you cannot wholly de-

stroy, to confront, to assuage, and to restrict its influence.

The liveliest attachment to your country may be farther and rationally justified by recollections of a kind less abstract than those thus briefly referred to.

Visit for a moment, gentlemen, the temple of fame. Let fancy guide you, with truth and history as your companions, up its elevated steps, and into the resounding hall, where are congregated the sculptured images of all the wise, the good, and the great. As you enter that vast rotunda, say, *whence* is he whose majestic statue fills the proudest, loftiest niche? *whence* is he, towards whom ancient sages, heroes and statesmen, starting from the crowded walls, seem to look and lean, as if acknowledging his supremacy? *whence* is he, whom Leonidas, Thrasylbulus, Aristides, and Epaminondas, grouped congenially together, are gazing at with deference and admiration; before the calm dignity of whose front, the blood shot eye of Macedonian Alexander sinks rebuked, and even the accomplished Cæsar throws his laurel crowns away, sighing with the fatal memory of the Rubicon? *Whence* is he, towards whom Socrates points the attention of his pupil Alcibiades, as an illustration of the virtue he had fruitlessly inculcated? for whom, as a kindred, though superior spirit, Camillus, Cincinnatus, and Cato, seem to glow with welcome, and in presence of whose sublime simplicity, the Trajans, and the Antonines are hiding the vain ornaments which encircle their brows? Let us draw nearer to this pre-eminent object. As we approach, its recess enlarges, and clustering around the pedestal of the chief figure, are many who seem principally to delight in, and to boast of their association with him. *Whence and who is he?*—The whole world can answer. In the smooth adamant on which he stands, no one has thought it necessary to chisel his nativity or name. He is the one without parallel!—beyond all Grecian and all Roman fame:—never to be forgotten, never to be mistaken.

It is certainly a source of elevating reflection, and no contracted ground for pride, that you are citizens of a country, which, in its very infancy, has furnished this noblest specimen of human excellence: which, while instructing and delighting mankind with her Franklin, her Madison, her Jefferson, her Adams, her Henry, her Hancock, her Montgomery, and her Howard, could yet embody the varied qualities of these illustrious men in completing her chosen model, and representative. Study, gentlemen, study with the enthusiasm of artists, the character of this model. You will discover it to be, in every trait, and in all its grand proportions, purely and exclusively American. It is the unmixed creation of your own continent:—it will insensibly, and irresistibly teach you to be national; and I can suggest no more infallible means of arousing and confirming you to *reverence and love your country*.

But again!—throughout the two millions of square miles, composing the territorial surface of our twenty-four confederated sovereignties, variously populous, the arts of peace—of peace in its widest and wisest sense—are triumphant. The diversified and harmonious occupations of private life are every where pursued with energetic and unshackled industry. Human passions are neither exasperated, nor subdued by even the semblance of military coercion. Nothing is seen, nothing is known, nothing is acknowledged, as the means of protection or redress, but the universal, conventional and equal power of the LAW. Hence the importance, and hence the high reputation of those Judicial functionaries whose wisdom and integrity, whether in the sphere of each commonwealth, or in that of their union, have illustrated the novelty, and maintained the firmness of our institutions. They have been the "*National Guards*," of our jurisprudence: always at their posts, reconciling vivid doctrines of liberty, with the exigencies of social order, and preserving, amid the untried bases of our system, the fundamental and immutable

distinctions of right and wrong. To this peaceable phalanx, gentlemen, a short experience and study will induce you to render the homage of your gratitude and veneration—while you cannot fail to perceive how immensely, though tranquilly, they have augmented the substantial virtues and true glories of your country. Wherever civilization is unequivocally established and progressive:—wherever the safety, honor, and happiness of the mass of mankind, and the stability of nations are deemed worthier objects of attainment, than the plundered trophies of aggressive war, or the Corinthian luxuries of palaces—there will be duly appreciated the learned triumphs, and humanizing labors of a Parsons, a Kent, a Wythe, a Tucker, a Tilghman, or a Marshall—there it will be owned that the American Judiciary may be proudly invoked, to confirm and justify the ardor of American patriotism.

Nor is this—perhaps the greatest—the only region of intellectual excellence to which you may confidently appeal. The time has come, when we may venture, without incurring the hazard of a venomous sarcasm, to speak of achievements on the rugged heights of science, or the velvet lawns of literature, as well as amid the boisterous waves of some-time-since monopolized ocean. "*Who reads an American book?*" was a contemptuous and taunting interrogatory, which became obsolete and absurd, as rapidly as did the scoffed "*bit of striped bunting*" open its folds, and spread forth a victorious star-spangled banner! Within the short period of your own lives, (too near for dispassionate or unsuspected comment,) your country has moved onward with giant strides. She is still advancing. Join her, gentlemen, join her, with elated hearts and approving judgments: join her, "to swell the triumph, partake the gale."

Having thus superficially alluded to some of the causes and considerations which should engender and mature a fervent national loyalty in your bosoms, indulge me while I intimate its safest direction, and most efficient use.

The comparatively prodigious expanse and population of the United States, as well as juster modern conceptions of the true sources and solid foundations of social prosperity, repudiate as alike unnecessary and injurious, the spirit and temper consequential upon Spartan tuition. Your education has not been designed nor adapted to mould you into haughty and exclusive heroes: to absorb all your faculties and feelings in the prospect or desire of becoming public benefactors or martyrs. Should, indeed, some unforeseen emergencies arise, bringing into conflict, your personal ease or advantage, and your country's welfare: should her safety, interests, or renown, demand the immolation of self, even to the life, you would shame your ancestry by a moment's hesitation. But such calls are seldom made in a land whose "ways are ways of pleasantness, and all her paths, peace." The patriotism which awaits them, must languish unexercised and unrevealed, or debase its purity, by the contrivances and expedients of a selfish ambition. It is not here—far and forever removed from transatlantic inroads and interventions—it is not here, where the design of sectional Syllas, or Catalines, can be mocked into frustrations and contempt: where the powers of government, though capable of interruption, cannot be usurped, where a free and fearless Press, stationed in no less than twenty-four detached citadels, makes conspiracy impracticable, and treason preposterous: it is not here, gentlemen, that aught but a morbid and indiscriminating imagination can lead you to postpone the manifestations of your love of country to the remote themes of war, or the silly scenes of sedition. No! your lot is more fortunately cast; every day, every year, affords it appropriate occasion.

Our truest patriot is he who is most distinguished by the practice of private virtues. The faithful application of natural or acquired capacity; the persevering labours of mental or of manual industry; the vigorous de-

velopment and useful adaptation of scientific knowledge; the contributions of literary talent, pure in tendency, and attractive in taste—these, swelling the common stock of moral energy, physical power, and durable fame, erecting by slow and sure accumulations, till “*hills peep over hills, and Alps on Alps arise*,” the towering monument of national greatness—these are the legitimate indications and ever-recurring exercises of American patriotism. Its pursuits, in their motives and rewards, are not necessarily connected with the showy or sonorous gratifications of personal distinction. The unobtrusive tenor of individual industry may continue unnoticed; dispensing its usefulness and energies, and reaping its blessings, within a seemingly limited sphere; benefiting a nation, or a race, by progressive gradations, so gentle as to be noiseless, and so minute as to be imperceptible. Resembling the living subterranean spring, which is betrayed rather than proclaimed by the verdure and fertility, of which it is the invisible cause: its diamond current, inaccessible to the glare of day, or the gust of notoriety, secretly ministering to the strength of the forest, the abundance of the field, or even the fragrance of the flower.

Nor is it possible, gentlemen, for the true lover of a country, whose institutions, however wisely designed, and skilfully balanced, mainly depend for permanency upon the vigor and purity of public opinion, indolently to withhold the mite of his co-operation towards her advancement, or viciously to obstruct her progress, by demoralizing examples. The sluggard and the criminal are alike devoid of so impelling and chastening a principle. Theirs is the indurated selfishness which coldly excludes communion, and absorbed in sensual enjoyment, can deduce no exalting motive from national reminiscences, nor find a stimulant in the prospect of achieving good for others. Patriotism, linked almost from moral necessity, with a sisterhood of virtues, is irreconcilably, and everlastingly hostile to sloth of mind, or degeneracy of action. You cannot sincerely feel the sentiment, and yet be idle: you cannot pretend to it, and yet be bad.

Enter, then, young citizens of a great and admirable republic, enter upon the exercise and enjoyment of this well-founded and lofty passion, with the conviction that its only wide and unobstructed highways are useful activity, private worth, and unvarying integrity. No occupation to which you can possibly be called, is so humble as to be divested of patriotic tendency, if energetically pursued, and none is so high as to be harmless or honorable, if its purpose be ignobly perverted. And may the benignity of an approving Providence give to your exertions through life, success and prosperity commensurate to your reverence and love of country!

WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA.

A valuable little work, comprized in a well executed duodecimo volume, has lately been published in this city by Mr. TANNEN, entitled “A View of the Valley of the Mississippi, or the Emigrant’s and Traveller’s Guide to the West.” After giving a general history of what is termed the Valley of the Mississippi, it furnishes a more particular account of each of the several states embraced in that section of country, and of the steam boats on the western waters: and concludes with a chapter entitled “Hints to Emigrants;” pointing out the different routes, and the expenses, and distance in travelling. There is no work, which we have seen, that contains so much information calculated to instruct and interest persons visiting the western states. Maps of each state, with the routes designated; as also plans of some of the principal towns, all very neatly executed, are also contained in this volume. As a specimen of the work, we

select the following description of the western section of our own state.

Western Pennsylvania is bounded on the north by Lake Erie and New York; east by the dividing line or ridge which separates the waters which flow eastward into the Susquehanna and Potomac, from those which flow westward into the Ohio; south by Maryland and Virginia; and west by Virginia and Ohio. The southern boundary is on lat. $39^{\circ} 43'$; the northern is on lat. 42° , saving a small projection which extends down to Lake Erie; and the western is on $3^{\circ} 36'$ W. lon. from Washington. Its area is about 15,833 square miles, or one-third of the state.

The following is a list of the counties in Western Pennsylvania, together with their respective population according to the census of 1830.

* * * The small Italic letters annexed to the counties indicate their situation in the state: as, *e*, *w*, *n*, *s*, *n e*, *n m*, *e m*, &c.—*east, west, north, south, north-east, north of middle, east of middle, &c.*

Counties.	County Towns.	Population in 1830.
Washington, <i>s w</i> ,	Washington,	42,784
Greene, <i>s w</i> ,	Wayesburg,	18,028
Fayette, <i>s w</i> ,	Uniontown,	29,172
Westmoreland, <i>s w</i> ,	Greensburg,	33,400
Alleghany, <i>w</i> ,	Pittsburg,	50,532
Beaver, <i>w</i> ,	Beaver,	24,123
Butler, <i>w</i> ,	Butler,	14,531
Armstrong, <i>w</i> ,	Kitanning,	17,701
Mercer, <i>w</i> ,	Mercer,	19,729
Venango, <i>w</i> ,	Franklin,	9,470
Crawford, <i>n w</i> ,	Meadville,	16,030
Erie, <i>n w</i> ,	Erie,	17,041
Warren, <i>n w</i> ,	Warren,	4,697
McKean, <i>n</i> ,	Smethport,	1,439
Jefferson, <i>w m</i> ,	Port Barnett,	2,025
Indiana, <i>w m</i> ,	Indiana,	14,252
Somerset, <i>s</i> ,	Somerset,	17,762

Total of population, 337,846

About one-half of Cambria county is in the Valley of the Mississippi, being drained by some of the confluent of the Conemaugh, which flows into the Alleghany river.

Pittsburg is the seat of the sessions of the Supreme Court, and also of the United States District Court, for Western Pennsylvania, and may be considered the capital of this part of the state.

Surface of the Country.—As a general remark, it may be said that Western Pennsylvania is broken and hilly. Somerset, parts of Fayette, Westmoreland, Cambria, Indiana, Jefferson, and McKean, are mountainous; whose valleys are from 1,000 to 1,500 feet above the ocean level, and their ridges from 500 to 1,000 feet higher. Washington, part of Fayette, Westmoreland, and Alleghany counties, are remarkable for their lofty, insulated, and fertile hills, with narrow and exuberant bottom lands intervening. The appearance of this country, variegated by elevated hills which are seldom in the shape of ridges, but rather disconnected and conical, with innumerable vales, is exceedingly picturesque when viewed from some elevated part of the most western range of the Alleghanies. The counties which lie northward of Pittsburg, although broken, are not generally covered with such high hills as those which I have just mentioned. They have also much more level bottom lands along the water courses. On French creek, and many other of the confluent of the Alleghany river, there are extensive bottoms covered with beech, birch, sugar-maple, intermixed with the Weymouth pine and the hemlock spruce. It is from these extensive forests, and those on the sources of that river, that the vast quantities of lumber sent to the country below as far as New Orleans, are annually drawn.

Soil and Productions.—The soil of the southern counties is generally good, excepting some portions of Greene, which are called *glade* lands. Corn, wheat, rye, barley, oats, flax, the potatoe, &c. grow well in every county. Few portions of the west have a soil better adapted to these productions than Washington, Fayette, Westmoreland, Alleghany, and parts of the other counties. The counties which lie towards Lake Erie and New York, have a thinner and colder soil, than those towards Virginia. They are well adapted to the purpose of grazing. They abound in herds of cattle and other live stock; and, as has already been remarked, they furnish vast supplies of lumber,—of which it is supposed that not less than 30,000,000 feet of plank annually descend the Alleghany river, and find a ready market in the towns and cities which border on the river from Pittsburg to New Orleans.

In a state of nature, this country was covered with continuous forests of oak, walnut, hickory, sugar-maple, poplar, beech, elm, sycamore, and buck-eye along the streams, chesnut, &c. &c. This region is watered by the Monongahela, Alleghany, Youghioghaney, Loyalhanna, Conemaugh, French creek, and Beaver, and their common recipient, the Ohio. By inspection of the map, it will be seen that all these confluent converge towards one district, the centre of which is Pittsburg. To this emporium, the productions of this whole region are chiefly brought to market by the natural channels of these confluent which are navigable for boats much of the year, excepting the north-western section, which trades with New York, by Lake Erie, and the Erie and Hudson canal.

This is emphatically an agricultural country; but large quantities of live stock are driven annually, to an eastern market, by way of the *three* excellent turnpike roads which connect, in this state, the west with the east, viz: the national road which passes from Wheeling to Cumberland, through the southern part of this region; the southern Pennsylvania road; and the northern road from Pittsburg, through Ebensburg, Huntingdon, &c. to Philadelphia, uniting with the southern Pennsylvania road, at Harrisburg.

One of the productions of this part of the state is, to the joy of all good men, greatly and rapidly on the decline. I mean *whiskey*. A section of this country has obtained an inglorious celebrity for the quantity and quality of this liquid fire which it produces. There is scarcely a whiskey-bibber in the land, from Lake Erie to the Gulf of Mexico, who has not vociferously praised the *Old Monongahela*. But I rejoice to believe that this infamy will soon be done away. A large proportion of the distilleries in this part of our country, have ceased within two years, and the temperance cause is advancing rapidly. It is believed that there is not one half the quantity of whiskey now manufactured here, that was made two years ago. In Washington county, more than *two-thirds* of the distilleries have been abandoned. In 1791—4, an insurrection occurred in Western Pennsylvania, because of the excise or tax on the manufacture of whiskey. Happily the difficulty was settled, and the *liberty poles* thrown down, without bloodshed. It is gratifying to believe that no such uproar would now be made by the enlightened citizens of Western Pennsylvania, who seem to feel a noble determination not to be behind any of the friends of temperance in other parts of our country, in their efforts to expel the evils of drunkenness from the land.

During the months of October, November, December, March, April, May, and June, the Ohio is navigable for steam boats up to Pittsburg, and its confluent for flat and keel boats, which convey the productions of this region to a market in the southern part of the valley. During January and February, the navigation is usually interrupted by the ice, and in July, August, and September, by the want of sufficient depth of water in those streams. Steam boats, during the fall and spring high waters, run up to Brownsville on the Monongahela,

The other rivers in Western Pennsylvania, are not yet navigated by steam boats, to any considerable extent.

Inexhaustible quantities of bituminous *coal*, exist throughout this section of our country, in the valleys and in the hills, in strata varying, in different places, from a few inches to several feet in depth, and afford abundance of fuel, cheaper even than the wood which its forests supply, and admirably suitable for manufacturing purposes. There is a great abundance of iron ore, particularly in the tier of counties which border the Alleghany range, from which vast quantities of iron are manufactured. In the counties of Westmoreland and Fayette, are many furnaces and forges. Much of the iron of those counties is taken in the form of blooms and pigs, to Pittsburg, Brownsville, &c. and there manufactured into various forms of iron. On the Conemaugh and Kiskiminitas, salt is manufactured to a great extent. It is also made in some other places, but in comparatively small quantities.

The natural advantages of this region, the general productiveness of its soil—for there is scarcely any part which cannot be cultivated with advantage, even the knobs of its hills—its facilities for intercourse, natural and artificial; and the salubrity of its climate, will render it a very populous country. When the Pennsylvania canal shall be completed, and it is now finished from Pittsburg up to the Alleghany mountains at Johnstown, and almost completed in its eastern section, to the same mountain; when the canal uniting the Alleghany river with Lake Erie; and when the Ohio and Chesapeake canal, now in progress, and also the Baltimore and Ohio railroad, expected to be extended into this region, and already commenced, shall all be completed, no country will enjoy greater facilities for inter-communication and trade. The farmer and manufacturer of Western Pennsylvania will then have New Orleans, New York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore, with the places intermediate, as the markets to which he can send the products of his labour.

There was no part of the west settled by Anglo-American colonists before Western Pennsylvania. Several years before the American revolution, settlements were made in the neighbourhood of Pittsburg, and on the Monongahela, in what was then called "Redstone settlement." The horrors and dangers of the Indian wars, were long known to its earlier inhabitants.

Chief Towns.—Washington, Brownsville, Canonsburg, Uniontown, Greensburg, Beaver, Meadville, Erie, are growing and important towns. Several of them are the seats of justice for the counties in which they stand. Along the Monongahela, there are several places, such as Elizabethtown, Williamsport, Bridgeport, (which is separated from Brownsville by Dunlap's creek,) where steam boats are built every year. Steam boats are also built at Beaver and in its vicinity, and at Shause's town, a small village on the left bank of the Ohio, 12 miles below Pittsburg. The steam boats which are built at these places, after being launched, are commonly taken to Pittsburg to be finished, and receive their engines.

There is a vast number of villages and towns in Western Pennsylvania, and many of them beautiful, and containing an intelligent and pleasant society, but which the limits of this work will not allow me even to name.

The most important town, or rather city, for it is incorporated as such, is **PITTSBURG**,—which has been rightly called the "Birmingham of the west."

Pittsburg is situated in 40 deg. 27 min. of north latitude, and 3° 02' west long. from Washington; 300 miles west of Philadelphia, 120 south of Lake Erie, 1,100 by land, 2,029 by water, above New Orleans. It stands at the junction of the Monongahela and Alleghany rivers. The Monongahela here, runs nearly a due north-west course; the Allegheny flows into it from the north-east, and, both combining their streams, form the beautiful Ohio, which flows away with a north-western course. The city stands upon a level, alluvial bottom of quite a limited extent; for immediately back

of it, and at a distance of less than a mile from the point, rises Grant's Hill, with Ayres's Hill on the west, and Quarry Hill on the east, which may be called the great secondary bank, and which spread out so as to leave along the Allegheny river a strip of land of about one-third of mile in width, of great fertility: and along the Monongahela, a still narrower margin of alluvial bottom.

This city was founded in the year 1765: a fort had been built five years before, by Gen. Stanwix. This fort stood near the point of the junction of the rivers. It cost 60,000 pounds sterling. The stone magazine still remains entire. The fort was called Fort Pitt, in honor of the celebrated Earl of Chatham, under whose auspices as *Premier*, almost the whole of the valley of the Mississippi was wrested from the French in the war of 1754—1763. Whilst this place was in the possession of the French, it was a most important post of trade. Here, surrounded by savage tribes, the trader found a ready market for his articles of traffic. A small fort, erected here by the French, was called Fort Du Quesne. It was in attempting the capture of this fortress, that Braddock was defeated, on the eastern bank of the Monongahela, at the distance of about nine miles above Pittsburgh. And afterwards, Grant, with his 800 Caledonians, met with a similar disaster upon the hill which has ever since served as a monument commemorative of his name and his defeat.

The city of Pittsburgh stands on the Delta above described, having a triangular form. It is rapidly extending along the alluvial margins of the Monongahela and Allegheny rivers, by the sides of the hills above mentioned—and is even encroaching upon them. Houses are building on their sides and summits. On the western side of the Monongahela, and about a mile above Pittsburgh, lies the flourishing town of *Birmingham*, and immediately opposite to the city, along the west bank of the same river, and under the high and jutting hill called Coal Hill, is a street of manufacturing establishments, which may be considered as an extension of Birmingham, and is connected with Pittsburgh by a bridge, built in 1818, at an expense of \$110,000. In the opposite direction, and north of the Allegheny river, stands *Allegheny Town*, on a beautiful alluvial plain of great extent, connected with Pittsburgh by a bridge, erected in 1818, at an expense of \$100,000. Above Allegheny Town, about a mile, and on the same side, is the town of *Manchester*.

Pittsburg is admirably situated for trade and manufactures. It may be said to stand at the head of steam boat navigation; for the Allegheny and Monongahela can only be ascended in times of high water. It is the mart of portions of Western Virginia, and New York, as well as Western Pennsylvania; while the Ohio opens to the enterprise of its citizens, the whole of the Mississippi valley. The exhaustless banks of coal which exist in the neighbouring hills, and the excellent mines of iron ore which are found in great abundance in the counties along the mountains, and in the banks of the Ohio below, give to this city, its pre-eminence over all other western cities, for manufacturing purposes.

In 1810, the population of Pittsburgh was about 5,000; in 1820, it was 7,248; and at present, including its suburbs, it is near 30,000. During a part of the period from 1817 to 1824, this city suffered much from the general stagnation of business, and the extensive bankruptcy which prevailed. During the last 8 or 9 years, its prosperity has been wonderful, and bids fair to continue.

There are in Pittsburgh, one Baptist church; four Presbyterian; four Methodist; one Episcopal; one Roman Catholic, (besides which, there is a Cathedral of great dimensions building on Grant's Hill;) one Covenanters; one Seceders; one German Reformed; one Unitarian; one Associate Reformed; one Lutheran, and one African: total 18. This statement includes suburbs of the city.

Besides the banks, hotels, churches, bridges, manu-

facturing establishments, &c. the principal objects worthy of the attention of a stranger are, 1. *The Western University of Pennsylvania*, whose buildings are nearly completed. They stand near Grant's Hill, on the Monongahela side of the city. 2. *The State Prison* in Allegheny Town, which has cost the state a vast amount of money, and is established somewhat upon the plan of the new Prison in Philadelphia. It is greatly to be regretted that the plan of the Weathersfield Prison, or of that of Auburn, was not pursued. This nation,—I may say the state of Pennsylvania alone,—has thrown away more money than would be needed to bring the whole youthful population of our land into Sunday Schools, and give to each school a good library. 3. *The Theological Seminary*, located also in Allegheny Town. The edifice of this important and rising institution, will be completed in a few months. It stands on a beautiful, insulated hill, or knoll—rather of the form of a ridge than of a sugar-loaf—about 100 feet higher than the waters of the Allegheny river. It is literally, quite a task to ascend this hill of science and religion. The centre building is four stories high, and the wings are three stories. The whole is 150 feet long, and contains 70 or 80 rooms for students. There are also rooms for the library, (which, by donations from Scotland, and from individuals in this country, is already quite respectable,) a chapel, halls for recitation, rooms for a steward, &c. The prospect from this eminence is truly delightful. One gets above the smoke of this smoky city, and breathes the pure atmosphere, and looks abroad over the city with its immense manufacturing establishments, and the noble rivers below, over whose waves boats of every description are constantly moving, propelled by oars, sails, or steam. 4. *The Museum*, established by Mr. Lambdin, whose efforts are worthy of the highest praise. I know not, in all this wonderful city, an object more worthy of a stranger's attention, than this Museum. It contains many fine specimens of the relics of aboriginal times and arts. 5. *The United States Arsenal*, about two miles above the city, on the south side of the Allegheny river, at a village called Lawrenceville. This is a large depot of arms, ordnance, &c. It encloses about four acres. 6. *The City Water Works*, erected in 1828,—a noble and valuable monument of liberality and enterprize. The water is elevated 116 feet, from the Allegheny river, by a pipe of 15 inches in diameter, and 2,439 feet in length, to a basin or reservoir, on Grant's Hill, 11 feet deep, and calculated to contain 1,000,000 of gallons. The water is raised by a steam engine of 84 horse power, which will elevate 1,500,000 gallons in 24 hours. I might mention also the beautiful aqueduct of the Pennsylvania canal, across the Allegheny river, a short distance above the bridge.

The great quantities of coal in all the hills around, and of iron manufactured in this entire region—particularly along the mountains—combined with the fine situation of this city for commercial enterprise, have made it a vast assemblage of manufacturing establishments, which are day and night rolling up immense volumes of smoke, darkening the very heavens, and discolored every object—even the houses and their inhabitants. There are here ten foundries, for various castings, including steam engines and ploughs. M'Clurg and Company's was erected in the year 1803, for the sum of \$77,000, and has cast many cannon, balls, &c. for the government. There are six glass works. The excellence of the manufactures of this city in glass are well known. There are eight rolling mills, consuming 3,190 bushels of coal daily, and driven by ten steam engines, of from 60 to 100 horse power each. There are five cotton factories, propelled by steam, and having many thousands of spindles. There are seven shops for making and repairing steam engines and machinery. There are two steam flour mills. I cannot specify the copper, tin, nail, and earthenware factories—nor those for the manufacturing of knives, files, and other articles

of cutlery. Nor the saw-mills, dye wood cutting-mills, brass and bell foundries, &c. which employ 24 steam engines. The number of yards for the building of flat, keel, and steam boats, I do not know exactly. This is one of the greatest places in the west, and in the world, for the building of steam-boats.

The preceding paragraph gives a brief statement of the manufactories of Pittsburg alone. The following statement, obtained from a perfectly authentic source, embraces the manufactories of Pittsburg and its vicinity—and, in some cases, of Alleghany and Westmoreland counties. I give it in detail, as it was furnished to me, that the reader may have some idea of the extent of the manufactures of this growing city, and of the region in the vicinity.

1. There are the following NAIL FACTORIES AND ROLLING MILLS, in Pittsburg and its vicinity. The weight of metal manufactured last year, (1831,) by each, together with the value of the manufactures, is given.

	Weight in lbs.	Value.
Union, - - -	720,000 - - -	\$43,200
Sligo, - - -	400,000 - - -	32,000
Pittsburg, - - -	782,887 - - -	86,544
Grant's Hill, - - -	500,000 - - -	30,000
Juniata, - - -	500,000 - - -	40,000
Pine Creek, - - -	457,000 - - -	\$4,100
Miscellaneous Factories, - - -	360,000 - - -	28,800

2. *Foundries.*—There are 12 Foundries in and near Pittsburg. During the last year, 2963 tons of metal were converted into castings, 132 hands employed, 87,000 bushels of coal consumed, and the value of the manufactures was \$189,614. Exclusive of Pittsburg and its vicinity, there are 5 foundries in Alleghany and Westmoreland counties.

3. In and near Pittsburg, there are 37 steam engines, valued at \$180,400, which employ 123 hands.

4. There are 8 cotton factories, with 369 looms, 598 hands, and worth \$300,134. In the counties of Westmoreland and Allegheny, there are 5 cotton factories.

5. In Pittsburg, and the two counties above named, there are 8 paper mills, valued at \$165,000.

6. There are in Pittsburg and its vicinity, 5 steam mills, which employ 50 hands. Value of their products annually, \$80,000.

7. There are 5 brass foundries and 8 coppersmiths' shops. Value of the manufactures, \$25,000.

8. Within the limits of the city, there are 30 blacksmiths' shops, which employ 136 hands. There are also 4 gunsmiths, and 9 silversmiths and watch repairers.

9. In Pittsburg, and the counties of Westmoreland and Alleghany, there are 26 saddleries and 41 tanneries. There are also 64 brick yards, and 11 potteries.

10. There are 4 white lead factories in the city, and 7,400 kegs made annually—value \$27,900. There are also 4 breweries.

11. There are 6 printing offices in Pittsburg, and 6 more in the two counties.

The estimated value of the manufactures of every kind in Pittsburg, and the counties of Alleghany and Westmoreland, last year, (1831,) was \$3,978,469!

In Alleghany and Westmoreland counties, the number of distilleries is now (March, 1832,) sixty-two; in 1830, it was one hundred and sixty-eight!

There are, it is believed, not less than five or six thousand wagons arriving at this city every year from Philadelphia, loaded with merchandize for the west. Whilst the quantity of flour, whiskey, lumber, salt, &c. which is brought to this place by the roads, the canal, and the rivers, for exportation to the lower parts of the valley, is immense. I have no data for estimating the worth of the merchandize which is at present brought annually from the east. In 1818, it was estimated at \$9,423 tons, and valued at \$17,885,000! Much of the heavier kinds of merchandize, is now brought up from New Orleans by steam boats.

The coal which abounds here is found in strata from 6 inches to 10, or more, feet in depth. And what is remarkable, it is found in the hills which overlook Pittsburg at the height of about 300 feet above the bottom of the rivers. Below this one stratum, which is of about equal elevation, no other is found until you descend into the base of the hills below the bottom of the rivers. It is not the fact that the great mass of these hills is coal. But a small portion of them is of this species of substance. Coal Hill, immediately opposite the city, on the west side of the Monongahela, is a great source of this kind of fuel. The miners have penetrated a great distance, and the coal is slid down the hill into boats, or deposited for the wagons, by a kind of rail-road, or inclined plane, to the alarm of many a passer-by. The perforations made in digging the coal reach, in some places, very far into the hill. It is worthy of a stranger's attention to explore the interior of these gloomy regions, survey the dark caverns and the pillars which sustain the superimposed mass of mountain, and contemplate the leaden-colored faces of the miners, as they meet his eye when the torch's gleam falls upon them. But let him not expect to escape without atoning for his temerity in entering these abodes of Pluto, or rather Plutus, by paying a suitable reward, either in money, or, as is too commonly the case in *whiskey*.

To a stranger nothing is more imposing than to stand on the bank of the Monongahela above the Point, and survey the steam-boats as they depart on their long voyages down the Ohio, or when they arrive upon their return. There is something grand in seeing the large boats, of a beautiful form, and great power, marching up heavily loaded, overcoming the resistance of the current, and discharging at intervals their steam, which occasions a very loud and startling roar, re-echoed in quick succession from the hills which environ the city. Nothing is more striking to one who witnesses the scene for the first time. When the rivers are navigable, say during 7 or 8 months in the autumn and spring, nothing is more common than for several boats to arrive and depart daily, occasioning much activity in the trade of the city. Thousands of travellers here embark for the farther "West."

There is much moral power in this city—much wealth and intelligence—many men of talents in the learned professions of law, medicine, and divinity, some of whom are extensively known in our country.

In Pennsylvania there is no system of common schools established by the authorities of the state. Education has therefore depended upon the voluntary efforts of the people. Schools have generally been maintained by the inhabitants of each neighbourhood during some portion of the year. There are, however, many neighbourhoods where, owing to the sparseness of the population, or their poverty, or their want of interest in the subject, schools have been very inadequately supported. And in many places, the teachers are incompetent for want of knowledge, or grossly deficient in moral character. A change for the better is, however, going forward. In this city, and in most of the large towns and larger villages, and in many of the most populous neighbourhoods, very respectable schools are maintained. Academies are also established in all the larger towns, and the higher branches of learning taught in many of them. I would remark in this place, that there is a great demand in West Pennsylvania for good school teachers; they would find certain and profitable employment.

As I intend to give a full account of the colleges, and other literary institutions of the valley of the Mississippi, in a separate chapter, I shall not here speak of the colleges, &c. of Western Pennsylvania, but only refer the reader to that chapter. For the same reason, I shall say nothing here respecting the religious denominations of the west, but reserve what I have to say on that subject for a distinct chapter.

I shall now close this description of Western Pennsylvania, with a few general remarks.

1. This portion of our country has occupied a considerable place in the annals of our nation. Seventy years ago, it was the abode of numerous tribes of Indians. The French claimed much of this region, and had several fortified posts in it, and with their Indian allies carried terror and death into the adjoining English settlements in the east. The principal of these fortifications was Fort Du Quesne, which was subsequently called Pittsburg, in honour of the distinguished statesman under whose auspices this country was brought under the influence of British sway. Many indeed were the brave and enterprising settlers who fell amid a long continued, and vindictive, but successful war, during which savage cruelty, and civilized inhumanity and stratagem, bedewed these hills and valleys with blood, and caused the voice of lamentation, uttered by sorrowing widows and fatherless children, to be heard in many a distant neighbourhood. It was here that our beloved Washington learned the arts of war in successful and unsuccessful campaigns against the Indians and their Canadian allies. In 1753, he was sent by the lieutenant governor of Virginia, to warn the French to leave this region of country, which, as well as what is now Ohio, Indiana, &c. they had commenced occupying. In 1754, he was again sent with the title and command of a major, to dislodge the French and Indians from the post which they had commenced fortifying at the junction of the Monongahela and Alleghany. At a place called the "Little Meadows," (ten miles east of Uniontown,) in the immediate vicinity of which the national road from Cumberland to Wheeling now passes, he was attacked by a numerous body of French and Indians. Having only one regiment, and protected only by a small stockade, he was compelled to surrender; which he did on honourable terms.

In 1755, Col. Washington again marched out to this region, as an aid-de-camp to Gen. Braddock. The disastrous issue of this expedition is too well known to be repeated here. On the east bank of the Monongahela, where an excellent female seminary now stands, the British and American forces met with a terrible defeat. Braddock, mortally wounded in the battle, soon after died; and in the retreat, the remnant of the army was commanded by Washington until its arrival at Dunbar's camp, in the neighbourhood of the Little Meadows. About half a mile westward of the latter place, by the road side, Braddock was buried. His bones, many years afterwards, were taken to England.

In 1758, the British General Forbes marched against Fort Du Quesne. Col. Grant who commanded the advance with 800 Scotchmen, was defeated on the hill which bears his name. But in November of that year, this fortification surrendered. This event gave security to the emigrants, who now began to settle in this region. In 1759 Quebec was captured. In 1763, this war was ended by the treaty of Paris.*

2. In 1790, congress passed a law imposing excise duties upon spirits distilled in the United States. This law was violently opposed in many parts of the country, especially in the western part of Pennsylvania. During the period of 1790—94, many meetings were held by the malcontents at Pittsburg, Brownsville, Parkinson's Ferry, (now Williamsport,) on the Monongahela, Braddock's Field, and other places, where violent measures were adopted to defeat the law, and prevent the government officers from doing their duty. Many outrages were committed. The whole country became a scene of disorder. The marshal of the United States for this district, was openly resisted, and escaped for his life, down the Ohio, after the burning of General Neville's house, which was done by the insurgents, because the marshal was harboured there. It is impos-

sible for any one, who did not live on the spot, rightly to conceive of the deplorable state of things. Matters waxed worse and worse. Neighbourhoods were torn to pieces by dissensions; houses and other property began to be burned by the rebels; and there was at length but little security for life, especially to those who stood forward prominently in behalf of the government.

Meanwhile the government did all that it could, consistently with dignity and justice, to conciliate the disaffected. The laws were modified, proclamations were issued, and an amnesty proffered. But all in vain. At length, President Washington, having the proper sanction of the supreme court, called on the governments of the neighbouring states in 1794, for their aid in quelling this insurrection. And in the autumn of that year, 12,000 men from Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Maryland, and Virginia, advanced upon the insurgents by way of Bedford and Cumberland. Governor Lee, of Virginia, commanded; and, under him were the governors of Pennsylvania and New Jersey. The advance of this formidable force soon settled the difficulty. The proffered terms of pardon were accepted. A few of the chief leaders of the rebellion, who were found, were taken to Philadelphia for trial. No life was lost; the liberty poles disappeared; the "whiskey boys" quietly submitted; and thus happily ended the "Whiskey Insurrection."

3. Western Pennsylvania presents many and strong inducements to eastern emigrants, especially to such as desire to remove—not exactly to a new and uncultivated country—but to one, where the wilderness has given place, in a good degree, to cultivated fields. And there are many such emigrants, who, possessing a considerable amount of property, wish to purchase in a country where land, although fertile and cultivated, is much cheaper than it is in favourable situations in the older states. Such emigrants will find much cultivated land in West Pennsylvania, of a good quality, convenient to market, or to the natural and artificial channels of trade, which abound in this section of our country. Rivers and roads are found in almost every part, leading to the great marts of business, either in the east or the west. Canals are adding to these facilities, and soon rail-roads will still more increase them.

Farms can be purchased for various prices, in this entire region, according to their relative advantages for trade, and proximity to market towns. It is impossible to state these prices with much accuracy. Some good farms will cost 8 or 10 dollars per acre, in a good state of cultivation, and having houses, barns, &c. In more favourable situations they will cost from 15 to 25 dollars per acre; and in the neighbourhood of considerable towns, they will command even a greater price per acre.

The advantages of this country for trade, agriculture, the raising of live stock, &c. have already been mentioned. Many thousands of sheep are raised in Washington county, and in other counties, for the production of wool. And this business is found to be profitable. Whist manufactures of iron, cotton, wool, &c. &c. now employ profitably a vast amount of capital.

The climate of West Pennsylvania is eminently salubrious. Of this I speak from long and intimate knowledge. It is essentially the climate of New Jersey and Eastern Pennsylvania, as it regards temperature, excepting so far as it is modified by elevation, which is very considerable in every portion, and especially along the mountain ranges and valleys. The Ohio at Pittsburg is 678 feet above the Atlantic ocean off Philadelphia, and the hills around are from 400 to 500 feet higher.

The morals of the people are generally good. Intemperance is rapidly diminishing. Religion was early

* Marshall's History of the American Colonies, chapters X.—XII.

* For a full account of this insurrection, the reader is referred to the history of it, written by the late Hon. Mr. Findlay, of Westmoreland county.

planted in this region, and has a great influence upon the public mind. The preaching of the gospel is enjoyed in almost every part. Schools are improving, and Sunday schools, with libraries, are becoming to a good degree general. Whilst colleges are numerous, and some of them very good, and all of them affording an education to young men at a moderate rate of expense. Manual labour schools are also establishing, which are opening the doors of science to the gifted sons of the humblest and the poorest.

Upon a survey of all these circumstances, I think it may be truly said that this portion of the west holds out many inducements to eastern emigrants.

NATURAL CURIOSITY.—There is now in this place a negro boy, the property of Joseph Draper, Esq., who is turning entirely white. His body is nearly white, and his face entirely so, with the exception of a few spots the size of a dollar; and what is more remarkable, his skin presents the appearance of a white child, the rose and lily beautifully combined; he presents altogether a curious appearance, and the beholder is struck with something like awe on the first view. His parents are remarkably black.—*Wythe (Va.) Argus.*

CHOLERA RECORD.

TABLE SHOWING WHERE THE CASES OF PRIVATE PRACTICE OCCURRED.

Date.	Kens.	N. L.	P. T.	City.	South.	Moya.	West Phila.	Total.
July 11	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
16	0	4	0	0	1	0	0	5
17	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
24	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
27	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
28	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
29	0	1	0	2	0	1	0	4
30	2	3	0	0	0	3	0	8
31	0	4	0	0	0	1	0	5
Aug. 1	3	3	0	2	3	5	0	16
2	0	4	0	1	1	2	0	8
3	4	2	0	2	2	2	1	13
4	9	8	1	6	3	0	0	27
5	6	7	0	7	4	2	0	26
6	2	5	1	11	3	7	0	29
7	4	15	1	37	7	14	0	78
8	2	9	4	17	2	9	0	43
9	6	9	2	34	24	19	0	94
10	4	5	1	32	25	16	0	83
11	3	10	2	29	16	15	0	76*
12	7	5	3	27	12	12	0	66
13	8	8	4	29	24	21	0	94
14	8	4	5	22	19	9	2	70*
15	4	0	6	13	7	5	1	36
16	5	6	0	24	17	10	0	62
17	0	2	6	24	9	7	0	49†
18	1	3	2	24	13	9	1	53
19	3	3	1	6	4	3	0	20
20	6	3	1	9	10	1	1	31
21	1	4	0	11	4	7	0	27
22	1	3	1	9	3	3	0	20
23	1	2	0	3	3	2	0†	11
24	6	4	1	6	3	1	0	21
25	3	0	0	3	8	2	0	16
26	3	0	1	1	1	1	0	7
27	1	0	0	1	3	0	0	5
28	0	0	1	0	4	0	0	5
29	0	0	3	2	0	2	0	7
30	2	1	3	1	0	2	0	8
Total..	106	137	49	396	238	193	6	1128

* Including one case in Passyunk.

† Residence of one case not given.

‡ Two cases in Passyunk.

SUMMARY REPORT.

Date	Private practice.		Hospitals.		Alms-house.		Arch Street Prison.		Total.	
	New cases.	Deaths.	New cases.	Deaths.	New cases.	Deaths.	New cases.	Deaths.	New cases.	Deaths.
July 11	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
13	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
14	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
16	5	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	3
17	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
18	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
19	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
20	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
21	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
22	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
23	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
24	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
25	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
26	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
27	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	2	2
28	1	1	5	4	0	0	0	0	6	5
29	4	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	6	1
30	9	3	5	3	0	0	1	1	15	7
31	5	2	9	5	5	2	0	0	19	9
Aug. 1	16	5	4	2	1	1	0	0	21	8
2	8	3	14	9	5	2	13	1	40	15
3	13	4	13	5	5	1	4	4	35	14
4	27	4	9	8	0	0	9	1	45	13
5	26	10	28	10	11	6	*	*	65	26
6	29	10	86	24	16	11	45	26	176	71
7	78	26	38	32	17	8	3	7	136	73
8	43	7	35	20	35	18	1	1	114	46
9	94	26	35	24	24	7	1	1	154	58
10	83	12	45	21	14	4	0	1	142+	39
11	76	14	41	13	8	3	1	3	126	33
12	66	12	39	15	5	4	0	0	110	31
13	94	24	38	18	8	7	0	0	130	49
14	70	12	33	17	5	8	3	0	111	37
15	36	6	32	14	4	3	1	0	73	23
16	62	14	31	15	1	1	0	0	94	30
17	49	11	36	13	0	1	0	0	90	26
18	53	11	21	7	0	0	0	0	74	18
19	20	5	25	6	4	0	0	0	49	11
20	31	7	22	9	1	0	0	0	54	18
21	27	4	24	3	0	0	0	0	51	9
22	20	4	26	4	2	1	0	0	49	9
23	11	4	20	6	0	2	0	0	33	10
24	21	4	26	5	1	1	0	0	48	10
25	16	5	7	5	1	0	0	0	24	10
26	7	1	23	5	0	0	0	0	30	6
27	5	1	16	6	0	0	0	0	21	7
28	5	0	11	2	0	0	0	0	16	2
29	7	2	13	2	0	0	0	0	20	4
30	8	2	12	1	0	0	0	0	20	3
Total..	1128	261	815	335	174	94	85	46	2207	738

* No report.

† Including four cases and one death in Pa. Hospital.

‡ One case, and one death in Walnut Street Prison.

§ One death in Pennsylvania Hospital.

|| One case do do

** One case do do

†† Including 5 new cas. & 1 d. at the marine barracks.

HAZARD'S REGISTER OF PENNSYLVANIA.

DEVOTED TO THE PRESERVATION OF EVERY KIND OF USEFUL INFORMATION RESPECTING THE STATE.

EDITED BY SAMUEL HAZARD.

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A STATISTICAL ACCOUNT OF THE SCHUYLKILL PERMANENT BRIDGE,

Communicated to the Philadelphia Society of Agriculture, 1806, by the late Judge Peters.

The state of Pennsylvania has long been deservedly famed for the multitude and excellence of its bridges over the various smaller streams, by which it is intersected. But no permanent means of transportation across the large and widely extensive rivers, flowing in and through, or bounding, this fertile and flourishing region, had, until a late period, been attempted. That thrown lately over the city of Philadelphia; one over the same river at Reading; those over the Lehigh at Bethlehem, Weiss's ferry, and one near its discharge into the Delaware; have begun the career of hydraulic architecture, which will increase the celebrity of this state in that important branch of public improvement. A bridge over the Delaware, at Easton, connecting Pennsylvania with the state of New Jersey, is in great forwardness;* under the direction of Mr. T. Palmer. One on a peculiar construction, and highly necessary for the passage of the mails, and other constant transportation, upon the great post road of communication, between the cities of Philadelphia and New York, is recently finished. It is situated at Morrisville, and near Trenton, on the Delaware; and also connects the states of Pennsylvania and New Jersey. This latter has been erected at the expense of a company, under the superintendence of Mr. Theodore Burr, who, as well as Mr. Palmer, is a self-taught and ingenious American bridge builder, and has evidenced much talent as well as industry in this structure.

The success of the Schuylkill bridge, as far as it had proceeded, was exemplary; and instigated the commencement of this work, as well as encouragement in its prosecution. All these erections are highly honourable to those who promoted, supported, and completed them. But that over the Schuylkill is the only successful undertaking of the kind, attempted and carried to perfection in and over a deep *tide water*. It has been attended with the most difficulty and expense; and has, in consequence, more particularly called forth the talents, exertions, and perseverance of those engaged in it.

The Schuylkill, which washes the western front of the city of Philadelphia, although it affords great advantages, had long been attended with many serious inconveniences. The frequent interruption of passage by ice and floods; and the inefficient and uncertain mode of crossing heretofore practised, had, for a long course of years, employed the thoughts and attention of many ingenious and public-spirited members of the community. The character of this river is wild, and, in times of floods, rapid and formidable; and to any structure of slight materials, ruinous and irresistible.

Its borders, to an extent of one hundred miles, are skirted by precipitous mountains and hills. Its tributary streams, suddenly filled, in seasons of rains, or melting snows, with the torrents rushing down their sides, without notice or time for precaution, fill the ri-

ver with frequent floods which no common works of art within their reach, have heretofore been capable of withstanding. Although these attributes are not to a certain degree uncommon, yet, in this river they are peculiarly dangerous. They occur at irregular periods, and often at seasons of the year when floods are generally unexpected. These circumstances, at all times created doubts of the practicability of any permanent erection. The depth of the water opposite to the city added to the difficulties and apprehensions. The expense in the early periods of its establishment, precluded any plan, requiring large expenditures by those who then inhabited Philadelphia and its vicinity. In the year 1723, March 30th, a law was enacted "by the Governor," Sir William Keith, "by and with the consent of the freemen of the province, in General Assembly met," (which shows the then style of the laws), entitled, "An act for establishing a ferry over the river Schuylkill, at the end of the High street of Philadelphia," granting to the then mayor and commonalty, the right to make and maintain causeways, on both sides of the river, and to erect a ferry at the west end of High street. Certain tolls were then fixed; which the present rates do not in any case far exceed, and in many instances, *i. e.* for country produce and manure, are much and liberally reduced. No person or persons (without violating that law) could then, or can now, "keep or use any boat or canoe, for transporting any person or persons, creatures or carriages, for hire or pay, over the said river, in any other place between these ferries, now called Roach's (late Ashton's, now Sherridine's) and Blunston's (late Grays') ferries on the said river, besides the ferry thereby established." By virtue of this law, the corporation of the city have held and exercised this exclusive franchise, from the time of its being so granted until their transfer thereof to the present Permanent Bridge Company. The ferry was maintained, and generally used, until the floating bridges were thrown over. In times of interruption of the passage of those bridges, by ice and floods, (which too frequently occurred,) the boat was resorted to, for temporary transportation, and always kept in readiness for use.

In December, 1776, when the British troops had overrun, and nearly subjugated the state of New Jersey, General Washington, apprehensive of being forced to retreat, with the shattered remnants of his patriotic but enfeebled army, wrote to General Putnam, then commanding in Philadelphia, directing him to take measures for the speedy passage of the Schuylkill, in case of urgent necessity. Orders were at the same time given to collect all the boats attainable at Wright's and other ferries on the Susquehanna. No pontoons existed with which to comply with the orders of the commander-in-chief. It fell to the lot of the individual who originated the project of the present Permanent Bridge, and who then held a confidential office under the United States, to be consulted on the subject. Having advised with some ship-wrights, a bridge of boats was at first thought of; but finally one of ship carpenter's floating stages, used for graving ships, was concluded upon. This plan, on being suggested by him to General Putnam, was instantly adopted and promptly executed. The critical and masterly stroke made on the British auxiliaries at Trenton, superseded its military use at that period. It gave, however, the first idea of the float-

* Since the account was drawn up, it is completed in its frame, which, after the example of the Schuylkill bridge, is covered.

ing bridges over the Schuylkill, composed of buoyant logs for the support of a platform of planks; two whereof now remain, at Gray's and Sherridine's ferries. There does not appear to be any express authority by law for the establishment of these bridges. The act of 1723 recognizes the two ferries of Roach and Blunston. An act passed since the revolution, regulates and directs the lowering the ropes of ferries, and opening the bridges (which had each *slip pieces* for this purpose,) within a certain time, on notice, under a penalty. This implied permission appears to be the only warrant for their continuance. The first of the log bridges was erected by the executive of the state. This was either much injured or destroyed.

A bridge was constructed by the British army in 1777, when in possession of the city, on pontoons or large boats. But this not sufficiently answering their purposes, another was thrown over, composed of planks supported by floating logs after the pattern, and perhaps with part of the materials of the one which had succeeded the bridge of stages, and is probably the one now at Gray's ferry. One of the pontoons, used by the British, prolonged the hostility which occasioned its fabrication. Two of the piles of the *coffer dam* sunk for the erection of the western pier of the present permanent bridge, were obstructed by a part of one of those boats which had been accidentally sunk in 1777, twenty-eight feet below common low water. It occupied part of the area of the dam, with one end projecting under two of the piles of the inner row; and had nearly rendered the erection abortive. It was first discovered on pumping out the dam, in 1802; and was perfectly sound, after a lapse of twenty-five years. The iron work had not the least appearance of rust, or the wood (which was common oak) of decay. The taking this boat to pieces, the straining the dam, and the leaks in consequence, were the chief causes of an extra expenditure by the company of more than \$4000, hardly and perilously disbursed in pumping (which alone cost from \$500 to 700 per week) and other labour, during forty-one days and nights, in the midst of a most inclement winter.

The privations of supplies from the country on the western side of the Schuylkill, had always been causes of regret, and too often of increased expense, to the inhabitants of the city. These were most severely felt as the population increased. It would be perhaps irksome to attend to a recital minutely, of all the schemes suggested for a permanent passage, through a period of near seventy years. It will be sufficient shortly to mention some of them. To those who have been actively concerned in the present structure, most of these projects appear to have been impracticable, or unadvisable. If they could have been executed, the funds were unattainable.

Some would have the river filled with a dam and causeway; after a bridge had been built on the flats of the fast land, and a channel cut through these flats. Some proposed a low stone bridge, to be used only when the river was in its ordinary state; and when raised by floods, the torrent should run over the bridge. Thus intermitting its use when it was most required. Some would have, with any bridge, arches turned from hill to hill, and thus occupy with impediments, the low grounds which now afford additional passage to the overflow of the stream. The expense, too, would require the funds of the state, and never could have been accomplished by private advances, with any prospect of profit. Any buildings, or other obstructions, placed on these flats, will confine, and, of course, redouble, the force of the current. They would cause the accumulation of ice and damming of the stream; the most formidable foes the bridge has to contend with. Some had proposed a bridge on chains, stretched across the river, and elevated by columns, of vast height, on its banks. Adding to this visionary plan, some of its advocates would have pillars, in the middle of the river,

on a kind of wharf, containing stone promiscuously thrown in. On such an uncertain, shifting, and unstable foundation more modern projectors have contemplated erecting wooden superstructures; and are not yet persuaded of their being dangerous and insecure. If such should succeed in a river of tranquil current and level bottom, they are not calculated for one frequently impetuous in the extreme; in some parts of its bed covered with mud, in others uncommonly unequal and rocky. Still more ineligible, in one irregular in its depths; which suddenly vary, at small distances, so as to afford no encouragement to depend on any foundations or supports for a bridge, but those of solid masonry; and this founded on the rock which stretches across its bottom.

Without entering into controversy on the merits or defects of these plans, which were proposed for the position of the present bridge, they are barely enumerated, with some of the objections to their establishment.

Before the revolution, at various periods, citizens of intelligence and talents had abandoned the idea of erecting a bridge, in the deep tide water, opposite the city. They sought for situations, less difficult, and higher up the river. Applications were presented to the General Assembly of the province, and surveys and accurate examinations were made, under the directions of a committee of the legislature. The places viewed were Peters's Island, and the fording place, nearer the falls, which was, in early times, the most common passage over the river. The road leading over it is called, in ancient deeds and other writings, "The old Lancaster road." A third site offered for the consideration of this committee was the Great Falls of Schuylkill, where such an erection was said to be practicable, directly across the reef of elevated rocks, forming the obstructions in that part of the stream. Maps and measurements of these places, and their distances from the city, and particularly of Peters's Island, (which was the place generally fixed on, as possessing the greatest facilities and advantages, positive and relative,) were made, and are yet extant. The route to Lancaster by this place, through part of the Ridge or Wissahicon road, is shorter than that passing over the bridge opposite the city. The distance by either place is not much greater. Although a bridge may be erected at either place, for a sum not exceeding a fourth, and probably a fifth, of the cost of the permanent bridge at High street, yet these sites cannot rival the latter. They do not unite all interests, by being so generally accommodatory to travellers and transportation from all quarters southerly and westerly of the city. Their use will therefore be partial, and the object of a distant day. *Conflicting interests*, and the disinclination of the legislature to afford sufficient means out of the public funds, occasioned the abandonment of the measure at that time. The competitions ended in a lesson which zealous schemers never read; to wit, opposing advocates, for local and clashing advantages, not unfrequently gain nothing; and are sure to defeat the object of all.

Another project of a bridge over one of these places was proposed, at the time when the canal from Norristown was first contemplated. The canal was thought, by many persons of intelligence, to be more easily and economically practicable on the west side of the river. It was proposed to erect at one or the other of the places last mentioned an *aqueduct bridge*, over which the canal should cross the river; with a tow-path or passage way, on each side of the channel for the water, for travelling and land transportation. This is yet believed to have been not only practicable, but also, that it could have been nearly completed with the sum expended on that unfortunate, though highly desirable enterprise. This is not mentioned with any view of censure; because the obstacles occurring on the east side, very many whereof would have been avoided on the west, compelled expenditures not calculated upon or

foreseen; and preconceived opinions are often found fallacious when brought to the test of practice.

A little out of its order is mentioned the last unexecuted plan, for erecting a wooden bridge over the middle ferry, in the year 1767. A subscription for the purpose was circulated, and many respectable citizens agreed to contribute. But this, from various causes, fell through; and all efforts to accomplish the object were suspended for many years. This bridge was contemplated to be of one arch, with stone abutments; a plan still believed by some of its former advocates to be practicable and most economical. The intended span was to have been 400 feet: height from the water 47½ feet.

In theory, it seems reconcilable with principles, that an arch of wood or iron, may be extended to any length of span, with sufficient elevation. The point of either practicability or discretion, has never been precisely fixed. In a modern proposal for a single arch of iron, over the Thames, in place of old London bridge, a project is exhibited for an arch of 600 feet span. All agree in the theory, but practical men shrink at the danger; though there are respectable opinions of intelligent theorists, in favour of its principles. According to the best opinions of practical men here, (among them Mr. Weston, and Mr. Palmer,) one of 200 feet begins to be critical and hazardous. The timber arch of Piscataway bridge, erected by Mr. Palmer, spans 244 feet; but he declared that he would not again attempt one of similar extent. The most intelligent among those who have gained experience in the late structure, believe, that the span intended for the Schuylkill, in the last project, the draft whereof has been often seen by them, was too extended for this spot; and that it would most probably have failed. The weight of transportation here, is uncommon and constant, and the friction of course incessant. Strength, symmetry, and firmness, are required here; of which one very extended arch is incapable. Although wood or iron may be so framed, as to have the least possible *drift of lateral thrust*, on the abutments or piers, yet there is a point, beyond which it is dangerous to pass. Of stone or brick it would be adventurous beyond all common discretion, to risk an arch of such a span. Nor is the undulatory motion of an extensive arch, (however composed,) an unimportant objection.

A bridge of so extended a span must have been (to be safe) so much more elevated, that the filling would have pressed the walls too dangerously. Some relief might have been given by the culverts, or reversed arches, to save filling; but these are not without their disadvantages. The pressure on the walls of the present western abutment and wings, is quite as much as masonry on piles will bear; and no other foundation could have been had, but at an unwarrantable expense, the rock at the site of the abutment, being covered with mud and gravel, 38 to 40 feet deep. It was deemed, and found prudent, to sink the whole frame of the present structure, three feet into the piers, and imposts of the abutments, as well to avoid over weight of filling as to depress the platform, or travelling floor, to a point easy of access. An approach of the abutments, for an arch of 400 feet span, would have created a necessity (not known when such a plan was proposed) for coffer dams, and all their dangers and expense. The present bridge enlarges the passages for the water, at least, a fifth. One for an arch of 300 to 350 feet, would have diminished it in a greater proportion; because the abutments must have approached each other, so as to occupy the position now open, through the land or side arches.

No persons engaged in such difficult works, should risk any project to save expense of foundations, for piers or abutments. But on the other hand, coffer dams should be avoided, if any other means can with common prudence, be adopted. Their expense is enormous, and their success not always to be ensured. The great proportion of the expenditures in the Schuylkill bridge,

has been incurred by the inevitable necessity for coffer dams. The labour applied, and the difficulties encountered and overcome, will appear to the best informed engineers, uncommon and singularly arduous, as will appear by the short account of them subjoined to the present statement. Every effort was made to avoid the necessity of these dams, but on duly weighing all the projects suggested, none could be adopted with any prospect of safety. The irregularity of the bottom, and depth of the water, at once were found to forbid the use of batterdeaus. Floats were thought of, composed of a platform of logs, on which masonry should be formed. These were to be built on, with logs at the sides, and others crossing the whole, bolted like wharves; filled in with masonry, and raised on as they sunk, till having lodged on the bottom, they should compose the foundation for masonry, from low water mark. But no horizontal, or solid position could be obtained for them. All the objections to batterdeaus lay against them. A flood too, might have carried them off in an unfinished state. This was proved, when a few of the belts of the coffer dam, (light and buoyant compared with these floats, and more easily secured,) were swept away by a summer fresh; though they had been supported by some piles, and moored with anchors and cables, capable of holding a stout frigate. The levelling the bottom, or marking one artificially (as was done by Semple, at the Essex bridge in Dublin,) was found impracticable, on account of the thick cover (13 feet) of mud in some parts, and the total bareness and unevenness of the rock in others. It became a choice of difficulties; and the coffer dam, or no bridge, was the alternative. Projects easily and cheaply to be accomplished in shallow streams, with level bottoms, or those capable of being artificially made so, were all found impracticable, and to the last degree, imprudent here. The modes pursued in New England, either of piles, wharves, log frames, or stones loosely thrown into the stream, were considered and condemned. The destruction of many of the bridges of that country was predicted; but with a hope that this apprehension might prove unfounded, as the enterprizes of the people there were admired and applauded. Sounds, or arms of the sea, sheltered from violent storms, broad rivers, capable of holding piles, and affording extensive flats, for overflows and waste of floods, will admit of slighter foundations, though always exposed to danger, under uncommon circumstances. Many of the sites of eastern bridges are of this description.

The pressing necessity for some permanent structure, called the attention of many citizens to the subject. But none, for a long course of time, attempted any decided measure, till the one whose endeavors were finally crowned with success, in the accomplishment of the present erection, moved in this important *desideratum*. It was contemplated, originally, to erect the bridge, at a small distance above the upper, or Roach's ferry. One object in fixing on this site, was its supposed advantages in point of practicability. But no inconsiderable motive, was that of leaving the whole western front of the city unobstructed by so great an impediment to the navigation of the Schuylkill, which has already shown itself to be of inestimable consequence. The improvement of this western front, depending so much on the navigation of the river, is already in great progress. It will add to the evidence of foresight and sound calculation, possessed by its great founder William Penn, when he decided on the plan of our justly celebrated city. At length, however, it was seen that a project of a bridge, to be effectuated by private advances, could only be accomplished in a spot, in which a majority of interests and opinions were united. Endeavours, which, through many difficulties succeeded, were therefore commenced, for obtaining from the city corporation, the site of the present bridge, and forty thousand dollars (one half in bridge stock,) were paid, as the consideration. The General Assembly had, by a law, granted to the

bridge company, the right of the commonwealth to a valuable lot adjoining this site, on the eastern, and a purchase had been made of property on the western side of the river, which is now highly accommodatory. It is unpleasant to mix the alloy of regret, with the purity of approbation which must attach both to the site, and the structure there established; yet it is to be lamented that one half of the western front of the city, is deprived of navigation on a great scale. Ere long this river will pour into the lap of commerce, abundant supplies for foreign markets; and the land transportation passing over it, is very considerable. Twelve feet water can be carried over the bar at the river's mouth; and it is well known, that a channel may be made, to escape the bar, for large vessels, at no formidable expense. Four fathoms, on an average, may be carried, after passing the bar, up to and along the whole city front. It is to be most seriously hoped, that no obstacles to this important navigation, will in future be added. One error probably unavoidable, which cannot now be rectified, committed in the zeal for a new and essential improvement and accommodation, is enough. Passages for vessels through *draws*, should be insisted upon, if at any time, other bridges should be required, where they interfere with the navigation. Posterity should never be disinherited, to serve present and partial objects.

The impediment to the navigation of the Thames, by old London bridge, has long been highly injurious. Inasmuch that it is said, in estimate presented to the British Parliament a few years ago, (1801) that the difference in the price of coals above, from that below the bridge, would in a short time, pay for taking down the old, and building a new bridge, to admit large vessels, either under, or through the bridge, by means of a draw. And there is a great plan in progress for that purpose.

It is mentioned with no view to personal adulation, but as a successful instances for the encouragement of persistence in commendable pursuits, too often thwarted by opposite interests or opinions, that the "Act for incorporating a Company for erecting a Permanent Bridge over the River Schuylkill, at or near the City of Philadelphia" was obtained, after persevering efforts, during several years by the exertions of Richard Peters, who was elected president of the company, formed in virtue of that act. He originated the project of the present structure, and assiduously assisted in its execution, from its commencement to its completion. In a pursuit, generally deemed hopeless, though so obviously of public utility, he was left solely, to encounter, in its early stages, strong prejudices, and incredulity as to its practicability, and many local interests and objections, both as to the place, and principles, of its establishment. Much opposition from several respectable quarters, was to be overcome, before this law could be obtained. This was the more difficult to combat, because it was grounded on laudable principles; though it was foreseen, as the event proved, that their objects were unattainable; and therefore that no bridge would be erected, but one according to the project effected by the present company. Twenty one townships, on the western side of the river, represented by respectable citizens, combined to prevent the scheme for a toll bridge; under the idea that they could obtain one free of toll, and built by subscription, (aided by public support. But as this mode of raising funds, could not be accomplished, the attempt, (the success whereof was very much to be wished,) was abandoned. The corporation of the city, were very commendably anxious to erect a bridge on their property, under the direction of the City Councils. This would have been an appropriate and desirable object. But funds could not be procured; and their opposition was withdrawn. The expensive and most extensively useful water works, had involved the city corporation in pecuniary difficulties; and operated in no small degree, to induce a sale of their ferry franchise, to the company incorporated for erecting the bridge.

The act before mentioned, was passed the 16th of March, 1798. Its principal features are similar to all such incorporating acts. A stock of \$150,000 divided into 15,000 shares, at \$10 each, is established. To this have been added 7,500 new shares, to increase the funds; the expenditures being necessarily far greater, than could have been foreseen. A great proportion of the new shares, yet remain in the hands of the company undispensed of.

The usual arrangements for procuring subscriptions prefatory to incorporation, are inserted. Three thousand of the original shares are reserved for the purchase of a site, and to establish a fund for freeing the bridge. Sundry clauses relate to the corporation, organization of the company and its officers, and mode of management of the funds. Power is given to the stockholders to fix on the site; and, if necessary, to add shares to increase the funds. There is also a description of the kind of bridge to be built. The property of the bridge (and of such other property as they shall acquire for its purposes or convenience,) is vested in the company for twenty-five years after the same shall be completed; and the tolls to be taken are ascertained with great encouragement to the transportation of country produce and manure, and to the use of oxen for draft. Penalties are laid on taking illegal tolls, as well as on those who injure the bridge property or works, or impede the passage. The bridge is not to be erected "in such manner, as to injure, stop, or interrupt the navigation of the said river, by boats, craft or vessel without masts;" "and when the tolls shall exceed fifteen per cent. nett annual profit; the excess shall compose a fund for the redemption of the bridge, so as to render it free, save that there shall always be a small toll, or other revenue, for keeping it in repair; this excess shall be laid out in bridge stock, or other productive funds, and the dividends, or annual product, shall be also added to this fund; and all private donations for freeing the bridge shall also be received and invested in like manner; but if by the operation of the fund herein proposed, there shall be a sufficient sum to free the bridge, at a period less than the said twenty-five years, then it shall be redeemed and become free on the stockholders being paid the appraised value thereof, and of the profits thereof, for the residue of the said term of twenty-five years which may be unexpired; and if the said fund shall not be adequate to the purpose last mentioned, the legislature may, at the expiration of the said twenty-five years, declare it a free bridge, (providing at the same time the means of keeping it in repair,) and the company shall be obliged to take such sum of money therefor, as shall be allowed on a fair appraisement by indifferent persons; the like appraisement shall take place, when the sinking fund is adequate to the redemption of the bridge and the establishment of a revenue, if a toll be not thought more eligible, for keeping the bridge in repair; but if the said bridge shall not be redeemed, and paid for as a free bridge, before or at the expiration of the said term of twenty-five years, the said corporation may and shall continue to hold the same, on the terms of this act, beyond the said term, and until the same shall be redeemed and paid for in manner herein directed."

As a general observation and interpretation of this clause, we insert an extract from a report of the building committee, 31st January, 1803. "Our stock will bear a comparison with any other, either in point of security or duration. It is secured to us for twenty-five years after the bridge is finished. A period long enough to gain a valuable profit. If it is made free, compensation must be previously made, by appraisement, for both the bridge and its revenues. A circumstance, however desirable, not likely to happen. The company are to hold the bridge, after the twenty-five years, until they are amply reimbursed. The duration of their tenure is heretofore sufficient, and no loss of capital can occur. The bridge will be elevated above all floods;

and the piers and abutments of such strength and solidity, as to place it out of all danger." And this latter promise of that committee has, it is confidently believed, been faithfully complied with.

In pursuance of this law, the then Governor, (*Mifflin*) on the 27th day of April, 1798, incorporated the company; the number of subscriptions, previously required, having been filled.

The company was immediately organized; and the following named persons chosen according to law.

President.—Richard Peters.

Directors.—John Perot, William Sheaff, Joseph Anthony, John Dunlap, John Dorsey, John Miller, M. C. Matthew McConnell, Robert Ralston, David Evans, jun. William Bingham, Samuel Blodget, Nathan Sellers.

Treasurer.—Richard Hill Morris.

The first building committee were,

Richard Peters, George Fox, William Sheaff, John Dunlap, and John Kean.

The general wish of the stockholders, at the commencement of the project, was strongly in favour of a stone bridge. A draft of a stone structure, elegant, plain, practicable and adapted to the site, with very minute and important instructions for its execution, was furnished to the president gratuitously, by William Weston, Esq. of Gainsborough in England: a very able and scientific hydraulic engineer, who was then here, and from friendly and disinterested motives, most liberally contributed his professional knowledge and information, to promote the success of the company. The foundations of the present piers, and abutments were laid nearly according to this plan, though circumstances compelled a considerable departure from it, as the work advanced. His communications were attended to with great advantage, wheresoever they could be applied. Having viewed the inefficiency of the eastern coffer dam—in the same spirit of liberality, he furnished to the president, a draft of the western coffer dam, before his departure for England. This plan was original, and calculated for the spot on which it was to be placed. It was faithfully and exactly executed under the care of Mr. Samuel Robinson, who was then superintendent of the company's work in wood. Mr. Weston foresaw great risk and difficulties, arising from the peculiar character of the river, and the nature of its bottom, in so great a depth of water. He declared, that he should hesitate to risk his professional character on the event, though he was convinced that the whole success of the enterprize depended upon, and required the attempt. Some idea of its magnitude may be formed, when it is known that 800,000 feet (board measure) of timber, were employed in its execution, and the accommodations attached to it. Sufficient in quantity for a ship of the line.

But it was soon discovered that the expense of erecting a stone bridge, would far exceed any sum, the revenue likely to be produced would justify. For this reason alone, no farther progress was made in the stone bridge plan. And though some other drafts, among them a very elegant one by Mr. Latrobe, were presented, the board of directors were under the necessity of returning them, as being objects, however desirable, too expensive to be executed with private funds. It was therefore concluded to procure plans of a bridge, to be composed of stone piers and abutments, and a superstructure of either wood or iron. Mr. Weston, at the request of the president and directors, sent from England (after viewing most of the celebrated bridges there, and adding great improvements of his own,) a draft of an iron superstructure, in a very superior style; yet with his usual attention to utility, strength, and economy, accompanied by models and instructions. Although highly approved, it was not deemed prudent to attempt its execution. All our workmen here, are unacquainted with such operations; and it was thought too hazardous to risk the first experiment.

The castings can be done cheaper here, than in England, and with metal of a better quality, though the

amount of the erection would in the whole, far exceed one of wood. Mr. Weston's draft is preserved, and may yet be executed in some part of the United States; and it would do honor to those who could accomplish it. Finally, the plan so successfully perfected was agreed to; having been furnished by Mr. Timothy Palmer of Newburyport in Massachusetts, a self-taught architect, who was employed to execute the work of the frame. He brought with him Mr. Carr, as his second, and four other workmen from New England. They at once evinced superior intelligence and adroitness, in a business which was found to be a peculiar art, acquired by habits not promptly gained, by even good workmen in other branches of framing in wood. Both the materials and workmanship of this frame, are allowed to be remarkably faultless and excellent. It is also an evidence of prudence in the president and directors, in selecting a plan already practised upon, and workmen accustomed to its execution.

Previous to the decision upon the superstructure, the piers, without a certainty of the stability whereof, no superstructure could be attempted, were begun; with the intent, that when their completion was ensured, the stockholders might be justified, with confidence to proceed in the work. There being no general engineer, the president and directors were under the necessity of paying more attention, than is usually required in such cases. The president, with the assistance of a building committee, undertook the charge of the execution of this arduous work, requiring much attention as well in the outline as in its most minute details.

The president suggested, with the approbation of the committee, important parts of the plans of the masonry, and modes of securing the dams; and several improvements in the plan of the frame, which were adopted by Mr. Palmer; and occasioned a material difference from those of New England, and elsewhere, erected on similar principles.

The president's proposition and general design of the cover, were approved, and reported by the committee. The opinions of a very great proportion of the stockholders were at first opposed to this measure; though when perfectly understood, it was unanimously agreed to. Its novelty excited doubts and apprehensions, which time, and many violent assaults from storms have proved to have been groundless. It will long remain an example for future similar undertakings; and is the only covered wooden bridge in the world, a much inferior one over the Limnat, in the north of Europe, excepted.

Mr. Adam Traquair has merit in the draft of the cover which he assisted to delineate. It was executed with singular fidelity and credit, by Mr. Owen Biddle, an ingenious carpenter and architect of Philadelphia; who made additions to the design. He has published an architectural work, entitled "The Young Carpenter's Assistant;" useful as an elementary guide, and which should be encouraged as an American production. In it will be seen a plate of this bridge, and a concise account of it; some parts whereof are herein repeated.

The whole of the masonry was performed by Mr. Thomas Vickers, who possesses not only integrity and practical skill, but is firm, constant, and prudently bold, in hazardous undertakings. His exertions were conspicuous on every emergency and casualty attending the dams, and other dangerous and difficult parts of the work.

Those who with the president, composed the building committee particularly, as well as the other members of the board, and the treasurer, meritoriously afforded every requisite assistance; as well when their aid was necessary in the executive business, as in a laudable attention to its pecuniary affairs. It always happens in such associations, that some pay more attention, and thereby gain and apply more useful intelligence than others.

It would be unpardonable, not to mention the stockholders, with high approbation. Their advances have been great, and their patience under privations of profit, truly commendable. The amount of expenditures is nearly \$300,000, though the dividends will be made on a much less sum, (about \$218,000,) owing to the application of the floating bridge tolls, to the expense of the building. The company have evidenced a praiseworthy mixture of public spirit, with a justifiable desire of pecuniary advantages; in which it is to be ardently wished, they will not be disappointed. Although these advantages may be delayed, they are ultimately secured. Not the least gratifying, must be the satisfaction arising from the accomplishment of a public improvement eminently beneficial, as well in its use as its example, not only to those who now enjoy its accommodation, but to posterity.

Common justice to the subject has compelled so detailed an account of this undertaking. Actuated by no motives of mere personal compliment, it is deemed of public utility to record for imitation, individual exertions, in cases wherein great objects have been accomplished by them, without any assistance from the public funds; and where the want of scientific and practical knowledge, was supplied by the constancy and singular attention of those, who possessed no more talents or acquirements, than are called for in the common affairs of life. Such successful examples are worthy of imitation, and will incite to perseverance, in laudable and necessary enterprises, however apparently difficult and untoward, as many parts of this work have most undoubtedly been. Nor is it desired to recommend proceeding (where it can be avoided) in such hazardous undertakings, without professional engineers, both scientific and practical.

Few would have persevered under all the difficulties attending this work; which in its execution (unavoidably protracted by the embarrassments attendant on building under water,) occupied six years after the law was obtained. However humble the merit of those who engage in such undertakings may be considered, they are far greater contributors to the happiness and convenience of mankind, than those who, with victories and triumphs, dazzle while they desolate, and ruin and oppress the human race.

(To be continued.)

From the National Gazette of 1829.

PENITENTIARY DISCIPLINE.

No. I.

To the Legislature of Pennsylvania.

The momentous question of treating criminals, which you will probably decide during the present session, addresses itself peculiarly to your sympathies as men, your intelligence as legislators, and your pride as Pennsylvanians. As it is identified with the character of the state, and vitally connected with the well-being of its citizens and society, no apology, it is presumed, will be necessary for addressing you; nor any inducement required to secure for it, in all its bearings, your dispassionate, grave, and earnest consideration. Though it has employed the pens and elicited the talents of conflicting partizans, the subject is still imperfectly understood;—it is burdened with theory—has been hunted down by speculation—and fancy, ever fruitful in expedients and ingenious in sustaining them, has lent its aid to the wildest opinions. You will not, therefore, deem it pragmatical or improper, if I lay before you the views entertained by the friends of the Pennsylvania System of Penitentiary Discipline, as opposed to that at Auburn—explain the grounds upon which their conviction of its superiority reposes—and, by showing the fallacious notions of its adversaries, through ignorance, misapprehension or prejudice, justify your successive appropriations for the erection, upon its present plan, of the Francis-street Penitentiary.

Thanks to the enlightened humanity of modern times, the question of treating criminals does not, at the present day, in this country, involve the necessity of discussing the various influences of decapitation, burning, mutilation, the pillory, and the other modes of punishment or torture invented by the cruelty of barbarous ages. It is reduced to the simple propositions, whether incarceration of the body be not the only judicious species of punishment, and in what manner this duration can be most successfully carried into execution. These, and the periods allotted to offences in proportion to their comparative turpitude, comprise the whole system of penal infliction. The definitions of crimes, it is true, must ever constitute the nicest part of the duty of a criminal lawgiver; but as the common law, and our own municipal legislation, mark offences with a microscopic eye, and are nearly perfect, suggestions in reference to them are unnecessary, and might be esteemed presumptuous. Let us then consider the two propositions stated, and see whether a continuance of the law inflicting death for the highest grade of homicide be expedient and defensible; and whether the opinion, that *solitude with labour* is the only effectual mode of reclaiming prisoners, be maintainable upon the principles of philosophy, economy, experience, feasibility, and all other the gravest considerations that have troubled the minds, and entered into the imaginations of its opponents.

Whether capital punishment should be rescinded, is a matter of imposing magnitude. It involves considerations of general expediency, abstract right, and derivative power; of justice to the community, and authority for such a disposal of the victim. The crime of murder in the first degree, as it is defined in our penal jurisprudence, is so shocking and repulsive to the majority of mankind, that the taking of life in return, is sometimes scarcely regarded as a sufficient atonement. On the occurrence of a flagrant murder, nothing is heard but expressions of horror and menaces of requal; the stream of public sympathy, is either stanchured for the moment, or vents itself in the bitterness of unrelenting vengeance. But who shall say (to borrow the idea of a learned and acute writer,) that in the dread hour of final retribution, whether that Being who looks into and reads the heart, will not punish the man who has never committed murder, with the same tortures as the murderer? This is certainly inscrutable to human eyes, and it becomes not us to conjecture, what thunders may be in store for latent as well as notorious improprieties; but little is hazarded when I affirm that many may be prevented from the commission of crime, less from sensibility at its heinousness than from the force of prudential motives. In *foro conscientie* the absolute disposition to kill, restrained only by the dictates of prudence, is as bad as actual murder. If the vicious inclination, however, be not manifested by an overt act, it is beyond the reach of human cognizance; and he only who invades the peace and threatens the safety of civil society, can be amenable to its laws. But the reflection, if it be worth nothing more, will dispose a man's heart to charity, when in looking into himself or around on his friends, he perceives that he and they are secretly prone to evil, and particularly when he contemplates the passions and propensities incident to human nature. Philosophy herself, in recognizing our common liability to err, discountenances the idea of moral sublimity, and professes to guide us among the quicksands and billows of passion.

I might here inquire into the original compact of states, to ascertain whether men united under civil government, have surrendered their lives, as well as such privileges as are inconsistent with the public welfare; and insist that as they have not the power to deprive themselves of existence, they cannot delegate the authority to their fellows. But this mode of considering the subject, because perhaps it searches too deeply into the right, has been reproached by the friends of capital punishment, as ingenious indeed, but too refined and even sophistic. Waiving then every argument which

may seem theoretical or specious, I come at once to the subject in a practical point of view, and say that the law is a dead letter on our statute-book, and ought to be repealed. The benevolent and humane spirit of William Penn, has been transmitted to his successors; he abolished in every case, except for the crime of murder, the penalty of death which was annexed by the British laws to a great variety of offences. But it is certain, as the pastor of his Quaker colony, he was inimical to the deprivation of life, and tolerated it in his code only in compliance with the maxims of the age, from motives of the wisest policy. There is no doubt he was prevented from asserting his principles to their full extent, by the fear of opposition from the Queen and Council, whose displeasure he was afraid to incur, lest it should lead to the entire repeal of his lenient system. But no sooner was Pennsylvania, with her sister states, released from the political thralldom of the mother country, than true to her original feelings, we find her not only assuaging the rigorous penalties imposed upon the demise of Penn, in removing death from every offence except murder, but in her anxiety for life, endeavouring to penetrate the breast of the murderer—to look into his intention,—by distinguishing the crime into degrees. This was accomplished by the act of Assembly of 1794, in pursuance of the advice of a committee appointed for the revision of the criminal law in the preceding year. Even at that period, the committee report, that "*they have strong doubts, at present, whether the terrible punishment of death, be in any case justifiable and necessary in Pennsylvania.*"

Having introduced the distinction of degrees in murder, the equity of which was perceived and imitated in other states, the legislature have hesitated since to remove a penalty, which, as the law is modelled, can only be inflicted for the most atrocious and aggravated homicide. But from the general humanity of our criminal code, the people not being accustomed to the shocking spectacle of capital infliction—or from native repugnance to hanging—or from conscientious sensibility about the power of extinguishing life,—have, particularly of latter times, resisted the suggestions of law, and all the rules of evidence. Let the facts of premeditated malice, a deliberate design to murder, and the execution of that intention, be glaringly and irrefragably proved, our juries will not agree to convict. The cases of Russel, and Greene, and the recent one of McGarvey, must be fresh in the public recollection: and the two latter were marked with such features of atrocity as almost defied aggravation. The consequence of this, perhaps mistaken clemency, is, that murderers, who, if the penalty were commuted for imprisonment during life, would be sentenced for that period, now escape with fifteen or eighteen years, the *maximum* for murder of the second degree. Thus the legislature may see that the penalty of death is not only a dead letter to the murderer guilty in the first degree, but that it operates through the sensibility of jurors to abridge his punishment.

But suppose jurors did not exercise a discretion opposed to the genius of our jurisprudence, does the balful effect of public executions furnish no reason for its repeal? Do not spectacles of human slaughter render less sensitive the minds of a people? While the feelings of a community are not callous to the tender impressions of pity, it possesses a redeeming and an ennobling quality which should be cherished and nurtured with the utmost care. In that country crimes of the blacker die can seldom be committed—native villany shall want its sustaining hardihood—and from this seed the milder virtues will spring up, germinate, and flourish. Shall we efface this beauty from the Pennsylvanian character—a beauty for which it is so conspicuous—and which must sustain and invigorate, as it lies at the bottom of moral, political, and social excellence? It is a fact attested and confirmed by observation, that though at the time of execution the multitude may commiserate, it is

generally the era of wanton and lawless jubilee, and is followed by the commission of shocking enormities. It has been remarked that every execution produces one or more murders. But it may be asserted that these objections do not apply to capital punishment in the abstract, but only to the publicity of its infliction; all which I may admit, and insist that though the theatre of legal vengeance may be the prison yard, "beyond the ken of mortal eye," yet as the public mind would brood upon it, its influence must be less perceptible, perhaps, but still perniciously felt.

While, however, I contend that the penalty is not executed, and that scenes and contemplations of death are hurtful to the public sensibilities, I may concede that the law, for the purpose of prevention, should be clad in the fearful habiliments of terror. But does the punishment in Pennsylvania impress that wholesome awe so much and justly commended? Keeping out of view the expectation of acquittal and the hope of pardon, does not the felon derive ample consolation from anticipating the tenderest treatment; from enjoying "his feast of life before," as Pope expresses it; and from the sighs and tears which follow him to the gallows? What impression does the spectacle of a cold-blooded murderer ascending the scaffold, pursued by pity, and regarded as a martyr, produce upon society? His confessions and supposed dreams extensively circulated—his most insignificant phrases and actions remembered, repeated, and permanently recorded—the minister of the gospel of peace whispering the joy that awaits a repentant sinner—and he at last yielding to his fate in the delusion that the gibbet is the door to Paradise, and with the consciousness of enjoying on earth no unenvied immortality! Bring into contrast with this a solitary prison for life, without the possibility of a pardon—the prisoner conveyed to a cell inaccessible to public view—and the relative effects of the two systems, with regard to terror, can be easily estimated.

But if not defensible upon the ground of terror, upon what principle is the punishment continued? Is it from the belief that the *lex talionis* forms a part of the Divine code, or because the murderer, having sacrificed his residence here, is supposed to be qualified for entrance into heaven? As our Indians object to hanging because the tightness of the noose prevents the flight of the soul to Elysium, the stoutest advocates of capital infliction may well decline a defence of the latter; but it is certain they pertinaciously adhere to the former sentiment. Let us for a moment glance at this imagined authority derived from scripture, and see whether a strange and obvious misapprehension does not exist, both as it relates to an enjoined duty or a simple permissive right.

We have not only in the decalogue the injunction, "*do not kill,*" which as there is no reservation, must apply as well to legislatures as to individuals, but in the New Testament the doctrine of non-resistance is inculcated with all the fervor of sentiment and all the force of personal example. The man who is smitten upon one cheek is commanded to turn the other; and the Jewish prescription "an eye for an eye, and a tooth for a tooth," is exploded, as inimical to the mild precepts of unresisting Christianity. I might with confidence place the sacred volume in the hands of the firmest defenders of capital punishment, and challenge the production of a single passage, nay, defy the extraction of a single phrase in its favour, not susceptible of the most satisfactory explanation. Let us advert, for example, to the great stumbling block upon which they almost exclusively rely, as forming not only a justification, but conveying a stubborn and imperative command. "*Whoso sheddeth man's blood, by man shall his blood be shed.*" Now, *shall be shed,* is a verb not imperative, but indicative in the mood and future in the tense, and is so written in the Hebrew. It appears to refer either to the principle of self-preservation permitted by the natural law, or predicts to the murderer, as a certain consequence, the future expiation of his offence. We have a striking illustration

of the latter in a recent account of one of two fugitives from justice for murder, falling by the hands of the other, in a distant part of the country, where accident had brought them together. The survivor, it is said, is awaiting his second and perhaps his final condemnation. But is it not surprising, that they who believe under the authority of this passage, that the shedding of blood is punishable with death, vindicate the various distinctions of homicide and approve the existence of a power to pardon; and yet if the text is a *command*, it absconds an ability to forgive; places all shedding of blood upon a common level; and leaves us without discretion to determine the intrinsic criminality of the several species. The construction contended for is at variance with their own admissions, insulting to reason, and ridiculous to the bluntest intelligence.

The idea of a delegated right from heaven to take life, is not only unsustainable on the authority of scripture, but the reverse is demonstrable from the example of the Deity himself. In the very beginning of the Bible, we find recorded the unnatural crime of fratricide committed by Cain, who was not swept by omnipotent ire from the earth, but he was distinguished by a mark, was driven with the curse of Heaven from intercourse with his species, and men were commanded not to slay him, under the penalty of a seven-fold vengeance. If for a homicide so unnatural and horrid, and instigated only by green-eyed jealousy, the Deity should not inflict death, where is the presumption that will argue its divine validity? Genesis contains an account of a murder by Lamech of similar atrocity, but as the circumstances attending it are not particularly related, we can only *infer* that the seventy and seven fold vengeance which he anticipated, did not include the deprivation of life. If then the legislature are not satisfied of a power to take existence—if they believe that less terror accompanies its actual extinguishment than solitary incarceration—if they think that executions inhumanize the feelings and destroy the latent virtues of the heart—if, in fine, they are convinced that public sentiment revolts at it, and that the penalty operates in mitigation of the murderer's sufferings, they will be true to themselves as Pennsylvanians, and remove this defect from their juridical escutcheon.

A PENNSYLVANIAN.

CHOLERA.

Sanitary Board, June 22, 1832.

"Resolved, That it is expedient that three physicians of eminence be appointed to proceed forthwith to Montreal or Quebec, or both at their discretion, to ascertain the true character of the disease prevailing there, and to attain such further information in relation thereto as they may deem necessary, and to make their communication as early as practicable to this Board.

The Board appointed Samuel Jackson, M. D., Charles D. Meigs, M. D., and Richard Harlan, M. D."

Extract from the minutes, July 30, 1832.

SAMUEL DAVIS, *Secretary.*

Report of the Commission appointed by the Sanitary Board of the City Councils, to Canada, for the investigation of the epidemic cholera, prevailing in Montreal and Quebec.

The commission appointed to proceed to Canada, with the object of instituting an inquiry concerning the malignant cholera prevailing there as an epidemic, submit to the Sanitary Committee the following report, embracing the matters which they conceive to be most pertinent to the subject of their investigation, and interesting to the public.

With a view to present their observations in a clearer manner and more condensed form, they have been divided into two parts, and the subject arranged under distinct heads.

Part 1st.—Historical view of the commencement and progress of the epidemic, and attending circumstances.

I. The commencement and spread of the disease.

The first cases of Cholera appeared almost simultaneously at Quebec and Montreal, distant from each other 180 miles. In Quebec, the disease was manifested on the 8th of June; in Montreal, the first case was on the 9th, when an emigrant was landed from the steamer *Voyageur*, who had been taken sick on the passage up. The first cases at Quebec presented themselves in Champlain street, in a boarding house, kept by a man named Roach. The patients were emigrants. They had embarked on board the steamer *Voyageur* to proceed to Montreal. The boat being overlaid, and the weather boisterous, was in danger of foundering. Great confusion ensued; alarm seized on the passengers; they became nearly ungovernable, and it was found necessary to return to Quebec, which the boat reached in the night. From 150 to 200 of the emigrants who had been in this state of moral excitement and agitation, were landed on the wharf exhausted and fatigued, and many drenched and wet. The boat then resumed her voyage. The next morning several of these unfortunate persons were the victims of malignant Cholera. At the same time a Canadian who had been working on board a ship, and a woman at Point Blanc, were attacked with the disease. As far as can be ascertained, the emigrants first attacked, after the exposure and excitements enumerated, had arrived on board of a healthy ship.

At this period the brig *Carricks*, J. Hudson, master, was lying at Grosse Isle, the quarantine ground, about 39 miles below Quebec. She had arrived on the 3d of June, from Dublin, with 133 passengers. On the voyage, thirty-nine deaths had taken place in the space of 15 days. The last death was on the 9th of May, 25 days after her arrival, and 30 days before the disease appeared in Quebec. The passengers were landed, and sent to the emigrant shed, in which place they were when the disease broke out in Quebec and Montreal. Dr. Morrin the health commissioner, and Mr. Young, the secretary of the Board of Health, visited Grosse Isle, on the 7th of June, examined the passengers and crew, and reported that no case of Asiatic Cholera was on the island. This fact was announced by the Board of Health to the public on the 8th of June, to quiet the apprehensions of the citizens of Quebec, excited by the reports of a vessel having arrived at Grosse Isle with cases of the disease on board. Thus it appears that the crew and passengers of the *Carricks*, the only vessel on board of which cases of Cholera had appeared, were, on the 8th of June, the day the disease commenced, detained at Grosse Isle under quarantine, having had no communication with Quebec—and at the very moment the proclamation of the Board of Health announced to the public that the *Carricks*, her crew, and passengers were in quarantine at Grosse Isle, and that they were exempt from Cholera, the disease had then broken out in the city itself.

The disease having made its inroad in the manner described, did not extend slowly from the point of its first onset, but manifested itself in almost every part of the town, proceeding with rapid strides to every quarter. From Friday evening, 8th of June, to Tuesday morning, at 9 o'clock, 12th of June, little more than three days, 70 deaths had taken place, from every point of the city. By this time, also, the disease had shown itself at Point Levi, on the opposite shore of the St. Lawrence, at Beaufort, and Little River.

The first case in Montreal was an emigrant who was landed on the 9th of June, from the *Voyageur* steamer, as has been already mentioned, and died the same night, near the old market house. The next day, the 10th of June, a number of cases appeared in the St. Lawrence suburbs, particularly in Sanguinette street, distant from the old market house about half a mile. Cholera cases

immediately sprang up in great numbers in numerous unconnected points. The quarters of the town in which these chiefly occurred were the St. Lawrence suburbs, back of the town; the Quebec suburbs, north of the town, and the St. Louis suburbs, between the two last. But very few cases were developed in the city, and especially in the streets immediately adjacent to the river, or on the river bank, where the emigrants were bivouacked, barely protected from the weather by pieces of scantling, sustaining old blankets, rugs, or similar materials.

It is here to be remarked, that the first spread of the disease, its irruption upon the population of Montreal, was in the positions that have been indicated. The city, or the port, properly speaking, was the last and the least affected.

The rapidity with which the disease advanced in Montreal and the suburbs, is almost unexampled in the annals of pestilence. Its commencement may be dated properly the 10th of June. As late as the 12th, the existence of Asiatic Cholera in the city was denied in the papers, and the rumour treated with disdain. On the 13th, the Board of Health announced the prevalence of the disease, and issued their first report. The number of cases for the last twenty-four hours was stated at 94—the deaths 23. On the 15th, they reported 1204 cases and 230 deaths as having occurred from the period when the disease first appeared, though it was acknowledged the exact number of cases and results could not be ascertained.

This announcement was like a thunderbolt falling in the midst of a population, unconscious of an impending storm. Dismay seized on every mind. A universal panic pervaded the city, which doubtless contributed to the augmentation of the disease. The bulletin of the Board on the 16th, for the twenty-four hours, rated the cases at 431, and the deaths, "as ascertained," at 82; and for the succeeding twenty-four hours the numbers stood 475 new cases and 102 deaths. Taking into consideration the population of Montreal, estimated at 25,000 souls, this statement exhibits a scene of unparalleled desolation: seldom will be found in the records of the bloodiest strifes, in which contending hosts have engaged, so severe a loss of human life.

While Quebec and Montreal were thus unsparingly ravaged by the pestilence, immunity from the scourge was not enjoyed by the numerous villages that line the shores of the St. Lawrence, nor by the adjacent country. Below Quebec it extended to Kamouraska, a distance of eighty miles from the city; it existed at Riviere Ouelle, at Bertha, at Point Levi, and Beauport. Between the two cities it prevailed at Lotiniere, Berthier, Point au Trembles, and Long Point. These are places where we learnt of its existence, though probably many others were equally subjected to its influence. Above Montreal it pursued the course of the St. Lawrence, skirted the shores of Ontario, and had reached Buffalo. We witnessed it at La Prairie, and obtained information of its prevalence at Lachine, Caughnawaga, an Indian settlement, visited by Dr. Harlan, Chateaugay, St. Regis, Cornwall, Prescott, Ogdensburgh, Brockville, Kingston, and York. The great tributaries of the St. Lawrence were the routes of its desolating march. It ascended the Richelieu, entering from the south-west the outlet of Lake Champlain, attacking Chambly, some distance above its junction with the St. Lawrence, and St. Johns. It made a manifestation at Plattsburgh, on Lake Champlain, where seven cases were developed, but soon terminated; and scattered cases appeared at Burlington and Montpelier, Vermont; Whitehall, Fort Miller, and Mechanicsville, New York, but which were individuals, who, arriving from the infected region, had brought with them the original cause of the disease, and with whom it ceased, not having been communicated to others.

The Grand or Ottawa river, falling into the St. Lawrence from the north west, above Montreal, opened for

it an avenue by which it reached Cornwall, Greenwich, and By-town one hundred miles above its mouth.

The prevalence of the disease in the open country has been by many considered doubtful. Its character in this respect has generally been neglected in the accounts of the disease published in Europe and Asia. The historian of Cholera has been principally the practitioner confined to the limits of the city, or the army surgeon attached to his regiment, and his observations have been restricted to the immediate sphere of his action. It was a subject, consequently, of interest in our investigations, and it is one of regret, that our opportunities did not admit of a more full examination. A sufficient number of facts have, however, been ascertained, to render it more than probable, that the disease extends its ravages over the champaign country, as well as the densely crowded city or populous village. On the route from St. Johns to La Prairie, the position where we entered the region then ravaged by the Cholera, we ascertained the existence of several cases of the disease actually existing in the detached farms in the country. It is to be remarked, that with the exception of a single case, the others were unknown to the physicians residing at St. Johns, distant but a few miles. From the rapid course of the disease, the inhabitants thought it useless to send to the town for medical assistance. Dr. Buckley, of St. Johns, mentioned that the priest of the Parish of St. Luke had informed him of two fatal cases of the disease, in persons residing three miles back from the main road, and who had had no communication with the sick. In the Parish of L'Acadie, to the south-west of the road, we were informed that numerous cases had occurred, and we subsequently learnt that in the seigneurie of St. George, ten miles below La Prairie, a number of individuals had died of Cholera. At the Tanneries de Roland, above Montreal, and at the Cote des Nigres, back of the mountain, several cases had also occurred, and some deaths. Along the Richelieu, between Chambly and St. Johns, some cases were also developed in the small farms that line its banks.

From this general sketch of the extent of country invaded by the disease, at the period of our visit to Montreal, its rate of progression exhibits a rapidity far exceeding any former instance of the kind in its history. From the 8th of June, the day of its irruption into Quebec, to the 28th of the same month, a period of only twenty days, it extended along the course of the St. Lawrence a distance of from six to seven hundred miles, besides extending up the Ottawa one hundred, and more than that distance up the Richelieu to Lake Champlain.

In connexion with this extraordinary fact, should be taken into consideration, the immense body of emigrants who had lately landed at Quebec, and who, by the steam-boats, were rapidly spread along the very route we have indicated as pursued by the disease. It appeared to flow along with the tide of emigration. The following report exhibits the number of emigrants landed at Quebec.

Total number of emigrants arrived from 2d of June to 23d of June, both days inclusive.

Last week—Males	-	-	-	871
Females	-	-	-	816
Children	-	-	-	791
				—2,478
Previously reported	-	-	-	28,016
				30,494

The following statement shows the number of emigrants that arrived at Montreal.

	Cabin.	Steerage.
June 7, arrived in Steamer John Bull	32	1150
On board two vessels in tow		375
In Steamer British America	9	630
Chambly	23	530
Lady of the Lake		240

	Cabin.	Steerage.
Arrivals on the 7th of June	64	2925
June 8, arrived in Steamer John Molson	18	882
Hercules	25	740
Lady Aylmer		230
	107	4777
June 9 to 12, arr. in Steamer Voyageur	37	550
St. Lawrence	22	644
Lady of the Lake	7	218
Chambly	15	794
British America	23	114
Total from June 7 to June 12,	211	7097

The emigrants arriving in large bodies, hasten on to the places of their destination. Some penetrate into the states by the route of La Prairie, St. Johns, and Lake Champlain, entering Vermont and New York chiefly by Whitehall and the northern canal. Others ascend the Ottawa, to locate themselves in the settlement forming on its banks; while still greater numbers pursue the course of the St. Lawrence to the lakes, and spread themselves over the adjacent country.

II. *The Character of the Population and its relation to the Epidemic Influence.*

The population of Quebec and Montreal is of a mixed character, and possessed of different manners and modes of life. At the period of the epidemic it was composed of emigrants, principally Irish, newly landed; of emigrants who had been residents from one to five years; of Canadians of French origin; and of English and Scotch.

The newly arrived emigrants at Quebec, during the prevalence of the disease, were estimated at 5,000. At Montreal the estimate rated them at 3,000. The permanent population of Quebec is stated to be 27,000; and that of Montreal 25,000. The larger proportion consists of Canadian French.

Quebec and Montreal are mere touching points for the great flood of emigration. No adequate provision is made to furnish proper accommodation to the host, that, for the summer months, issuing from the ocean, swarm on the quays, wharves, and streets of those cities. They are crowded in narrow lanes, ill-ventilated apartments, and many with scarcely a shelter from the weather. By Dr. Robinson, of Montreal, we were informed, it was not unusual for six and even ten families to occupy a tenement formerly inhabited by one. In a house containing only two rooms, during the last year, fifty persons were found, twenty-seven of whom were sick with typhus fever. So destitute are numbers of these people, and so little capable of procuring the commonest lodgings, that large wooden sheds have been erected to afford them a temporary shelter. At Montreal the Board of Health, when the disease commenced its ravages, took possession of these sheds, and converted them into hospitals. Large numbers of the emigrants were consequently forced to bivouac on the open grounds along the river banks, exposed to every vicissitude of the weather, against which they were unable to procure sufficient protection.

In addition to these untoward circumstances, the crowded state of the vessels in which the emigrants arrive, the length of the passages, averaging from fifty to sixty days, the indigestible and irritating food and bad water to which they have been previously unaccustomed, together with the influences of a new climate, constitute a combination of causes highly predisposing them to the attacks and ravages of disease.

In former years, when the tide of emigration was directed to the ports of the middle states, the circumstances above mentioned, it was then observed, invariably gave origin to numerous cases of gastro-enteric fevers, with typhoid symptoms, amongst the Irish and German passengers, at the period or shortly after their arrival. The wards of the Alms House Infirmary

were, at that time, often crowded with patients of this character. Whole families were brought in labouring under this form of disease, and on some occasions it was necessary to detain the vessels, and send the passengers into the Lazaretto Hospital, from the number of sick on board.

Subsequently the course of this living flood took the direction of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, where the same disease afflicted the emigrants, and occasioned amongst them, at times, a most lamentable mortality. Within the last few years it has again changed its direction, and now rolls with annual augmentation up the mighty stream of the St. Lawrence, peopling rapidly the wilds of Canada, or thickening the settlements of the western districts of our country. The same attendant circumstances are productive of the same effects, and great numbers at Quebec and Montreal are struck down with fevers of typhoid type, under which many perish. The following statement obtained at Montreal will demonstrate the correctness of this remark.

The admission of *fever* patients into the Montreal General Hospital, from November 1st, 1829, to April, 1830, was 152, and this had been the average for several years. The admissions from November 1st, 1830, to April, 1st, 1831, were 232; and the admissions from November 1st, 1831, to April 1st, 1832, were 565. The typhus fever which prevailed the last summer among the emigrants, we were informed by Dr. Robinson, was extended to other classes, and had continued its prevalence on to this spring.

The emigrants newly arrived, it is thus seen, have their systems strongly predisposed to attacks of disease, and from being thus an appropriate material, would first feel the effects and become the earliest victims of a pestilential or epidemic influence when prevailing.

The French Canadian has undergone no change, in language, habits, religion, or modes of life, since the conquest of the country by the English. He retains all the peculiarities of his origin, and manifests in every respect the character, temperament, and feature of the nation whence he sprung. The only alteration attendant on that event has been in the rulers, and, in some respects, mode of government.

The general diet of the lower Canadians is vegetables, with soups and bread; they live with little attention to comfort or cleanliness, and are rather intemperate. The liquor in most common use is the West India rum.

The English preserve the usual customs of their country, and use a good substantial nutriment, with the attention to the comforts of life for which their nation is distinguished.

The epidemic, on its first appearance, assailed the emigrant and French Canadian population almost at the same moment. At Quebec, the emigrants landed from the Voyageur, under the circumstances already detailed, and which were decided exciting causes of the disease, were the first attacked, but on the same and the next day, the French Canadians were equally its victims. At Quebec, from the great number of emigrants crowded together in the small tenements and narrow confined streets and lanes of the lower town, a larger proportion of them, it is said, were attacked and perished, than of the residents and natives.

In Montreal, this observation did not hold good. The emigrants suffered less than other classes of the population. The following is an extract taken from the Montreal Gazette, of date June 14th. "Another fact which cannot fail to strike every one with surprise is, that but a very small proportion of the cases is amongst newly arrived emigrants, or those connected with them, or with shipping, but the disease seems to have fallen with the greatest severity on the natives of, or those who have been long residents in the country." On the 16th of June, in the same paper, is the following remark: "The prejudice that has arisen against the newly arrived emigrants is most unfounded, for seven-

eighths of the cases have appeared among those who have been a long time resident here." This statement corresponds with the information derived from Dr. Robinson.

The English class of the population of Montreal escaped the disease until the 16th of June, at midday, when the first cases were manifested among them. They suffered in proportion less than the others.

At La Prairie, the individuals who first experienced the pestilential influence, were the carters of the town, who, like the rest of the lower Canadians, are habitual consumers of ardent spirits.

The first individual living in St. Johns, attacked with the disease, was a native Canadian, of the name of Teton. "He had not been without the limits of the town for perhaps years, and had had no intercourse whatever with emigrants, farther than seeing them pass the streets."* His habits were intemperate. He died after an illness of 15 hours. He was attacked on the 14th of June; on the 15th, his daughter suffered a slight attack; on the 18th the widow was taken down, and though she recovered from the first symptoms, subsequently succumbed under those of a typhoid type. Three other members of this family experienced the disease, but in a mitigated form.

A case had previously occurred on the 11th of June, in an Irish woman, an emigrant, in the vicinity of St. Johns. She had left Montreal that morning in good health, was seized on the road, seven miles distant from St. Johns, with violent spasms of the extremities and abdomen, and died the next day, soon after she had been visited by Dr. Buckley, with all the decided characteristics of Asiatic Cholera. This woman had landed eight days previously at Quebec; the vessel in which she arrived, her husband declared, had not been visited by any sickness, nor had she seen any sick persons at Montreal, where the disease had appeared on the 10th.

In the house in which this woman died, three other cases subsequently took place, one of which proved fatal.

The number of cases at St. Johns amounted to between 50 and 60. Of this number 13 were emigrants; the deaths were thirteen, of which four were emigrants; since our departure there have been several deaths more.

A canal is under construction at Chambly, a village 11 miles below St. Johns on the same river. A body of emigrants is engaged in this work, amounting, including women and children, to 600. While the disease extensively prevailed amongst the French Canadians, the Irish laborers almost entirely escaped, and only four died.

The information collected by Dr. Harlan, at Caughnawaga, is interesting on this point. This village, an ancient settlement of the Indians of the same name, a band of the Iroquois, is situated on the right bank of the St. Lawrence, 11 miles west of Montreal. It is located on an elevated plane of secondary limestone, covered with gravel and clay, and contains 1000 Christian Indians, under the fatherly and spiritual direction of Mr. Marcoe, a Catholic priest, highly respected for his devotion, love of truth, and eminent Christian virtues. During the fatal pestilence which laid waste this remnant of the aborigines, he exercised towards these children, the offices of father, friend, physician, nurse, and spiritual comforter and guide.

The houses of the village are comfortable stone or frame dwellings. The men are occupied in the cultivation of corn and are addicted to intemperance; the women are engaged in making mocassins, and do not abuse the use of spirituous liquors. A free intercourse exists with Montreal. No emigrants visit this village, their route to Upper Canada being through the La Chine canal, on the opposite bank of the river.

The first case of the disease appeared on the 18th of

June. This patient was not known to have been at Montreal; he was intemperate, and had drunk freely of spirits with one of the tribe just returned from Quebec. This last individual at the time had a diarrhoea, and was attacked subsequently to the first case, with the disease in a very malignant form, and died in five hours. The males constituted the largest proportion of cases, and the greatest number of deaths occurred among them, owing probably to their intemperance.

From the 18th to the 29th of June, 123 cases had taken place, and 59 had fallen victims to the disease. The greatest mortality was on the second day after the disease broke out, the 20th, when 14 died. The whole number of cases up to July 10th, was 137, and the deaths 70, as stated in the Montreal Gazette. Amongst the cases in the village were three pregnant women; premature labour took place in each; two at 7 months, and the other at 8½ months. One recovered, the other two died; one child was born dead, the others living, but soon deceased.

From the preceding facts, it would then appear: 1st, that the disease was not in its commencement confined to the newly arrived emigrants, but attacked on the same day, both the emigrants and the native French Canadians; 2d, that, with the exception of Quebec, the newly arrived emigrants were less subject to the disease than the native French Canadians and permanent residents of the country, amongst whom the greatest proportion of cases and deaths occurred; and 3d, that the English suffered the least in proportion.

The coincidence between these facts and those observed in Europe, cannot fail to strike the attention.

The malignant epidemic Cholera, appeared to find but few subjects in England and Scotland, where the number of cases, compared to the population, was remarkably small. It dealt more severely with the Irish, who were attacked in greater numbers, but with a slight mortality: while it pressed on the population of France, and particularly the metropolis of the country, with an iron hand.

III. *Local circumstances at Montreal, that favoured the spreading of the disease, and aggravated its mortality.*

The extraordinary manner in which the Cholera first made its irruption upon this continent; its sudden burst upon the cities of Quebec and Montreal, as though pestilence had rained down on them from an impending cloud, with the fearful mortality that accompanied its onset, have spread a sentiment of alarm and dread throughout the country. A similar visitation is apprehended in every city and village; every where is preparation making to meet the destroyer, and to disarm it of its malign character, as far as human means can avail. It is an inquiry of no little interest, therefore to determine, whether peculiar and local circumstances did not exist, to which may be ascribed in some measure, the production of this unusual malignancy.

Our observations on this point will be confined to Montreal, of which we had the opportunity of personal inspection and examination.

1st. The topography of Montreal will exhibit one circumstance which has in most instances been connected with inveterate malignancy in the present epidemic wherever it has prevailed.

Montreal is situated on an elevated sloping plain, on the left bank of the St. Lawrence. This plain descends from a considerable elevation, called the mountain of Montreal, about a mile distant from the town. The river bank at the northern suburbs of Quebec, is from 30 to 40 feet above the river; at the southern suburbs of St. Ann, it is from 14 to 16 feet. A small stream, called Prudhomme river, coming from the south-west, falls into the St. Lawrence at the southern extremity of the town, separating it from the St. Ann suburb. The waters drained from the mountain are collected and form two streams, running in deep ravines and intersecting the plan of the city. The first, commencing be-

* Communication made by Dr. Buckley, of St. Johns.

low the northern or Quebec suburb, collecting the drainage to the north of the river, runs in a south-west course forming the south-western boundary of the city, being the dividing line between it and the populous suburb of St. Lawrence. When it reaches the St. Antoine suburb, it bends in a southerly direction, and falls into the river Prudhomme. The second arises from the western declivity of the mountain by two heads which unite back of the St. Lawrence suburb, which it intersects, and falls into the creek already described near St. Lambert street. So entirely does the ravine and the stream that flows along it, pass through the centre of the town and suburbs, that of thirteen wards into which they have been divided, it forms a boundary to eleven. This stream is subject to freshets in the spring, frequently overflowing its banks. To prevent this inconvenience, a tunnel was cut at the northern extremity of Quebec suburbs uniting the ravine with the St. Lawrence, in this manner draining off the superfluous water. The consequence has been to reduce the water in the ravine so much, that it flows in a sluggish stream, dark, lutulent, and offensive. Between this ravine and the river, to the south-east, the ground rises to 40, 50, and 60 feet, and attains in the St. Lawrence suburb to the west side, the same elevation. During the winter, the garbage and other refuse matters are thrown into the ravine described, in the expectation that the spring freshets will carry it off. The rise of the waters did not take place this spring, and the stream was said to be unusually offensive.

Along the banks of this ravine, and in the streets and lanes and that cross it, the disease raged with the greatest intensity. Of one hundred cases, ninety, it was stated to us by Dr. Robinson, occurred in this locality. The disease still continues to linger in Montreal, and nine out of ten cases are in the immediate vicinity of this ravine.

In addition to this circumstance, well calculated to favour the progress of the disease, the streets are very narrow, the houses low, and from the want of an effective police, the town was filled with nuisances of various kinds, the removal of which was not effected until after the epidemic had commenced its ravages.

2d. Apprehensions had been entertained of a visit from the epidemic, and the government had begun preparations by the formation of Boards of Health. But at the period when the disease made its invasion, the Board of Health had not commenced its operations, no sanitary regulations had been adopted, no measures for the cleansing of the city, the removal of nuisances, the accommodation of the emigrants, and other methods of mitigating the malignity of the epidemic, had been enforced. During the first days of the disease, the Board was engaged in its own organization, and every thing with regard to the sanitary police was in confusion and neglect. From some unaccountable prejudice, or other motive, the seminary, a large, airy, and commodious building in the town, which had been offered for a hospital, was, as we were informed, refused, and the emigrant sheds, one of which had not even flooring, which were mere shelters from the weather, without the least arrangement for comfort, and most inconveniently situated, were taken possession of and converted into hospitals. These were at first without beds or bedding; the sick were laid on straw spread on the floor, without blankets or other covering. Even to the period of our arrival more than half the patients were without beds, and the extent of their covering a single blanket. Under these circumstances a proper system of medical treatment was impossible; it was a useless attempt, and instead of hospitals they could in reality be regarded as mere charnel houses, where the destitute and houseless might die beneath a roof instead of the canopy of heaven. In the St. Ann's shed, the day of our arrival, 117 patients had been admitted, of whom 101 had died, and during our stay, 9 to 10 more deaths ensued.

3d. From the sudden and unlooked for invasion of

the disease, without previous warning of its approach, the rapidity of its progress and extension, the appalling communication by the Board of Health on the 15th of June, the second bulletin issued, that 1204 cases and 175 deaths had taken place in so short a space of time, the ill success of medical treatment destroying confidence in the resources of science and art, all these circumstances combined, operated on the public mind in a most unfavorable manner. A universal panic ensued; depression, apprehension, fear and dismay, acting on the systems of hundreds already labouring under the universal predisposition which is observed to influence a community during the prevalence of the epidemic, developed the disease in innumerable instances, in which, without these exciting causes, it would have remained latent.

In all epidemic diseases, moral causes are observed to exercise a most decided influence; in none probably with so great force as in the present. The commotion induced by panic and terror, acts precisely in the same line of depression which is the tendency of the disease in its most dangerous stage; and when it exists in its mild form, or there is merely a strong predisposition to an attack, the sentiment of fear and alarm suddenly felt, inevitably brings on the attack in its worst form, that of extreme prostrated collapse. It is all-important, therefore, for every individual to discipline the mind so as to look on the disease with self-possession and resolution, and it is a high and important duty in professional gentlemen and the public authorities, to avoid all exaggerations, to manifest no signs of alarm, but to make preparations for the threatening storm, with every mark of coolness and determination, and assurances of perfect confidence in the great measures of prevention, when they are observed with exactness and rigidly adhered to.

4. The moral condition of society possesses often a most decided bearing on the character of diseases, and this is especially evidenced in epidemics. Periods of great excitement have frequently an injurious tendency, both as predisposing to and exciting attacks of disease. In Canada party strife had preceded this spring to great lengths, the passions had been roused, antipathies, and hatreds, and personal animosities were in the height of bitterness. These feelings had not subsided when the epidemic burst upon the city. Not only did the excitements of these passions prove individually unfavourable, but they exercised an unhappy influence, by paralyzing public measures for sanitary objects. The most beneficial suggestions and liberal offers coming from the one party, were regarded with a jealous eye, as originating in a sinister intention, and were rejected by the other. Instead of unanimity for the public welfare, there reigned division, distraction, and distrust.

The lower Canadian population live in a manner well suited to the extensive prevalence of an epidemic possessing the characters of that under which they so severely suffered. They consume largely of ardent spirits, pay but little attention to cleanliness and comfort, make use of a food crude in nature, and live in dwellings mostly of a single story, with confined rooms, and consequently sleep on the *ground floor*. This last circumstance, it is well known, in all epidemics, is one of the most certain means of inviting attacks of disease.

With the above circumstances must also be mentioned the bad quality of the water. The substratum of the soil is a soft secondary limestone, mixed with clay, which is dissolved in the water. Springs are deficient, while the well water is seldom clear and is bad tasted. The water of the rivers is chiefly consumed by the inhabitants of the country, which is the cause of their congregating on their banks. Above Montreal the Ottawa enters the St. Lawrence, forming at the junction of these vast floods the island of Montreal. The rivers, though united, do not flow in a blended stream. The St. Lawrence, with its pure, pellucid waters, issuing from the great lakes, passes on the southern shore,

while the turbid Ottawa, confined to the northern bank, runs beneath the walls of Montreal. This water, charged with impurities, is that used by the inhabitants. Combined with the frequent vicissitudes of temperature, the oppressive heat of the midday, and the coolness of the mornings and evenings, it is probably the cause of the frequent affections of the stomach and bowels, and of the cholera morbus, which are endemic diseases of this city, and tended to the aggravation of the prevailing epidemic.

To the foregoing local causes must be added the large body of emigrants, who from being deprived of the sheds in former years appropriated to their use, were left in an exposed, destitute, and forlorn condition. That so many should have escaped under these circumstances, is rather matter of surprise, than that they should have afforded so many victims to the disease. It is not to be doubted, that had proper accommodation been afforded to these people; had they and the lower population in the localities where the disease was most rife, been encamped on the beautiful highland in the rear of the town for a few weeks, the ravage of the pestilence would have been restrained, its victims diminished in number, and its virulence earlier abated.

(To be continued.)

SANITARY MEASURES.

Sanitary Committee Room, Aug. 27, 1832.

The following communication from the Medical Committee of Consultation was read and ordered to be published.

SAML. DAVIS, Sec'y.

Hall of the Select Council of Philadelphia.

August 25, 1832.

At a meeting of the Medical Committee of Consultation, held this day, a resolution was passed, that it be recommended to the Sanitary Committee to establish a permanent Cholera Hospital within the boundaries of the city, and that the following address on the subject be communicated to the said committee.

To the Sanitary Committee of the Select and Common Councils of the city of Philadelphia.

Gentlemen—The Sanitary reports of the last few days, on the subject of Malignant Cholera in Philadelphia, afford to us all the gratifying expectation, that before long this disease will have subsided so far, that the reduction of Municipal Hospitals already accomplished, may be safely followed by that of others. Upon this presumption an important topic for your deliberations is the extent to which this reduction should be carried. We believe that much of the devastating character of Cholera here, and its destructiveness to the ordinary pursuits of life, have been overcome by the humane, efficient, and wise administration of your Board, whereby the citizens were inspired with confidence, and we already begin to perceive society acting with its former energy and composure. Whatever may have been the actual expense of your measures, it is clear that it is much and perhaps incomparably less than the loss by individuals, which, as in the case of New York, would have followed the general flight and disorganization of the social body.

The history of this complaint proves, that having once developed itself in populous places, it is disposed to frequent recurrence and in short intervals of time. Without pretending therefore to a spirit of prophecy, or inclining to act the part of alarmists, but simply desirous of judging correctly of the future by the past, we entertain an opinion that this scourge of the human family, is to be among us for an indefinite period. We are as yet probably only at the beginning of its visitations, and we believe that its severity will mainly depend upon the humanity and wisdom of the provisions against it.

Under these persuasions we think it our duty to suggest the propriety of a permanent establishment, at least

for some years, for persons afflicted with it, and with the peculiar diseases which may be its offspring. The appeal is made to you, because it appears to us that in times of such trying difficulty, the best guardians of the health of Philadelphia must be its own Councils, who are its direct representatives and agents, and who are naturally more on the alert concerning every thing affecting its interests than any other corporate body.

The haste in which the present hospitals have been organized, has increased considerably, but unavoidably, their expense. The principal part of the latter, even in cases of a permanent provision being determined on, has now been encountered by the purchase of medicines, bedding, cooking apparatus, and all the equipments of a hospital, and it only remains to collect the same into a suitable building for us to be prepared, on all future occasions, for a renewal of the present disease. Should all the hospitals be discontinued, the articles belonging to them will in a very little time be spoiled or destroyed. If, on the contrary, they be disposed of at public sale, they probably will not bring one-fourth of their cost, which of course would leave the same expense to be incurred on every future occasion of pestilence.

But a very important consideration bearing upon this question is, that by having a hospital devoted to the treatment of so terrible a disease, a familiarity with its phenomena would necessarily improve the method of cure, and it, like many others which could be mentioned, would be finally disarmed of its terrors.

We may be mistaken, but we are disposed to believe from what is known of the expenditures for Malignant Cholera, that one day only of universal and profound panic in Philadelphia would have occasioned a greater loss to the city than the whole sum now amounts to; it thence becomes a question of high statistical interest, what the loss would have been, had such a panic continued for months. Sanitary precautions and arrangements are thus ascertained to be prime means of public safety and national welfare.

Should these preliminary views meet with the concurrence of the Sanitary Committee, the Medical Committee of Consultation are prepared to give a further development of them, on the locality and organization of such hospital.

JOHN C. OTTO, Chairman.

SAMUEL JACKSON, Secretary.

MARBLE QUARRY.

Having heard much of the new marble quarry recently opened by John R. Thomas, Esq. in West White-land, we took a ride over to the Valley, last week, to see it. Messrs. Jacobs & Cornog, the enterprising lessees, who have taken it for some years, were on the ground, and politely showed us their works—the different veins of marble, several large slabs and blocks already raised, and partly dressed, and gave us specimens of the different sorts of stone. The quarry is opened in the midst of a fine grove of timber, which shelters it from the intense rays of the sun without impeding the workmen. It is a romantic spot, and before the ground was broken, to an unpractised eye, would have given little promise of the inexhaustible treasures which lie beneath.

The stone is of two sorts; the common variegated, dark and light intermixed, of every shade, from that which is quite rich from its darkness, to the airy mixture in which the light predominates. We need not say to those acquainted with the subject, that this sort, when found in large, free, and solid masses, is valuable. But the white marble, more rare in Pennsylvania, is here discovered in extensive veins, of fairer aspect and finer grain, we are told, than the Plymouth white marble at Hittner's old quarry. We regard this as a most valuable acquisition for the proprietors, lessees, and the public at large. The place opened is within a short

distance of the Pennsylvania rail-road, which, when completed, and the stone can be run at a moderate expense to the city, will, in our opinion, render the quarry more useful and profitable than the gold mines of the south. Besides the increasing demand in country and town, we should think the southern cities of Richmond, Norfolk, Charleston, Savannah, New Orleans, &c. would open markets at liberal prices, for many thousands a year, for various purposes, particularly for ornamental building.

Many years ago, when we were urging with all the zeal in our power, the opening of a proper communication between Philadelphia and Columbia, through the Great Valley, we stated again and again our conviction that lime and marble would furnish large supplies of tonnage, and become profitable to the owners. At that time no gentleman was more spirited in promoting the plan of such improvement than Mr. Thomas, and it is matter of particular pleasure to us, that so fine a quarry of marble should have been found on his own plantation; not inferior, we believe, to any one now working in the whole state. Blocks of the sort, at Norristown, we are informed, will now sell for one dollar the cubic foot. What the finest specimens of white marble, dressed and polished, will bring in Philadelphia, we do not know. Other quarries will doubtless be searched for and discovered, and whoever lives to 1850, will see the rail road to town, from the Valley, fully employed, (if even a new track be not necessary) taking down lime and marble for exportation—the business giving employment to many thousand persons, and bringing in its consequences, copious streams of wealth and prosperity to Chester County.—*Village Record*.

From the Philadelphia Gazette of September 4th.

THE ATMOSPHERE.

The sudden atmospheric change from yesterday afternoon to this morning, is not only extremely grateful to our bodily senses, but likewise very interesting as a meteorological fact, especially as connected with the hygrometrical state of the air. Considerable attention has of late been paid to hygrometry, and the interesting essays of a gentlemen of this city published in one of our journals of practical science, have contributed not a little to awaken attention to this highly important branch of philosophy. The method of measuring the quantity of vapor actually present in the air, by determining at what temperature moisture will settle on a glass containing cold water, is recommended by many considerations above all other measures of atmospheric moisture. This point of temperature, it is generally known, has been, by Mr. Daniel and others, denominated the "Dew Point." If the dew point be nearly as high as the temperature, while the latter is very elevated, it is obvious that the air in this state entering our lungs, almost saturated with moisture, must be incapable of receiving from the lungs as much moisture as when it is in a drier state. The breath will consequently be less capable of cooling the body, by carrying off heat in a latent state in the moisture than at other times. The occasional oppressiveness of the air may be accounted for on the above supposition. Yesterday afternoon, August 31, 1832, at 3 P. M. the temperature in a well ventilated apartment on the ground floor was 81½°. The afternoon was perfectly clear—wind at S. W. A tumbler of water taken from the hydrant, was found to have a temperature of 74°. A copious deposit of moisture was soon perceptible on the outside, by pouring in by degrees, water which had been drawn some time from the hydrant, and which had the temperature of the air, the temperature of the tumbler of water was raised to 77½° before moisture ceased to be deposited, hence the dew point was but 4° below the temperature. The afternoon was of course remarked as oppressively hot, though the temperature was not so high as we have had it several times before, during the season. But as the

dew point can never be higher at any given time than the temperature, nor even equal to it unless when rain and mist is actually falling, it was not difficult to predict, that when the temperature should fall to 77 deg. at the approach of evening, there would be a fall of rain. There was scarcely a possibility that it should be otherwise, since the temperature can seldom continue so high as 77½ during the whole night.

The rain began to fall between 6 and 7 o'clock, precisely when the temperature had fallen to the point above mentioned. The thermometer in a free circulation of air, but not exposed to the rain, continued at 77½ till after 10 o'clock. At twelve, the wind had shifted to a northerly and easterly direction, and was blowing in short, fitful gusts.

This morning (Sept. 1,) at 6 o'clock, the temperature in the shade was 59 deg.—the dew point 51 deg.—8 degrees below—or twice as much below the temperature as yesterday afternoon. Water drawn from the hydrant was 73 degrees.

Temperature—Afternoon, Aug. 31,	81½
Morning, Sept. 1,	59
	Diff. 22½
Dew point—Afternoon,	77½
Morning,	59
	Diff. 26½
Hydrant water—Afternoon,	74
Morning,	73
	Diff. 1°

It will be seen that in the morning, the hydrant water would gather no moisture until cooled by ice or spring water, and even few springs in this vicinity are probably cold enough to effect the object. I have generally found them at 52 or 53 degrees.

Saturday morning, Sept. 1.

J.

HORTICULTURAL.

At a meeting of the Council of the Pennsylvania Horticultural Society, held at their Hall, No. 121 Chestnut st. on the 17th inst reports of the fruit and vegetable committees were presented, up to that date, and the following premiums awarded, viz:—

To John Dougherty, (Gardener to John Borie, Esq.) the premium of \$5, for a number uncommonly large "forced early Cauliflowers," seldom, if ever equalled so early in the season. The premium of \$3, for the "best forced head Lettuce." Also, the premium of \$3, for his superior "Lettuce grown in the open air," and produced on the 9th of March, six heads of which when closely trimmed, weighed 6½ pounds.

To John Sherwood, (Gardener to H. Pratt, Esq.) the premium of \$5, for the "best early Cucumbers," the specimens exhibited were such as the Committee had never seen equalled in all respects, so early in the season.

To Robert Scott, the premium of \$3, for the "best early Cabbage," of which four heads submitted by him, were considered by the Committee, as of uncommon size and excellence.

To Edwin Mather, (Gardener to Mr. Gratz,) the premium of \$2, for the "best Gooseberries." Also, the premium of \$3, for the "best Melongena," (Egg plant,) produced on the 27th of July, ripe and remarkably fine, for so early a date.

To William Bates, of Camden, New Jersey, the premium of \$3, for the "best early peaches," a very fine seedling variety.

The Council also awarded to John Sherwood, an extra premium of \$3, for early cauliflowers, exhibited at different times, which were very fine, both in size and quality, and deserving of much praise.

Honorable mention is considered justly due to Robert Scott, for his fine early Dutch turnips, produced

on the 14th of June; bunches of seven turnips weighing 9 lbs. Also, for eight quarts of Hudson strawberries, very superior in size and quality, some of them measuring more than four inches in circumference, but brought forward too late for the premium.

Several very fine specimens of gooseberries were exhibited by Mr. Quicksall and David Allen, both of Burlington, New Jersey.

The Society have observed with great pleasure, an increasing interest and care, among many of our very respectable Gardeners, in the farther improvement by cultivation, of the varied esculent vegetables, fruits, &c. with which the Philadelphia market abounds, and for which it is so justly celebrated. They respectfully invite all persons having fine fruits or vegetables of their own growth, to submit specimens of them to the inspection of the Committee, who meet on Wednesday and Saturday mornings from 8 to 10 o'clock, at the store of D. and C. Landreth, No. 85 Chesnut st. where the premium list may be had.

From the American Republican.

PATRIOTS OF THE REVOLUTION.

On Tuesday last week, the court of this county met to hear and decide upon applications under the act of last session, in favour of the veterans of the revolutionary army: 16 cases were passed by the court. The directors of the West Chester Rail Road company invited these gallant men to take a ride on the road in a splendid new car. They were accompanied by appropriate music. It was a most gratifying spectacle, to see these patriots of other days, with their locks whitened by seventy and eighty winters. Amongst the number was Col. McClellan, who gallantly served for upwards of five years as a captain in the continental line under Generals Wayne and Lafayette. Dr. Ehrenzeller, of this borough, served as a Surgeon in the continental army.

Hezekiah Davis, Esq. was a first lieutenant in the Pennsylvania flying camp, and was made prisoner at the capture of Fort Washington, on the Hudson river, in the fall of 1776. He was detained in captivity as a prisoner of war for upwards of four years, not being liberated till Dec. 1780.

The other applicants are equally entitled to the gratitude of their country for their gallant and faithful services in the time "that tried men's souls."

ELECTRIC FLUID.—While several trains of Coal Cars were returning to the Mines, on Friday last, during a thunder storm, the iron rails on the road were observed to be sparkling with electric fluid which was conducted along them for the distance of several rods passing three train of cars, and knocking down four mules attached to them. No injury was sustained either to the road, cars, or mules.

Mauch Chunk Courier.

CASES OF CHOLERA

WHICH OCCURRED IN PRIVATE PRACTICE, AS REPORTED TO THE
BOARD OF HEALTH,
(Continued from page 127.)

Date.	Residence.	Age.	Male.	Female.	White.	Black.	Result.
Aug 16	Harris's court, Letitia court,	55		1	1		conval.
	Court from Union above 2d, city	9	1			1	dead
	John st. and Poplar lane	4		1	1		
	Germantown road, above Master	30	1		1		
	Lloyd's court	32	1		1		
	Paschall's alley	75	1			1	dead
	Gaskill, near 4th	23	1		1		conval.
	Corner Quince and Ohio street						do
	124 North 3d, two cases						relieved
	122 North 4th						conval.
	Corner Perry and Adams, city						
	Passyunk, abo. Carpenter, Southw.	20		1		1	living
	Fourth, below Christian,	do	23	1		1	do
	Fifth, above do	do	35		1	1	do
	Water, below Queen,	do	40	1		1	do
	Front, below Christian street	35		1	1		do
	Corner Front and Washington, Sou.		1				
	Ashton, near Spruce	5	1		1		dead
	Corner South and Fifth	45		1		1	living
	Thirteenth, near Market						
	Back of Union, near Fourth						dead
	Rose street, Kensington	60	1			1	
	George street	61	1		1		
	Seventh, below Christian	4		1	1		
	Catherine, below Second	60	1		1		dead
	Queen, do do	18	1		1		do
	452 North 2d, N. Liberties	35	1		1		do
	do do	13	1		1		do
	Baker's court			1	1		
	Bank street		1		1		
	Water, above Callowhill		1		1		
	Shippen, above 5th		1		1		conval.
	Race, above Front, city		1		1		do
	Front, above Race, do		1	1	2		do
	Beach street, Kensington			1	1		do
	Front, above Race	27	1		1		dead
	Small street, above 6th	50	1		1		do
	Shippen, above 6th	40	1		1		
	Catherine, below 5th, Southwark	12		1		1	collaps.
	do above 6th, do	40		1	1		
	Shippen, above 13th, Moyamensing	28	1		1		
	Catherine, below Front	32	1		1		conval.
	Seventh, below Christian, Moya.	55		1	1		do
	Front, below Wharton, Southwark	28	1	do			do
	Boyles's court, below German	20	1			1	do
	Fifth, below Christian	32		1	1		do
	Almond street	35		1	1		do
	51 Mead Alley	40		1	1		
	South wharves, below Vine	65	1		1		
	Shippen, opposite Vernon street	35	1		1		collaps.
	162 Lombard street	30		1		1	conval.
	Gillies alley	6	1		1		
	No. 2 La Fayette court	18		1		1	conval.
	12 foot al. S. side Ship. bet. 5th & 6th	65	1		1		dead
	Shinbone alley, below Shippen	65	1		1		
	Hurst street, near South	13		1	1		conval.
	do do	33	1		1		do
	Swanson street, below Almond	26	1		1		do
	Fourth, near Lombard	40	1		1		conval.
	Knoodle street, near Walnut	17	1		1		dead
	Lombard, near Schuylkill 3d	30		1	1		conval.
	Schuylkill Eighth, above Race						
	North Tenth street, city						
	do Ninth street do						
	Schuylkill, near Spruce, city						
	Vine street, do						
	Schuylkill 8th, bet. Rac. & Vine, city	2	1		1		dead
	Wood, above 8th	33	1		1		
	No. 91 North Water street						

CHOLERA RECORD. SUMMARY REPORT.

Date	Private practice.		Hospitals.		Almshouse.		Arch Street Prison.		Total.	
	New cases.	Deaths.	New cases.	Deaths.	New cases.	Deaths.	New cases.	Deaths.	New cases.	Deaths.
July 11	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
13	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
14	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
16	5	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	3
17	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
18	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
19	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
20	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
21	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
22	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
23	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
24	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
25	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
26	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
27	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	2	2
28	1	1	5	4	0	0	0	0	6	5
29	4	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	6	1
30	9	3	5	3	0	0	1	1	15	7
31	5	2	9	5	5	2	0	0	19	9
Aug. 1	16	5	4	2	1	1	0	0	21	8
2	8	3	14	9	5	2	13	1	40	15
3	13	4	13	5	5	1	4	4	35	14
4	27	4	9	8	0	0	9	1	45	13
5	26	10	28	10	11	6	*	*	65	26
6	29	10	86	24	16	11	45	26	176	71
7	78	26	38	32	17	8	3	7	136	73
8	43	7	35	20	35	18	1	1	114	46
9	94	26	35	24	24	7	1	1	154	58
10	83	12	45	21	14	4	0	1	142	39
11	76	14	41	\$13	8	3	11	3	126	33
12	66	12	39	15	5	4	0	0	110	31
13	94	24	28	18	8	7	0	0	130	49
14	70	12	33	17	5	8	3	0	111	37
15	36	6	52	14	4	3	1	0	73	25
16	62	14	**31	15	1	1	0	0	94	30
17	49	11	36	13	0	1	0	0	90	26
18	53	11	21	7	0	0	0	0	74	18
19	20	5	25	6	4	0	0	0	49	11
20	31	7	22	9	1	0	0	0	54	18
21	27	4	24	3	0	0	0	0	51	9
22	20	4	26	4	2	1	0	0	49	9
23	11	4	20	6	0	2	0	0	33	10
24	21	4	26	5	1	1	0	0	48	10
25	16	5	7	5	1	0	0	0	24	10
26	7	1	23	5	0	0	0	0	30	6
27	5	1	16	6	0	0	0	0	21	7
28	5	0	11	2	0	0	0	0	16	2
29	7	2	13	2	0	0	0	0	20	4
30	8	2	12	1	0	0	0	0	20	3
31	10	3	13	2	0	0	0	0	23	5
Sept. 1	5	2	13	1	0	0	0	0	18	3
2	1	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	6	0
3	6	2	5	1	0	0	0	0	11	3
4	5	1	7	0	0	0	0	0	12	1
5	4	0	3	1	0	0	0	0	7	1
6	6	1	5	0	0	0	0	0	11	1
Total..	1165	270	865	340	174	92	86	46	2295	752

* No report.

† Including four cases and one death in Pennsylvania Hospital.

‡ One case, and one death in Walnut Street Prison.

§ One death in Pennsylvania Hospital.

|| One case do do

** One case do do

†† Including 5 new cas. & 1 d. at the marine barracks.

TABLE SHOWING WHERE THE CASES OF PRIVATE PRACTICE OCCURRED.

Date.	Kens.	N. L.	P. T.	City.	South.	Moya.	West Phila.	Total.
July 11	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
16	0	4	0	0	1	0	0	5
17	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
24	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
27	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
28	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
29	0	1	0	2	0	1	0	4
30	2	3	0	0	0	3	0	8
31	0	4	0	0	0	1	0	5
Aug. 1	3	3	0	2	3	5	0	16
2	0	4	0	1	1	2	0	8
3	4	2	0	2	2	2	1	13
4	9	8	1	6	3	0	0	27
5	6	7	0	7	4	2	0	26
6	2	5	1	11	3	7	0	29
7	4	15	1	37	7	14	0	78
8	2	9	4	17	2	9	0	43
9	6	9	2	34	24	19	0	94
10	4	5	1	32	25	16	0	83
11	3	10	2	29	16	15	0	76*
12	7	5	3	27	12	12	0	66
13	8	8	4	29	24	21	0	94
14	8	4	5	22	19	9	2	70*
15	4	0	6	13	7	5	1	36
16	5	6	0	24	17	10	0	62
17	0	2	6	24	9	7	0	49†
18	1	3	2	24	13	9	1	53
19	3	3	1	6	4	3	0	20
20	6	3	1	9	10	1	1	31
21	1	4	0	11	4	7	0	27
22	1	3	1	9	3	3	0	20
23	1	2	0	3	3	2	0‡	11
24	6	4	1	6	3	1	0	21
25	3	0	0	3	8	2	0	16
26	3	0	1	1	1	1	0	7
27	1	0	0	1	3	0	0	5
28	0	0	1	0	4	0	0	5
29	0	0	3	2	0	2	0	7
30	2	1	3	1	0	2	0	8
31	1	1	1	3	3	1	0	10
Sept. 1	1	3	0	1	0	0	0	5
2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
3	0	0	2	1	2	1	0	6
4	0	0	0	0	3	2	0	5
5	0	2	0	2	0	0	0	4
6	0	0	0	3	3	0	0	6
Total..	109	143	52	406	249	197	6	1165

* Including one case in Passyunk.

† Residence of one case not given.

‡ Two cases in Passyunk.

PORTSVILLE, (Penn.) Aug. 25.

The phenomenon of the Aurora Borealis was seen on Thursday evening in this place, brilliantly illuminating the northern horizon. This meteor, which presented the appearance of several columns of white or fiery light shooting towards the zenith, is a common spectacle at this season of the year.

REGISTER OF PENNSYLVANIA.

DEVOTED TO THE PRESERVATION OF EVERY KIND OF USEFUL INFORMATION RESPECTING THE STATE.

EDITED BY SAMUEL HAZARD.

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TRENTON DELAWARE FALLS COMPANY.

Report of the Board of Managers of the Trenton Delaware Falls Company, to the Stockholders, August 6, A. D. 1832.

The Board of Managers of the Trenton Delaware Falls Company, aware of the deep interest felt by the public in the region where their work is located, as well as by the stockholders, in the situation, progress, and prospects of the company's enterprise, and having been prevented at the last annual meeting, by circumstances beyond their control, from presenting as full and satisfactory a report as they could have wished, take occasion now, to lay before the stockholders, and those otherwise interested, the following detail of their operations, accompanied by some remarks which may be useful, in relation to the powers and organization of the company, the location and advantages of the work, and the prospects of its completion and value: And

I. The Trenton Delaware Falls Company was incorporated by an act of the legislature of the state of New Jersey, passed the 16th of February, 1831, with power and authority to purchase, receive in donation, possess and enjoy, retain, demise, grant, lease, alien and sell, all such lands, mills, manufactories, erections, hereditaments and water privileges, rights, goods, chattels and effects, as should be useful and necessary; to erect a wing dam in the Delaware river, between the mouth of the Assanpink, and the head of Well's Falls, and a raceway in, along, and near the bank of the said river in the neighborhood of Trenton, which they are authorized to extend to any point not exceeding one and a half miles below the Trenton Falls; to cut and erect as many lateral or branch raceways, locks, weirs, gates, and other works, from the main raceway to the river, as may be deemed by the company to be expedient for the purpose of creating and using water power for mills, manufacturing and other purposes; to dispose of, grant and sell all such portions, lots, sites and privileges acquired by them under the charter, and to convey, demise, lease and let the same, for such term or time, and upon such conditions as the company shall think proper and expedient; together with the general power of taking lands necessary for their purposes, at the appraisement of commissioners, and the incidental powers of other corporations.

The charter is perpetual; the legislature is prohibited from levying at any time on the company, any tax exceeding the half of one per cent. on the actual amount of its capital expended in the construction of the work. The capital stock is fixed at sixty thousand dollars, with the privilege of extending it at any time, to two hundred thousand dollars. The shares at fifty dollars each; and in all elections of managers, each share is entitled to a vote.

The legislature under the charter reserved to the state the right to subscribe to one fourth of the capital stock of the company, provided it should elect to do so within two years after the company should have fixed upon and agreed to the size, dimensions and route or location of the said main raceway; the election to be made by the legislature. This right, if not exercised, will expire after the next session of that body.

The managers appointed by the charter to organize the company, opened the books for the subscription in

Trenton, on the second day of May, 1831, for \$45,000, being three-fourths of the \$60,000 capital, reserving one fourth for the state; a large excess of stock was subscribed, which was apportioned by the commissioners among 221 individuals, upon principles considered the most proper and equitable. The route was surveyed, the location fixed, and under the direction of Messrs. Benjamin Wright, Charles Potts, and Stephen H. Long, three competent engineers, the preliminary steps were taken. The maps and surveys were immediately thereafter made and filed, and the land upon the whole line, from the head of Scudder's Falls to the proposed termination of the work, about a mile below the Trenton Falls, acquired, in most cases, by agreement with the land holders. That part of the line extending from the head of Scudder's Falls to the Assanpink being the most difficult and expensive part of the work, was put out under contracts, and in the fall of last year, the excavations were commenced on several portions of the work.

In January last, an order having been made for an additional subscription of \$45,000, the books were again opened, and the whole additional stock subscribed for immediately by the then stockholders, to whom the privilege had been extended of doubling their stock. At the close of this subscription, the stock amounting now to 1800 shares, at \$50 a share, was held by 116 individuals. The company as at present organized, consists of a president who receives a salary of fifty dollars per annum; a vice president who receives no salary; a secretary who receives a salary of fifty dollars per annum, a treasurer who receives a salary of one hundred dollars; an executive committee consisting of two members of the board, at a salary of one hundred dollars per annum each, and the engineer, who receives a salary of twelve hundred dollars a year—making an amount of \$1600 per annum.

Early in the present year, one of the landholders whose land had been taken by the appraisement according to the provisions of the act of incorporation, entertaining doubts as to the constitutionality of the company's charter—filed a bill in the court of chancery for an injunction to restrain the company and their workmen from prosecuting the work upon his premises. The principal grounds taken were, 1. That the lands of individuals, could not, under the constitution of N. Jersey, be taken even for public use; unless the damages were assessed by a jury of twelve men—and in the second place, that this was a private corporation, that these lands were therefore taken for private use, and the law authorizing the appropriation was consequently void. The company took issue upon all the points raised—the case was argued at April term, by distinguished counsel on both sides, and at the late term of July, the chancellor delivered an elaborate opinion, in which upon a discussion of all the points, he fully and completely sustained the constitutionality of the charter, denied the injunction sought, and directed that the complainant's bill be dismissed with costs. An injunction granted by a master, in vacation, to stay the proceedings of the company on another small portion of the work, was dissolved at the close of the same term by the chancellor, after argument on both sides—and the questions which involved the validity of the charter having been thus settled, an end was put to litigation—and the com-

pany are entirely relieved from all legal doubts and difficulties in regard to their corporate rights—and are thus guaranteed in the undisturbed prosecution and enjoyment of the work.

With this brief sketch of the provisions of the charter of the company—its organization—and incipient proceedings—we proceed to,

II. A few remarks in reference to the location and advantages of the company's work.

TRENTON is situated at the head of tide water on the Delaware—is the capital of the state—with a population, including the adjacent villages, of between six and seven thousand. It is distant 30 miles from Philadelphia, and about 60 miles from New York. There are already ten mills and factories in the city and vicinity, supplied with power from the Delaware river and Assanpink creek. The city and neighborhood has always been deemed one of the most healthy in the country.

The assumption is believed to be by no means unwarrantable or extravagant, that in regard to its local advantages as a manufacturing site it is unsurpassed, if at all equalled, by any other in the country. We speak now in reference to the natural advantages possessed, in connection with those to be derived from the other public improvements in progress in New Jersey. And 1st. It is situated in the midst of a rich agricultural country, producing a large surplus quantity of grain of every description, and capable of quadrupling its productions of every kind. The country, to a great extent on every side, is generally composed of fine land, producing or capable of yielding an immense amount of every species of agricultural productions beyond the home demand—and from the produce of the regions whose natural depot is at Trenton, means would unquestionably be derived for the supply of many merchant and saw mills. 2d. It is upon a river navigable for a distance of about 250 miles above the falls—passing through a well settled country—rich in agricultural wealth, abounding especially in lumber, grain, &c. large quantities of which pass now to Philadelphia or New York, at an expense which operates as a tax of nearly an average of 25 per cent. upon its value. The whole of which will, when the canals are completed, and the company's works are established, find Trenton the nearest and most advantageous market. 3d. But the advantages of this location are greatly increased by the improvements now in progress. The feeder of the Delaware and Raritan canal passes up the river a distance of 20 miles, is 40 feet wide by 6 feet deep, and connects with the canal in the heart of the city plot, while the canal itself, connecting with the Delaware below the bars at Bordentown, and along the Millstone and Raritan to New Brunswick, will afford one of the finest sloop navigations, and all the facilities for cheap and rapid transportation by water from and to Philadelphia and New York. 4th. In addition to all these advantages may be added the Pennsylvania canal on the opposite shore, within sight of the company's works, passing along the Delaware to Easton—and the improvements about to be made in the direct land route to Philadelphia. All these combined advantages, we repeat, render Trenton, the seat of the company's water power, unsurpassed, at least in point of facilities for business, by any other location in the country.

III. It is proposed in the third place, to present a brief view of the extent, plan, progress, cost and power of the work, and of the value of that power: And

1. *Its extent*—The main raceway commences at the head of Scudder's Falls, directly opposite the upper end of Slack's Island, and from thence continues down the bank or margin of the river Delaware, until it reaches a point opposite the centre of White's Island, where it leaves the river bank and enters upon the meadows bordering on the river, through which it passes to the Assanpink creek in Trenton. Crossing the creek about 130 feet west of Warren street, by an aqueduct, it passes through Bloomsbury, an adjacent village, in a line, at first, parallel to the main street, and between that street

and the river; it then curves to the eastward, passes near the tannery, and pursues a southward course along the low lands on the west of the Lambertson road, and nearly parallel to it, until it reaches the precincts of Lambertson where it makes its debouche into the river. The whole distance, by the route of the raceway, from the commencement at Scudder's Falls to the Assanpink, is 5 miles and 62 chains, or nearly two-thirds of a mile; and from the Assanpink to the termination of the raceway in the Delaware, is 81 chains, or a little more than a mile; making an entire distance of something less than six miles and three quarters of a mile.

2. *Plan of construction*—The fall in the river between the head and foot of the race is about 20 feet. The width of the raceway, on the bottom, is in no place less than 42 feet, and calculated at present, for six feet depth of water. The banks are, however, constructed nine feet higher than the bottom of the race, so as to be capable of receiving a column of water eight feet in depth. The slopes of the banks are as 3:2, or for every 18 inches base they rise one foot. The width of the top water line, for six feet water, is 60 feet; and for eight feet water, 66 feet. The wing dam at the head of the work will be formed of the largest and heaviest stones that can be procured upon the section, of which there is an abundance; these stones will be arranged according to their size and weight, the largest being put on the lower side of the dam, the middle sized next in order, the smallest on the upper side, and lastly, a layer of gravel. As the dam approaches the channel of the river, the heavier stone will be arranged to give the termination the usual form of an ice breaker. The channel of the river where this dam will be located, closes pretty well in with the Jersey shore; the dam thereof will be short; the object of its construction being to make a finish and protection to the contiguous embankment, and to draw into the channel of the raceway, a full and copious supply of water.

From this dam, the embankment extends down in the bed of the river, through Scudder's Falls and is formed upon the following plan. As nearly one half of the excavation on this section of the work, is below the ordinary low water mark, and the descent in the falls being nearly six feet, a coffer dam has been constructed, which commences at the bluff bank of the river, a short distance above the contemplated mouth of the raceway, and extending 150 feet into the river, bends and passes down the stream directly in the middle of the space allotted for the embankment. This coffer dam is formed of three inch hemlock plank, spiked and pinned together in pairs, and laid up in cribs, each crib being about 16 feet long, 7½ wide, and from four to five feet high; these cribs, so laid as to lap into each other at the ends, and filled with fine earth, and puddled, form the coffer dam, and when the work is finished, will form the middle part of the embankment. This coffer dam has a two-fold effect, first, gives strength and solidity to the embankment, and secondly, by excluding the water of the river from the work, enables the contractors to carry on the excavation free from water.

On both sides of the coffer dam, is laid the finer kind of material excavated from this part of the raceway; immediately over this the coarser kind is deposited. The small stones and slate rock, of which there is an abundance, excavated from the upper end of the section, are laid along the embankment extending from the outer bank slopes 10 feet into the river, forming a flooring or apron, of that breadth, and raised to low water mark. On this apron, the wall is intended to rest. Between the top water line and this apron the wall will be three feet thick, with a face sloping at an angle of 33½ degrees to the horizon, or for every foot rise, it will have eighteen inches base. From the top water line, the wall is made in arch form, two feet thick, and rises three feet in nine, and a half feet horizontal. The radius of curvature for the arch is 16½ feet, and the chord of the arch 10 feet nearly. The arch wall terminates at the top or crown, with a long and deep stone set firm into the embankment,

W. A. Mitchell.

which forms a curb along the top of the arch, and through the middle of the top of the embankment. The inner slope of the embankment will be covered with a coat of gravel or slate rock two feet in thickness. The profile of the inner slope is in every respect similar to that above described. The plan upon which the embankment on the sections below are erecting, is the same, except that there is no coffer dam incorporated with the work. The general base of the embankment on the four upper sections will be 40 feet; the average height of the bank on the first section will be 7½ feet, and on the second, third, and fourth, 10 feet, on the fifth and sixth sections the base and height of the embankment gradually increases from that of section four, until below Gould's Falls, where the basement becomes 50 feet wide, and the height of the bank 14 feet.

On sections one and two, and five and six, the materials afforded by the excavation are the best that could be desired for the construction of the embankments. The top strata of the river bank being chiefly sandy loam, and the lower stratum gravel. On the 3d and 4th sections, the soil is sandy with very little gravel. As a substitute for gravel on these sections, the stripings from the stone quarries in the neighborhood have been used, and are found to answer the purpose remarkably well. The stone employed in the construction of the wall is of the kind denominated free or sand stone. This kind of stone has always been employed with success for works that are to be exposed to the air and water—it is known to resist the effects of water and frost, and is not injured by the exposure to the air. The stone excavated from the upper section is, much of it, unfit for walling, and only such of it as is of the proper kind is used.

The plan of the embankment as above described and adopted, was devised by Judge Wright, and possesses all the features requisite for a cheap, safe, solid and permanent river embankment. The wall on the outside, and over the top, protects it from injury from floods and ice—the gravel on the inner side prevents the velocity of the current in the raceway from washing it away—the fine earth deposited in the middle of the embankment renders it impervious to the water. The floods of the river may swell up and inundate this embankment with impunity; the ice may strike the wall at the foot or at the crown, and it will be found equally and easily to resist both. Walls built upon this plan are much better adapted to resist the effects of floods and ice, than the ordinary river wall, unless raised considerably above the reach of the highest freshets. The danger of a common slope or vertical wall to be carried away with the ice, is in proportion to the approximation of the height of floods and ice to the top or coping of the wall; for, the nearer the action of the ice is to the top of the wall the less weight has the wall to resist it. But when the top of the wall terminates with an arch, a contrary effect must follow—the nearer the point of collision is to the top of the wall, the less will be its tendency to disturb it.

During the time of high freshets, the velocity of the current in the river is considerably increased. By observations made at the time of the highest freshet last season, the velocity varied from three to eight miles an hour—the greatest velocity being at the head of the work through Scudder's Falls, and the least, opposite the four mile ferry. As this freshet was above the top of the embankment proposed on the two upper sections, and as other freshets may be again expected of a similar height, it is proposed, in order to guard against the effects of too great a velocity of water on the material of which the inner slopes of the raceway is composed, as well as in case of breaches, to construct stop or safety gates, whereby the velocity may be checked without impeding the regular supply of water below.

In the remaining part of the work, as far as the excavations have advanced, to wit, on the 7th, 8th, 9th, 10th, and 11th sections, the soil disclosed bears the character that gives permanency to works of this kind, being

chiefly clay, loam, and gravel, with a very small quantity of loose sand.

Nine farm bridges and three road bridges will be required. The plan proposed for those on the river sections is, to elevate them considerably above the reach of freshets and ice, by a walled embankment, which will give them entire permanency of character. Three stop gates are to be erected, one on section 2, just below the mouth of Scudder's run, one under the bridge at the four mile ferry, and the third at the entrance of the deep cut on section 6. Immediately in the vicinity of the raceway along the river, and at from 1 to 2000 feet from the line, there is a range of stone quarries, furnishing all the stone requisite for the work, beyond that which is obtained in the line itself.

3. *Progress of the work.*—The raceway from the commencement to the Assanpink, was put under contracts last fall and winter; but active operations were not generally commenced until early in the spring. Up to the first of July last the following progress had been made.

Sec. 1. About 4000 cubic yards of earth, gravel, and rock excavation had been accomplished; the coffer dam nearly finished, and a part of the apron formed, at an expense of \$1,622 67.

Sec. 2. Being in the hands of the same contractors had but just been reached; the work is now progressing.

Sec. 3. Nearly 400 cubic yards of excavation had been made; 239 cubic yards of wall laid, and a part of the apron; expense \$540 74.

Sec. 4. Upwards of 9000 cubic yards of earth and gravel excavation was completed; as was 882 cubic yards of wall, and a considerable portion of the apron. Expenditure \$1,867 07.

Sec. 5. Upwards of 3000 cubic yards of embankment was formed, 245 cubic yards of wall, and part of the apron; expenditure \$454 19.

Sec. 6. More than 15,000 cubic yards of excavation had been effected, at an expense of \$1,847 61.

Sec. 7. The amount of excavation finished was 20,278 cubic yards, at a cost of \$2,025 26.

Sec. 8. There had been 10,483 cubic yards of earth excavated, which had cost \$838 79.

Sec. 9. Amount of excavation, 24,949 cubic yards; which together with grubbing and fencing, cost \$2,015 64.

Sec. 10. There had been on this section, 14,882 cubic yards of excavation and embankment, part of which was rock, at an expense of \$2160 81.

Sec. 11. Amount of earth, gravel, and rock excavation and embankment completed, 33,956 cubic yards. 1,431 cubic yards of wall laid, which with clearing and grubbing, cost \$3,682 50.

Making a total expenditure in the prosecution of the work, exclusive of lands and contingent expenses, of \$17,055 28, upon the line.

The following tabular statement will show how far the company had approximated to a completion of the work on the 1st of July last. The first column exhibits a view of the amount required under the contracts to complete the work, the second column shows the portion actually completed, and paid for, including the per centage or drawback; and the third column shows the amount of expenditure yet required to complete it.

Sections.	Estimated cost per contract.	Paid for work done.	Expenses necessary to complete it.
No. 1.	\$9,550 81	\$1,622 67	\$7,928 14
No. 2.	6,361 88		6,361 88
No. 3.	10,535 40	540 74	9,994 66
No. 4.	9,261 50	1,867 07	7,394 43
No. 5.	4,973 00	454 19	4,518 81
No. 6.	7,225 83	1,847 61	5,378 22
No. 7.	5,313 20	2,025 26	3,287 94
No. 8.	2,620 00	838 79	1,781 21
No. 9.	2,920 00	2,015 64	904 36
No. 10.	3,202 25	2,160 81	1,041 44
No. 11.	5,201 84	3,682 50	1,519 34
	\$67,165 71	\$17,055 28	\$50,110 43

This, as before mentioned, does not include the work done since the 1st of July; the bills or estimates for which are presented and paid at the present meeting of the Board. These amount to \$6,551 62; making on the first of August instant, a total expenditure upon the work (exclusive of payments for lands and contingent expenses) of \$23,606 90; and leaving an amount of work yet to be completed, above the Assanpink, which will cost \$43,558 81. The present low state of the water in the river being very advantageous for the prosecution of the work, the Board are pressing it forward as fast as possible. The several sections above mentioned are in the hands of eight contractors, who have a force of upwards of 300 men employed upon the line, together with the necessary carts, wagons, stone-boats, scrapers, &c. And before closing this part of their report, the Board would take occasion to observe, that no serious difficulties have been met with on any portion of the work, and that from the progress which has been made, on every part of it, they are sanguine in the opinion that none will be found.

4. *The total cost of the work.* The Board believe they have now all the experience and data necessary to form a correct estimate of the total expenditure requisite finally to complete the work. Every portion of the route has now been sufficiently examined to be thoroughly understood. The estimates have been tested to an extent which renders it no longer problematical as to their accuracy. The land has all been acquired. And although the contingent expenses of a work like this cannot be reached with accuracy, yet they can be so nearly reached as to place the general result beyond a doubt.

The original estimate of the cost of the work made by Judge Wright, including bridges, aqueducts, culverts, and contingencies; and excluding the price of the lands, was, \$80,000. This estimate embraced the whole line from the commencement at Scudder's falls to the débouche into the Delaware near Lambertton.

Some variations and improvements which have been made on the original plan, since that estimate was made, have somewhat varied the result.

The first 11 sections, extending from the head of the work to the Assanpink, have been put out and partly finished. These will cost, as stated heretofore, \$67,165 71.

To construct the necessary aqueduct across the Assanpink creek, and complete the two remaining sections will cost \$4,700.

The total expense of lands, including the whole route, is \$17,761 10.

To this add \$10,373 19 for contingent expenses, while the work is in progress, which is considered an ample estimate, and we have the result:

Cost of the first 11 sections,	\$67,165 71
Cost of aqueduct and two lower sections,	4,700 00
Lands,	17,761 10
Contingent expenses,	10,373 19

Total expense of the work, \$100,000 00
5. *Power which will be furnished—and its value.*

We have already said that the fall in the river between the head and foot of the raceway, is twenty feet. Of this, one foot and a half descent is given to the raceway; leaving a head and fall at the Assanpink of 14 feet, and a head and fall below the foot of the Trenton Falls of 18½ feet.

The entire column of water descending the raceway will be 23,868 cubic feet per minute, at the lowest state of the river ever known. This, at the Assanpink, will afford a water power equal to 435 horses. Or if it is all expended below the Assanpink, it will give a power equal to 575 horses. Or should one-third of the water be used above and two-thirds below the Assanpink, the power above the Assanpink will be equal to 145 horses, that below it, equal to 384 horses. The difference between the power acquired above, and that

below the Assanpink, will be understood by every practical man. It requires considerably more water to produce the same effect with a head and fall of 14 feet, than is required with a head and fall of 18 feet and a half. This calculation is based on a depth of six feet water only in the raceway; which is the minimum supply after all deductions have been made for leakage and evaporation, at the lowest water.

This, however, only affords a view of the work in what we shall consider its first stage. The work commences, as has already been mentioned, opposite to the upper end of Slack's Island. This island is situated nearly in the middle of the river, and is of considerable extent. The main channel of the river was formerly on the Pennsylvania side of the island; but the commissioners for improving the navigation of the Delaware, some years ago, with a view to that object, threw across the Pennsylvania channel a loose stone wall, by which the largest portion of the river was forced into the Jersey channel; this wall still remains; it is so low as to be overflowed, however, at the lowest water. By raising this dam, and throwing the whole current of the river into this channel, or by entirely removing it, and erecting a dam from the head of the company's works to Slack's Island, thus re-opening the channel on the other side, the water in the raceway would be raised two feet beyond its present elevation, and in constructing their work the company have adapted it to the reception of that body of water. A column of eight feet instead of six would thus be gained in the race; the effect of which would be to increase the velocity of the current to 122 feet per minute, and the quantity of water to 52,704 cubic feet in the same time. The mechanical effect of which would be equivalent to 960 horse power at the Assanpink; or 1260 below it; or in case one-third of the power should be used above, and two-thirds below the Assanpink, it would afford the company a power above equal to 330 horses, below, equal to 840; in the whole 1170.

In making the calculations which follow, it will be assumed that one-third of the water power will be used above the Assanpink creek, and the remaining two-thirds below the creek, because this will afford a range of a mile and a half along the raceway, for the selection of mill seats, the whole of which distance is composed of lots admirably adapted in every point of view for the purpose; and because the width of the raceway above the creek is such as to enable the company, by erecting abutments upon each bank, and a central pier, to construct, or authorize the construction of, as many mills and factories as they may think proper, directly over the raceway upon their own soil; their charter giving them, as will be seen by looking at its provisions enumerated heretofore, the full power of taking by appraisement whatever lands may be required for the construction of lateral raceways from their works to the river.

It should also be observed in reference to the dam, the benefits of which have been seen above, that the cost of its erection will not exceed \$5000; and that its effect would be materially to benefit the river navigation, through Scudder's Falls.

The company will then have, when their work is completed, without the proposed dam, a power equal to 529 horses, or,

If the dam should be erected so as fully to meet the dimensions and capacity of the raceway, the power would be equal to 1170 horses.

The next inquiry is, what is the present value of water power; and as this is an article, bearing, in all equally advantageous situations, about the same price, it may be ascertained by the rate at which it sells at Manayunk, near Philadelphia, and at Lowell, near Boston; to either of which situations, in point of local advantages, the site at Trenton will at least be equal in every respect.

The whole power employed at Manayunk on the Schuylkill, is equivalent to 336 horses. The first disposition of water was made at that establishment, at three dollars a square inch per annum, or \$21 for 7

square inches; that power being equal to one horse. But this was when the erection of mills there was considered more or less as an experiment. Subsequently the price has risen to \$6 per square inch, or \$42 per horse power. The company at Manayunk have now 19 mills and factories located upon their power, yielding a yearly rent of \$8,857, and occupying the whole power at present in existence there; the sites having all been taken within a few years.*

At Lowell, on the Merrimack, the water power is disposed of in a different manner. The purchaser is required to pay a certain price, say \$30,000 for a mill privilege, and in addition to that an annual sum forever of 260 ounces of silver, or \$300 by way of rent charge. The mill powers there are equal to about 56 horses, and the land is conveyed with the power. The river, however, is comparatively small, and every privilege sold is subject to the right of each prior grantee, in case of deficiency of water, and the company only warrant, that at the time of the sale there is a sufficiency; if the water afterwards fail, the rent charge ceases, but that is all; the purchaser sustains the loss of his capital himself. The purchasers are bound to construct and for ever keep in repair the flumes and raceways of their mills. The capital required to be paid for a mill privilege at Lowell, we have not been able to ascertain. But power is not, we understand, obtained there on terms more advantageous than at Manayunk.

Lowell is situated at the confluence of the Merrimack and Concord rivers. The water power is produced by a canal nearly two miles in length, sixty-five feet wide, and eight feet deep. The water company have a capital of \$800,000. Several extensive manufacturing companies have purchased sites and located themselves there within a few years. Among them is the Merrimack company, with a capital of one and a half millions; the Hamilton company, with a capital of \$800,000; the Appleton company, with a capital of \$500,000; the Lowell company, with a capital of \$600,000; the Middlesex company, with a capital of \$500,000; and three new companies have made contracts, and are now erecting their factories, to wit: the Suffolk company, with a capital of \$450,000; the Tremont company, with a capital of \$500,000; and the Lawrence company, with a capital of \$1,200,000. Upwards of 3000 persons are employed by the five first named companies alone. Lowell has but recently sprung out of the desert, and now contains 10,000 inhabitants.†

Assuming then from these fixed and established data, that a power in mechanical effect equal to one horse, is worth \$40 per annum, and can readily be disposed of for that sum, and we have these results:

The company's (power without the dam) being equal to 529 horses, will produce per annum \$21,160. From which deduct \$4,160 per annum for contingent expenses, and a surplus revenue will remain of \$17,000, to be divided among the stockholders, or 17 per cent per annum on 100,000.

But by expending an additional \$5000 in the erection of the dam proposed, the amount of power, it will be seen, will be equivalent to 1170 horses, which at the same rate, will produce \$46,800 per annum; from

* Since the above went to press, information was sent from Patterson, N. J. that all the power was sold at \$50 dollars per horse power.

† Patterson, in our own state, may also be referred to. There are now in operation at that place, 39 mills and factories, employing 2,543 hands, and paying an annual amount of \$387,003 in wages. The power is supplied from the Passaic; and is rented at the rate of from 42 to 50 dollars per annum per horse power, or \$500 per annum for a power equal to from 10 to 12 horses. The leases run for 21 years, with the right of renewal upon paying a fine of one year's rent on each renewal. Patterson has grown with astonishing rapidity, and in a few years has become one of the first towns in the state, in point of population and wealth.

which deduct for contingent expenses \$4,800, and the surplus revenue remaining for distribution among the stockholders will be \$42,000 per annum, or 40 per cent per annum, on an investment of 105,000 dollars.

These are the *ultimate* results. Its true that the power thus created cannot be all disposed of at once; this must be a work of time; but when it is recollected that water power, at the rate here estimated, is far more economical than steam, or animal power; that it is becoming scarce; that at all the places where water power has been in existence any length of time, the maximum power has been generally disposed of, and that what remains to be disposed of, is rendered precarious by being subject to numerous prior grants in case of a deficiency of water: and when also the local advantages of this site are considered, it is not believed to be at all chimerical to say, that this enterprise promises not only a very large remuneration to the stockholders ultimately, but a very handsome dividend speedily.

IV. Having thus presented a brief view of the work which has been entrusted to their management by the stockholders, the Board will close this report with a few general remarks. And

1. It is believed the whole work will by next spring be in such a state of forwardness, as to authorize the issuing of proposals for the disposal of mill privileges. That portion of it which lies between the head and the Assanpink, is, by the terms of the contracts, to be finished by the first day of November ensuing; some extension will be required, however, in a few cases, arising out of circumstances not under the control of the company, or the contractors. But the whole of the line to the last mentioned point will be complete early in the spring. The lower portion of the work can be finished in about four months, or less, if necessary; and will be prosecuted as soon as practicable.

2. The amount of capital now actually subscribed is \$90,000. The whole amount required will be about \$100,000, or \$105,000 if the dam heretofore mentioned should be determined on. The right of the state remains, until after the next session of the legislature to take one fourth of the stock, or \$30,000. If that right is exercised, there will be a surplus capital which might be expended in erecting mills by the company; and the Board are of opinion that it would be prudent to keep this in view in the disposition of mill rights, at least until the legislature shall make its election. It is suggested, however, that it might be proper respectfully to propose to the legislature to limit the exercise of its reserved right, if it should be disposed to exercise it at all, to the amount of \$15,000, the sum actually required.

3. In conclusion—The Board believe they may congratulate the stockholders upon the prospect before them. Every thing connected with the work itself, wears the happiest aspect, and presents the prospect of realizing the most flattering anticipations of its projectors. They conceive also, that the period at which it is coming into existence, is highly favourable to its ultimate success. The principle of extending a sufficient protection to the manufactures of the country, may now be considered as the settled policy of the government; and the more securely so, in consequence of its being placed upon the basis of moderation and compromise. Respectfully submitted.

George Woodruff, Prest.

William Grant, V. Prest.

David Johnston, Sec'y.

Thomas J. Stryker,

John C. Schenck,

John B. Abbott,

Thomas M. Perrine,

Charles Burroughs,

Stacy A. Paxon,

John M'Kelway,

Samuel R. Hamilton,

Philemon Dickerson,

Stacey G. Potts,

Managers.

Dated August 6th, 1832.

I fully concur in the above report, and believe all the matters therein set forth are correct and true.

CHARLES POTTS, Engineer of the Trenton Delaware Falls Company.

Trenton, August 6th, 1832.

INVESTIGATION OF THE EPIDEMIC CHOLERA.

(Continued from page 157.)

IV. *Influence of Locality, Habits of Life, and Disciplinary Regulations.*

In treating of the local causes existing in Montreal to influence disadvantageously the character of the disease, the fact was there stated, that two-thirds of the cases were located along the banks, or in the streets immediately adjacent to the ravine and rivulet which almost bisects the city. The disease in Quebec commenced and was chiefly prevalent for a few days in "the cul-de-sac, a low, confined, ill-ventilated part of the city, crowded with emigrants of the lowest description, with sailors, and other persons of irregular habits." It was this portion of the town that furnished a constant succession of cases.

The island of St. Helens, opposite the lower suburbs of Montreal, displays the influence of locality in a striking manner. The troops were stationed in barracks situated in the Quebec suburb. The disease appeared among them immediately after it broke out in Montreal; they were a few days after transferred to the island, and in three days from their removal not another case took place. The number of cases in the garrison was 94—85 men, 7 women, 2 children—of which 36 died; 34 men, 2 children. The same circumstance was observed in another detachment stationed at the La Prairie barracks. The troops became affected and a number died. They were removed to the island, and the disease immediately ceased.

The island is formed of limestone rock, overlaid with a dry, marly soil—it is shaded with lofty trees, and covered with a fine sward. A small portion is devoted to cultivation. The shore is dry and pebbly—no damp or marshy exhalations contaminate the purity of its atmosphere.

Although the troops were encamped on the island, a guard of twenty-five men was detailed daily, to be stationed at different posts in the town during the day and night, yet none were attacked with the disease. The exemption is to be attributed to the constant surveillance exercised by the medical officers over the health of men, and the impossibility of irregularities. The soldier while on duty, cannot indulge in any excess, and on the island it was not in his power to gratify his vicious propensities.

In this instance it is impossible not to be struck in the most forcible manner, how completely this terrible affection is to be controuled and baffled by attention to the salubrity of a residence and strict disciplinary regulation.

The influence of locality is exemplified in other instances. At Trois Rivieres, midway between Quebec and Montreal, which is a sandy soil and elevated position, and at which the emigrants land in great numbers, the disease has been very light—it is denied that it has occurred except amongst a few emigrant passengers landed from the steamers. At Berthie, higher up the river, which is out of the route of the emigrants, where they do not land, but which lies low, in a damp, wet soil, the disease has prevailed with great violence among the Canadian residents and natives.

Sorel, which is also situated on a dry sandy soil, at the mouth of the Richelieu, has escaped the disease, while it has raged with great violence at Chambly, a few miles above, on the same river, and has appeared at Isle au Pas in the river immediately opposite the town.

Many other villages also escaped a visitation, or the disease manifested itself in the slighter form of disor-

dered stomach and bowels, easily managed, and giving rise to but few cases of its more malignant type.

In these instances particular circumstances mitigate the energy of the productive cause, or tend to modify the character and reigning type of the disease. These circumstances properly seized on and duly appreciated, are of the highest consequence; for though it may not be within the limited power of our very finite capacities to ascertain the natural causes in the action of which pestilential diseases originate, nor in the power of human agency to destroy those causes, yet, by determining the laws of their production, and all their attending phenomena, we may controul their energy, restrict the extent of their prevalence, and abate very largely their mortality.

Habits of life have acquired so much of notoriety from their influence as predisposing and exciting causes of diseases generally, but as more especially marked in the prevailing epidemic in these respects, that it would be supererogation to enlarge on this subject. Still it would not be proper to pass in silence the concurrent testimony furnished to this most important fact, by the experience of Montreal and Quebec. This point, in fact, cannot be too strongly enforced, or too emphatically dwelt on, for it is the circumstance of all others, that most places the disease within the controul of nearly every individual. Few attacks of this affection in its malignant and unmanageable form take place, that are not to be attributed to the habits of life, or to some act of negligence or imprudence on the part of the patient.

Under this head, the habit of life, maintaining an unrivalled supremacy in its pernicious tendency, is intemperance in the use of ardent spirits. It is true that persons who are perfectly temperate, in this particular are the subjects of the disease, and even become its victims; but these are rare instances when compared to the numbers of the intemperate who perish from its ravages. In Montreal we were informed that no one addicted to habitual intemperance recovered. The organs that most suffer from the impressions of the morbid cause generating the disease, are placed, by the habits of intemperance, in the very line of the disease. They have already passed the first steps; the opposition raised by a sound constitution to the progress of destruction has already been beaten down—no obstacle is present to impede its onward course—it is a blow, a rush, and the miserable wretch is sunk into the prostrated collapse, a rescue from which is almost a miracle, and is too rarely witnessed.

Intemperance in other respects, whether of a moral or physical nature, though less destructive than the habits of constant intemperance in ardent liquors, are of injurious consequences. They all possess the general effect of disturbing the equilibrium in the force of the various organs composing the animal economy, and in this manner destroy its powers of resisting morbid impressions, and often call into active existence the latent influence exerted by the epidemic poison on the economy, and which would otherwise have passed away.

It has been a very general observation, that the prevalent epidemic has spread its destructive ravages among the lower orders of society, touching with a light and sparing hand those happier individuals blessed with easy circumstances. This general observation, though it has its exceptions, explicable always by some marked peculiarities in the cases, was verified at Quebec and Montreal. The greater number of individuals attacked, and especially those who perished, were of the lowest class of the emigrants, and resident or native population. The most numerous exceptions to the rule occurred during the panic which pervaded the population of both cities for a time. In Montreal, from the existence of so many co-adjutant causes aggravating the disease, more of the better orders of society perished than in Quebec. In this latter city, of 362 subscribers to the exchange coffee-house, and who are all persons enjoying comfortable and good circumstances, only one died,

and particular circumstances tended to give in that a fatal result.

This greater prevalence of the disease in the lower classes of a population, arises entirely from their habits of life. It is in those classes that gross intemperance abounds, which, united to aliment of inferior quality, small, close, ill-ventilated, crowded, and uncleanly dwellings, form a combination of all the circumstances inviting the attacks of the disease and aggravating its character. In addition to these, in the lower classes, almost without exception, the symptoms of the first stage are misunderstood and neglected, and they are placed under medical treatment only when the disease has assumed its most formidable aspect. It is from these causes, as more frequently existing in the inferior classes, that the poor suffer in greater numbers; but intemperance, imprudence, negligence, and inattention to cleanliness in any situation, among the rich or the poor, the high or the low, are equally predisposing to and excitative of the attacks of the disease. Another prolific cause subjecting the poorer classes in greater numbers to this terrible malady in its worst shape, is the constant necessity of labour for their subsistence. The exhaustion of fatigue especially induced by labour in the midday sun, is amongst the most common sources of the malady. In Montreal, we were informed by Dr. Robinson, "that masons, sawyers, and others exposed in their occupations to the open air suffered greatly. Men fell down with their hods on their shoulders." These facts indicate the propriety, during the prevalence of the epidemic influence, of suspending labour during the hours of greatest heat.

The immense advantage, the almost absolute conservative power affording nearly complete immunity from the disease, derived from disciplinary regulation, was demonstrated by the exemption from the epidemic procured for the garrison of Quebec. The troops were stationed in fine lofty barracks in the upper town, and so far possessed the advantages of a salubrious situation. But detachments were daily posted in different positions both of the upper and lower town as guards—and thus were exposed along with the citizens to the common causes of the disease. No soldier, however, was permitted, when not on guard, to leave the barracks, unless accompanied by a non commissioned officer, responsible for his conduct. Every precaution was taken to preserve the most perfect cleanliness, and to prevent excesses, or exposure to the imprudences of which soldiers are so commonly guilty. Every morning, the garrison, men, women, and children, were mustered and underwent an inspection and examination by the medical officers, so as to detect the first germs of complaint. Not a case of Cholera occurred in the barracks until Monday, June 2d, twenty-four days after the commencement of the epidemic. A sapper and miner of feeble constitution, who lodged in the citadel, was then attacked, and is the only case known to have occurred.

Combining together in a general result the foregoing observations, we obtain the following summary of facts:

1st. The epidemic appeared almost simultaneously at Quebec and Montreal, and in a few days occupied with but few exceptions, the whole line of the St. Lawrence, from below Quebec to Prescott and Ogdensburgh on the river—and York and Kingston on Lake Ontario.

2d. A large body of emigrants had arrived at Quebec and Montreal previous to the breaking out of the disease, but who continued in health.

3d. That the circumstances in which these emigrants were placed, were precisely those that give in the highest degree, the predisposition to the disease, and are the most active of its exciting causes.

4th. That no emigrants had landed at Quebec or Montreal previous to the commencement of the disease, who had arrived in vessels on board of which cases of cholera had occurred during the passage.

5th. That the average duration of the voyages was from fifty to eighty days; while the period of incuba-

tion of the disease, or the time from exposure to its cause and the development of its symptoms, so far as ascertained by the history of the disease from its commencement to the present epoch, is from six to fourteen days.

6th. That the Carricks, the only vessel on board of which cases of Cholera had taken place before her arrival at Quebec, was, on the 8th of June, the day when the disease commenced its ravages in that city, actually in quarantine with her crew on board, and her passengers all perfectly exempt from disease, in the shed on Grosse Isle, thirty miles below the town.

7th. That the disease attacked on the same day, the emigrants and French Canadians, and singled out victims at points distant from each other, and who had no previous communication.

8th. That in Montreal, the English residents did not begin to suffer from the disease, until the 17th of June, a week from the time it first appeared.

9th. That in Montreal the Canadian population suffered more than the emigrant population, especially when it is taken into consideration, the unfavourable circumstances in which these latter were placed.

10th. That the native Indian population appeared to be strongly predisposed to the disease, which afflicted them with a dreadful mortality.

11th. That numerous causes existing in Quebec, and more particularly Montreal, concurred to occasion the rapid extension and propagation of the disease in those cities, and impressed on it the virulent aspect and malignant character it there manifested.

12th. That those circumstances do not exist in the city of Philadelphia, and with some degree of confidence, we may anticipate a mild visitation, and comparative exemption from its prevalence in the epidemic form; or should it appear, that it will be confined to the close lanes, alleys, and narrow streets, with crowded tenements, where ventilation and cleanliness cannot be procured.

13th. That a system of municipal regulations calculated for the preservation of the community, and a sanitary police perseveringly adhered to and rigidly enforced, are capable of guarding, to a great extent, against pestilential influences, and warding from the people the attacks of the epidemic, in the form when alone it is malignant and unmanageable.

14th. That individuals, by an adherence to a strict personal morality, by temperance in all the appetites, and moderation in all the passions; by cleanliness, and the exercise of a common prudence, may preserve themselves amidst the pestilence, perfectly exempted from a malignant attack, which is alone to be apprehended. The disease is thus placed in a great measure under individual control.

15th. That instruction in this important, and we believe universal fact, should be carried home to every individual of the community. This may be accomplished by a few simple rules and precepts, concisely and clearly expressed, published and largely distributed, placarded on the corners of the streets, alleys, and lanes; affixed to places of public resort; placed in a conspicuous position in all the taverns and boarding houses of the city; taught in the public and private schools as a portion of the public exercises; and above all, enlarged upon and enforced by the moral instructors and spiritual guides of the people, with all the eloquence and talent that adorn, and the holy reverence that surround the sacred desk.

Part 2d. Medical Account of the Disease.

GENERAL REMARKS.

I. So much has been written and published within the last two years on malignant cholera, under various designations, that it might be thought prudent and excusable, should we omit entirely to enter on any medical notice of the disease. The press has literally groaned beneath the weight of publication. Notwithstanding

these numerous efforts, and this amount of labour, it must be confessed, that a corresponding progress in arriving at positive knowledge of the character, nature, and method of treating the disease, has not been accomplished. The evidence of this is presented in the discrepancies of opinion, and the discordancies of views that are earnestly maintained; the conflicting theories, the opposing numberless systems of treatment, all equally conjectural, uncertain, vacillating, vague, and unsatisfactory in results, that are daily promulgated and warmly advocated. Truth is simple, striking, and convincing. When once discovered, then rally around it unprejudiced inquirers, the candid in sentiment, the true lovers of knowledge, and a unanimity of opinion soon begins to prevail; for facts presented in their just light are seen alike and acknowledged by all. Diversities of opinion on the same subject are generally proofs of obscurity and ignorance, and numerous remedies for the same evil are conclusive evidence of the little utility of any. In this unsettled state of the question, we may be permitted, without hazarding the charge of presumption, to offer the results of our observation on this formidable epidemic.

Before proceeding to speak of the disease, a few general observations on epidemic diseases will tend to illustrate some of its characters.

A. Epidemic Influence or Constitution.

The influence or remote cause giving rise to epidemic diseases is unknown. All that has been written on the subject is mere conjecture, and deserving no serious attention. It is probable certain information on this subject is not attainable, from the imperfection of our means of research, and the finite power of our senses. Though we may not penetrate the nature of final causes, yet we can seize on the phenomena they develop, we can determine by cautious observation the modes in which these are produced; we are enabled to appreciate their true character, and to unfold the laws by which they are governed. This is the only knowledge man can boast of as positive: it is that which he can alone render available for useful purposes in his present mode of existence.

Epidemic diseases are to be studied on these principles. In a philosophical view they compose great problems, the solution of which will furnish the basis of sanitary municipal regulations for the community, and fortify the moral discipline of society. In this light they are to be regarded as important lessons to be studied as yielding wholesome instruction, and not in the light of vengeful acts to be deprecated, as inflictions for offences with which they are unconnected.

Some general principles in relation to epidemics may be considered as well settled.

1. They are partial, as pervading a city, district or country, or an entire continent; or universal, as sweeping over in succession, a zone of the earth.

2. The grand line of march of universal epidemics, is from the eastward to the westward, though they exhibit at the same time, an irregular and sometimes a diverging course.

3. They are confined to zones comprehending a certain number of degrees of latitude. The influenza of last winter did not reach as far north as Montreal, and it does not prevail at the same period, in both hemispheres. The dengue which travelled as an epidemic the circuit of the globe a few years past, was limited to the southern latitudes of the northern hemisphere. As yet the most southern point of the present epidemic has been the Mauritius.

4. The duration of the epidemic influence or constitution varies, being prolonged from a few months to several years. The influenza seldom continues longer than three or four months in any one place; it travels rapidly, and generally completes the circuit of the globe in about twelve months. The eruptive diseases when epidemic, as small-pox, scarlet fever, and measles, are slower in their movements. Small-pox and measles ge-

nerally prevail from one to three years; scarlet fever from three to five years, and they occupy from ten to twelve years in their circumterraceous course. The present epidemic has occupied fifteen years in its progress from Bengal to the continent of America.

An epidemic constitution that gave rise to yellow fever, high bilious remittent, and intermittent fevers, commenced about 1790, in the United States, and continued to 1805. During this period, every summer, cases of yellow fever occurred, and it was at times epidemic. This constitution disappeared until 1819, when it again returned, acquired its acme in 1825, and has since declined.

While the epidemic influence endures, the disease it generates continues to recur at different intervals, until the epidemic constitution is exhausted. It is not improbable, from all appearances, that malignant Cholera may for a time present this character.

5. The epidemic influence is not confined to the human race. All organized beings suffer from its operation. The epidemics of animals, or epizootics, have become an interesting subject of inquiry, and throw much light on epidemic diseases generally. The blights which affect plants very extensively, are epidemics amongst vegetables. The whole of the forest vegetation was remarkably backward in Canada, and exhibited an extreme languor, while an immense number of the trees had perished. It was generally supposed they had been killed by the winter cold. Yet this seems rather doubtful of the hardy forest trees.

6. The epidemic influence or constitution is essential for each particular epidemic. No one epidemic can be taken as a standard by which the others are to be compared, examined, and judged of, but each must be investigated in reference to its own phenomena. The epidemic influence or constitution appears to act on certain organs, and affect certain functions of the economy, disordering or disturbing their natural or physiological phenomena, and altering their natural mode of being, and thus producing an especial predisposition to a certain form or class of diseases, in preference to any other.

7. The epidemic influence or constitution is essential to the prevalence of any disease in the epidemic form; even of diseases notably contagious. Small-pox, measles, and scarlet fever, are contagious diseases, and at the same time are epidemic or sporadic, according as the epidemic influence may be existing or absent. Before the introduction of the practice of inoculation for small-pox, it prevailed epidemically at intervals of twelve or more years. After inoculation became general, individuals affected with small-pox always existed in society, but the disease did not assume the epidemic character, except at certain epochs. There was something wanted, which was the epidemic influence, imparting the predisposition. Since the abandonment of the practice of inoculation and the substitution of vaccination, small-pox now presents its original character. It disappears for a series of years, or manifests itself only in the sporadic shape. This circumstance from being misunderstood, led to a belief for a time, that vaccination had actually exterminated small-pox. But this pleasing delusion was dissipated by its recurrence, accompanied by its modified congener varioloid, in the epidemic form, when its specified period arrived. This has now become the settled habit of the disease. The same observations are applicable to all the eruptive contagious epidemic febrile diseases.

They are equally true with respect to other febrile epidemics. During the influence that imparts the predisposition to yellow, bilious, and intermittent fevers, putrid effluvia, marsh exhalations, moral commotions of the intelligence, indiscretions in habits of life, and numerous other causes, which, at other periods would be innocuous or cause a slight degree of disorder in some function or organ, now becomes exciting causes, developing those greater maladies. The same facts ap-

plied to other epidemic affections, and particularly to the present reigning disease, which is excited into action by the same causes that before produced former epidemic diseases.

8th. Epidemic influences of constitutions recur periodically at different intervals. Influenza recurs at intervals of six or seven years; small-pox, measles, and scarlet fever, re-appear at periods of from twelve to fifteen years. The various forms of epidemic gastroenteritis, yellow, remittent, bilious intermittent fevers, and the same diseases with typhoid characters, have manifested periods of from fifteen to seventeen years. These periods are stated not as positively accurate, but as approximations to the truth. More time than is at our disposal, and a reference to numerous works would be requisite to establish the exact intervals and periods of each epidemic. The preceding views are the result of the recollections of general reading and observation, and may be liable to some inexactness, though the principle will be found correct.

II. *The Prevailing Epidemic.*

The present reigning epidemic having ravaged Asia, and over-run the great portion of the European continent in its desolating march, has reached our shores and threatens to carry its devastations into every portion of our country.

The generic name of Cholera first given to it in Bengal, has been universally adopted, though a variety of special appellations has been bestowed on it. The term has most probably been unhappy. The disease is certainly very distinct from common cholera morbus, though it presents some features analogous to that affection. It bears, however, analogies quite as strong to other diseases. The name too has led most probably to treatment very generally based upon the usual remedial proceedings adapted to common cholera, but the propriety of which may be well questioned.

Many discordant opinions have been advanced, each of which has been more or less earnestly advocated, respecting the proper character and true nature of this formidable and ever peculiar disease. They may be approached probably more nearly by an analytical examination of its distinguishing features.

Malignant Cholera, the name that at present may be adopted as the least objectionable, exhibits very distinctly different stadia or periods, each possessing its peculiarities, constituting perfectly distinct, and in some of them dissimilar states, requiring different modes of proceeding in the treatment.

Four or even five periods may be distinguished, and will be the best understood by treating of them separately.

A. *The period of Predisposition originating in the Epidemic Influence or Constitution.*

Every epidemic, it has been seen in our general observations, depends on the agency of some unknown cause, disposing at the same period, numbers of individuals on whom other causes perturbative of the operations of their economy shall exercise their influence, to be seized with a particular array of symptoms or attacks of a disease, in preference to any other set of symptoms or disease. This remote cause is often widely diffusive, acting at once over a wide space. It gradually advances in intensity, reaches its climax, and then as slowly disappears.

In the present epidemic, this character is strikingly displayed. Wherever the disease has prevailed, it was preceded by a disorderly condition of the gastric and intestinal functions, with slightly augmented nervous irritability. And during its continuance, those who escaped the explosion of the disease, all suffered in varying degrees from affections of this nature.

In Montreal, as early as the months of April and May, this epidemic influence was manifested; numerous cases of stomach and intestinal diseases attracted the attention of the medical practitioners. Cholera morbus, though

out of season, occasionally occurred, and one fatal case with the symptoms of the disease that subsequently appeared, took place in the Quebec suburb, under the care of Dr. Nelson, on the 28th of May.

Dr. Robinson keeps a meteorological table, in which remarks are made on the prevailing diseases of the north. He exhibited to us the following entry on the 1st day of May last. "In April, near the close, several sudden deaths with collapse and great prostration of vital powers in a remarkably short time from the attack. *If they had occurred where India Cholera prevailed, they would be classed under that head.*"

At St. John's the same facts were noticed. Dr. Buckley lost in April, a patient named Steen, from an attack of the cholera morbus, which exhibited the same characters as the epidemic that afterwards ensued.

In Philadelphia, every one the least observant, has been conscious of an unusual and peculiar condition of his economy, during the last three or four weeks, chiefly displayed in the disordered state of the stomach and bowels. It is probably no exaggeration to assert that two-thirds of our population have experienced feelings of this kind. This derangement of the functions of those viscera, is not confined to our district of country. Letters from medical gentlemen in various sections of the country, as far south as North Carolina, announce the existence of the same phenomena. Of the fact of a general epidemic predisposition, there can exist no manner of doubt. It remains then to inquire first, the symptoms of this state, and second, the condition of organs in which it consists.

1st. *Symptoms of the Epidemic Constitution.*

They are chiefly disturbance in the healthful feeling of the stomach and bowels, and the regular exercise of their offices. Digestion is impaired; food that formerly caused no disorder of these viscera, produce a sense of tumefaction and distention of the stomach and abdomen, or bring on attacks of colics or diarrhoea. A sentiment of heat in the belly is not unusual, and slight dysenteric symptoms are present. The tongue in most persons is furred, and not unfrequently pasty. Thirst is generally more urgent than usual.

This array of symptoms so generally experienced, is clearly indicative that the epidemic cause or influence affects primarily and principally the mucous tissue of the alimentary canal. It would appear to be its starting point.

2d. The condition or mode of being of this tissue as indicated by the symptoms, is that of an extensive irritation, occupying not a single zone of this extended surface, but its whole extent. The phenomena manifested in this period of the disease, have the closest analogy to the phenomena resulting from small doses of an irritating or drastic cathartic; not sufficient to ensure a free and copious evacuation, but tormenting the bowels with their irritating impression, disturbing their offices, and worrying with irregular operations.

The treatment adapted to this period and to these symptoms, is chiefly dietary. While the symptoms are strongly marked, solid food should be omitted. Mutton or chicken broth; rice or barley water; rice or hominy, for a few days should constitute the food. Black tea made by boiling so as to form a strong decoction, possessing slight astringent and tonic properties, diluted with cream or milk, forms the best breakfast and supper. Bread should be stale. At the same time, quiet and rest should be observed. The patient should keep to the house, or remain in bed, and maintain the body in a comfortable temperature, erring as to heat rather than cold.

For medicine a few drops of spirits of camphor, or spirits of camphor with laudanum or black drops (notwithstanding the formal prohibition of this combination) are useful. If there be diarrhoea or pain, the opiate is essential. Calomel or blue pill, with opium and ipecac, in this are also serviceable. The external irritation of the skin by salt or by foot baths, pitch plaisters, spice

plaisters, daily frictions of the body are exceedingly servicable, and these constitute excellent prophylactic means.

Purgative medicine must be avoided entirely in the delicate, feeble, and nervous, and in the robust, strongly constituted and phlegmatic, be used with great discretion and caution. The saline purgatives are particularly obnoxious to this complaint. Many fatal attacks have been developed by them. The bowels are intolerant of purgation.

The symptoms of this state are easily controlled, and hence arise the numerous remedies extolled as specifics in Cholera. The cures have been in cases of this slight nature, apparently augmented, by timidity of character in some, and the nervous temperament of others, exaggerating symptoms, without increasing their danger.

The most certain, the most efficient remedies are diet, rest, repose and warmth.

In a great majority of a population, the epidemic influence proceeds no further in the production of disease, especially in the temperate, and those of good constitution and sound organs. To the explosion of the disease in its aggravated character, an exciting cause is necessary, and this cause may be any circumstance making a strong, powerful and sudden impression on the economy, no matter what may be its nature. Hence it is that all situations where unwholesome and offensive effluvia, exhalations, miasmata, are generated—where malaria exists—errors of diet, passions, strong doses of medicine, and a thousand other circumstances are observed to bring on sudden attacks of the disease.

(To be continued.)

From the National Gazette of 1829.

PENITENTIARY DISCIPLINE.

No. II.

To the Legislature of Pennsylvania.

Having discussed at length the propriety of capital infliction, I come now to the subject of penitentiary discipline. This, at the first glance, may seem less important than the former topic; but a very slight reflection will discover its incalculable moment. It is a subject, too, peculiarly interesting to the feelings, the character, and the moral prospects of Pennsylvania. I shall not now dilate upon the effects of erroneous ideas in reference to prison regimen, as this will be admitted in the abstract; but endeavour to demonstrate that false notions prevail at Auburn, the plan which its defenders are so desirous to have transposed hither—that it has been as extravagantly praised as it is lamentably defective—that it is unsuited to this meridian—and every way calculated to mislead those whose minds have not been seriously and for a long time turned to the subject. After this I shall submit to a full and rigorous examination, the theory of solitude with labour, denominated *Pennsylvanian*—lay it bare to public scrutiny, and challenge the keenest ingenuity of its adversaries to sustain their objections.

The system pursued at Auburn is not the native growth of New York, but an exotic transplanted from a distant country, and altogether unsuited to the American soil. But the good people of our sister state seem to prefer the introduction of plans derived from others, to striking out a theory for themselves, the fruit of close attention and patient experiments. The truth is, less zeal has been devoted to Penitentiary discipline in New York than in Pennsylvania: they boast no institution similar to our Prison society, whose untiring benevolence has subjected them to the labour of projecting expedients, of proving them, and from time to time of submitting to the public the result of their investigations. Prior to the introduction of her present system, she leaned upon Pennsylvania for support, defended her penitentiary improvements, and adopted, with little examination, what the latter had found to be beneficial. But instead of continuing her adherence, and acquiescing in the wise dictation of our enlightened philan-

thropists, she grew tired of waiting the slow but sure operations of truth and experience—became captivated with the *Maison de Force* of the Netherlands—and abandoning her former guide,—placed herself under this new instructress. Whatever may be the comparative merits of the Ghent Prison, and the other European establishments, is not a question I mean to agitate; indeed I may concede, from the successive testimonies of the illustrious Howard and Buxton, and the Prison Society of London, that it has superior claims to preference. But when we consider the state of crime, and the sanguinary notions of punishments prevalent in Europe, on the one hand, and the more humane ideas entertained, as well as acknowledged improvements suggested here on the other, it is not a matter of ineffable surprise that Pennsylvania should disdain an obsequious regard to transatlantic projects; and when it is universally admitted, that the end of retributive justice should be no less to reclaim than to punish the culprit, it is only rational that she should turn her eyes from a scheme whose leading object is declared to be *profit*. The latter is distinctly avowed in the sixth report of the London Society: "Profit being the leading object of the establishment, it has been found more advantageous to confine large numbers together, with a view to the facilities of manufacture, than to subdivide them into classes," &c. But whatever excuse, whether aggrandizement, fickleness, or impatience, may have prompted New York to the adoption of the *Maison de Force*, both that prison and its servile imitator have fallen far short of what is *known* to be the certain destination of the Pennsylvania system. Let the comparative merits of the plan be what they may, so long and ardently the themes of indiscriminating panegyric—looking to European penitentiaries as the standards of excellence—its absolute demerits and total unfitness, are glaring and palpable. The beauty of the internal economy of Auburn had been so often repeated in our ears, with all the heat of sectarian feeling and uninformed prejudice, that benevolent individuals have thought it worth the trouble of a personal visit; and all who are in any way connected with the Prison Society, or who have given any attention to the characters of men depraved by vicious indulgence, view it as a scheme, accordant perhaps with the notions popular in past times, but by no means creditable to the advanced intelligence and humanity of the present day. Omitting all others, the testimony of the Hon. Edward Livingston, of Louisiana, an able jurist, and intimately conversant with penal philosophy, acquired by study, long intercourse with prisons, and a deep and intense reflection on the evils springing out of present and former errors, is unequivocal, decisive, and strong. His letter to Mr. Roberts Vaux, of Philadelphia, furnishes a host of arguments against the scheme—arguments suggested by a careful inspection of the prison—and some reasons why Pennsylvania cannot, without vacillancy and exposure to ridicule, consent to its adoption.

It is deeply to be deplored, that while Pennsylvania was engaged in her onward march of criminal improvement, attracting to herself the attention of the other states, and even several of the more liberal nations of Europe, who admired the practical philosophy, the calm benevolence, and the enduring patience, with which she proceeded; while every thing was beginning to promise a more refined and philosophical theory of prison discipline, which would confer on the Union distinguished moral benefits, and be received by each state with approbation—that New York, dazzled by a foreign glare—by a dim light emitted from adjacent darkness—should throw difficulties in her way, and by taking a retrograde step herself, obstruct the fondly anticipated consummation.

But it is time distinctly to exhibit what the discipline of Auburn proposes to accomplish. In a word, it is calculated to make money; but it professes to do no more. Its friends all agree that it subdues the spirit, teaches

obedience to the laws, and effects ultimate amendment. But how is this amendment produced; for we can understand without explication, the *manner* it which its lessons of subordination and humility are inculcated? In the same way that the former are taught? It is presumed so; for the only difference between the boasted discipline of Auburn, and that adopted so early as 1794 in Pennsylvania, and now to be altered, and, it is believed, to be improved, consist in severe public castigation, and separate confinement at night. Of the latter I entirely approve, since it is only an approximation to the Pennsylvania theory; but of whipping, to tame the spirit or enforce penitentiary rules, I must express my decided disapprobation and abhorrence. It is odious as an infliction, revolting to human nature as a punishment;—degrading her with the brutes—hardening to the feelings of the sufferer; and extinguishing in him every spark of manly sentiment or personal independence. Whatever reasons may be urged for the propriety and necessity of discreet flagellation in the case of a child, to expiate filial disobedience or maintain scholastic government, they cannot apply to an adult, whose soul is rendered too infuriate by the degradation. Anger the most desperate and lasting, and vengeance the most determined and diabolical, must invariably arise from subjection to such an ignominy. Whether, then, a punishment ordinarily producing these effects can, when inflicted at the option of an arbitrary keeper, or at the mercy of an unrelenting deputy, *on the bare back, by thongs, and in the presence of the assembled prisoners, who witness the disgrace*, be followed by any consequences but the fostering of malignant passions and the most deplorable hardihood, is placed beyond the uncertainty of conjecture. Pennsylvania repealed the power to inflict corporal beating in 1795, though it was before discontinued in practice, as not only subversive of the ultimate end of punishment, but because it was repugnant to the humane principles of her penal policy, and opposed to the genius of her institutions.

But flagellation is not the only bad feature in the Auburn discipline; another and even a stronger objection remains, which is, of joint labor during the day. Association in prisons is destructive of the primary object which legislatures have in view in confining the body, and of a vital principle which they are supposed always to have in contemplation. In the absence of every other reason, it is a positive gratification to the criminals. Men who have preyed upon their species, by abducting or otherwise injuring their property or lives, should be deprived of the enjoyment of social intercourse, which not only takes away the bitterness of confinement, but constitutes, under any circumstances, the greatest pleasure of civil existence. Nor is subtraction from punishment the only bad consequence of intercourse: it entirely and for ever prevents the return of the unhappy participators to an honorable course of life. As their infamy is notorious, efforts to reform require more courage and perseverance than generally fall to the lot of the tenants of our penitentiaries. Nor is it probable that in a place surrounded by profligacy so abandoned, depravity so confirmed and diversified, many attempts at reformation will be made, or many virtuous resolutions formed. The spark is extinguished before it warms, the plant is killed before it shows indications of a flower.

But association in prisons not only prevents the growth of virtue, but is productive of positive and lamentable evil. Prisons are moral lazar-houses, the repositories of the worst men in the community, whose assemblage must be attended with a shocking interchange of opinions and sentiments. The old offenders are conducted still deeper into the mysteries of iniquity—the young are initiated by competent instructors, who blight, as by a mildew, every germ of virtuous sensibility; and all are entertained with histories of former adventures, and anticipations of future exploits. Frightful would be the catalogue of outlaws, rendered so by

their fellow prisoners, if all the instances were recorded. The path of moral aberration, experience shows, is not abrupt in its descent, but gently declivitous. If the unhappy wanderer be alone, he may be long in his downward journey, without advancing far in its intricacies; he may find it rough, solitary, surrounded by gloom, and wish to return;—but give him a companion who will entertain him by the way, who will teach him how to appreciate its delights, who will flatter him with the hope of escaping its dangers, and he goes on equal to all its asperities, and reckless of ruin, till at last he finds himself in a labyrinth from which he wants the will and the power of extrication. In the face of all these truths, whose reception is now become universal, is the Auburn system established, and its friends modestly ask of the world to invert the natural order of things, and eulogize their theory as one prolific of moral benefit.

I am aware it is urged that the prisoners, though together, are prevented from both oral and ocular intercourse. Ridiculous! To attempt to restrain the glances of vision, under any circumstances, is preposterous; but to control both the eyes and the tongue, under those at Auburn, is *absurd and impossible*. This language is not used without due reflection, for though the system be abominable, it has been the singular good fortune of the establishment to possess, as superintendents, men whose vigilance, alertness, and *rigour* are equal to what is not physically impossible, and they have been unable to prevent a full intercommunication of ideas, and the freest interchange of looks. It is entirely immaterial what the infatuated advocates of the system may allege, but it is a truth well ascertained, on unexceptionable authority, by the disclosures of the criminals themselves, that their minds are unburthened to each other with ease and freedom. Where, then, is the boasted superiority of Auburn—a superiority which, if it ever possessed over the old theory pursued in prisons, is not attributable to its own and intrinsic efficacy, but to the individuals who have happened to be intrusted with its management.

The regularity and order which, it is pretended, prevail in every department of the prison, are dwelt upon with peculiar earnestness and fervor. The general economy of the building, and the different employments of the prisoners, are recorded with minute precision—the hours of rising, refection, and retiring, noted as matters of infinite moment—even the night-tub, water-can, mash-kid, closed files, reigning silence, and turnkeys with woollen socks, are brought in with the utmost solemnity to swell the description. It must be amusing to observe the consummate address, the adroit dexterity, with which the prisoner learns to convey his meaning to his companions, in despite of the vigilance of the keepers, and the antic tricks which are occasionally played before their eyes. Little aid from fancy is required to conceive the suppressed merriment, the sportive behavior, and inclination to ridicule on the part of the wags of the fraternity, on the grave occasions of the prisoners forming in lines, marching out of their shops to take up their tubs, and in performing the other important ceremonies which the police of the prison enjoins. Many a laughable farce, no doubt, is carried on under the nose of the superintendent—laughable indeed to those engaged in the sport, and to an observant, unreflecting spectator—but solemn to the philanthropist, to the philosopher, to all who have the reformation of these unfortunate creatures, and the benefit of society, at heart. It will indeed be worthy of devout thankfulness, if the convicts should confine themselves to *comic* operations, and not, by the influence of those causes to which I have adverted, rise, by common consent upon their keepers, and commit a horrible *tragedy*.

But passing for a moment the peculiar demerits of its police regulation, it would be well for the legislature before they adopt the plan of Auburn, seriously to

inquire whether it is really an improvement on their old system of penitentiary discipline, or whether in fact Pennsylvania would not be receding by its admission. In Auburn the prisoners labor together every day, but are kept separate during the night; they are soundly, not to say *brutally*, castigated on the commission of a trivial misdemeanor, or infringement, in any respect, of the prison laws. The old system pursued in Pennsylvania, suffers the convicts to labor together, not every day, but occasionally: they are sometimes for long periods confined to the solitary cells, and flogging, under no circumstances, is permitted. Solitary confinement, with labor, as I shall hereafter demonstrate, has been in the view of Pennsylvania ever since the year 1787, and she has been prevented from carrying it into complete effect, long since, only by the want of suitable edifices. Though from this cause, the entire application of solitude has been obstructed, yet it was believed that a certain portion might be beneficial to counteract, if possible, the baleful consequences of intercourse. Ever since the year 1794, solitary confinement in Pennsylvania has formed a part of each convict's sentence, not simply during the night, according to the Auburn system, but in some instances, for months and years without interruption. In this respect, then, the adoption of Auburn would be a positive retrogression—a departure from long established principles—not to mention the re-introduction of whipping, as one of its appendages, which was abandoned, with becoming disgust, in 1795.

Such is the lauded discipline at Auburn. A theory by no means new, and in Europe meriting commendation because superior to the discipline in vogue; but defective, unnatural, and totally unfit for the government of men, no matter how depressed by misfortune, or degraded by crime. Let its advocates, who, it must be confessed, are pretty much *novi homines*, novices in penitentiary science, reflect upon the injuries they are inflicting, not only upon the state of Pennsylvania, but upon the cause of humanity and virtue, by their injudicious recommendation of it, in preference to a system, not the result of homage for foreign practices, but the effect of long observation, successive experiments, and a charitable but enlightened contemplation of the character of man, however varied by education, modified by accident, or obscured by obliquity, and of the native propensities, sentiments, affections, and capacities of the human heart. A PENNSYLVANIAN.

From the Philadelphia Gazette.

PROCEEDINGS OF COUNCILS.

Thursday, Sept. 6th, 1832.

SELECT COUNCIL.—A communication from the city commissioners and city clerk was received, and referred, in relation to accounts, and purchase of paving stones; also one from the city clerk submitting printed statements of his receipts for entries of hackney coaches, wagons, carts, drays, wheelbarrows, and handbarrows, and for permits for placing building materials during the last quarter, together with an account of his payments to the city treasurer for the same period.

The annexed communication from the city Treasurer was received, and referred to the committee of ways and means.

The Presidents of the Select and Common Councils.

Gentlemen—I beg leave to inform you that on the 8th ultimo I received from the executors of Stephen Girard the sum of nine thousand seven hundred and fifty dollars, which with two hundred and fifty dollars retained by them for the state tax of 2½ per cent under the collateral inheritance law, making together a total of ten thousand dollars, being the amount bequeathed by Mr. Girard to "the mayor, alderman and citizens of Philadelphia in trust safely to invest the same in some productive fund, and with the interest and dividends arising therefrom to purchase fuel for poor white house keepers and room keepers, &c."

That the sum first above mentioned has been placed to the credit of said fund and remains to be invested. Very respectfully, yours,

CORNELIUS STEVENSON,
City Treasurer.

City Treasurer's Office, Sept. 6, 1832.

A communication from Charles Johnson, Esq. was received, tendering his resignation as a member of Council, which was accepted.

The subjoined communication from the Sanitary Committee was received, and ordered to be printed.

SANITARY BOARD, Aug. 19, 1832.

To the Presidents of the Select and Common Councils.

Gentlemen,—The inclosed communications from the medical committee of consultation, were received on the 27th and 29th insts, and the following resolution was this day adopted:

Resolved, That the communication received this day from the committee of consultation upon the subject of a permanent cholera hospital, with that received upon the 27th inst. upon the same subject, be presented to the Select and Common Councils, with a request that they take immediate order upon them. Very respectfully,

SAML. DAVIS,

Sec'y of the Sanitary Board.

SELECT COUNCIL CHAMBER, Aug. 29, 1832.

The committee of the Medical Council, charged with a reply to the resolution of the Sanitary Committee on the establishment of a permanent cholera hospital, report the following suggestions and recommendations as most suitable to the present state of this business.

1st. That an hospital or infirmary of forty beds be provided.

2d. That this infirmary be on a large and well ventilated lot, not far from the centre of the plot of the city.

3d. That if a building already erected, and thus circumstanced cannot be procured, and remodelled so as to make it fit for the purpose indicated; that a new one on a plain but substantial plan be erected without delay.

4th. That when the building itself, its size, and position shall be determined on by the proper authorities, your committee will be ready to report on the details of its interior arrangement, and on the plan of its operations.

The committee would further add, that from the size and location of the hospital recommended, it is obviously calculated only to meet the exigencies of the city under ordinary visitations from the cholera; and is an economical substitute for the present extensive plan of accommodation, and also a deposit for hospital furniture. But should this disease ever become very extensive, it will of course be expedient to establish temporary hospitals, which could be done according to the actual necessity of the occasion, from the stores of the permanent infirmary, one hospital after another being organized, according to the progress of the epidemic.

The preceding resolutions &c. were unanimously adopted, and a resolution passed that they be handed in to the Sanitary Committee.

JOHN C. OTTO, Chairman.

SAMUEL JACKSON, Sec'y.

MR. PETTIT presented the following communication from the commissioners of Kensington District, which was referred to the watering committee.

To the Select and Common Councils of the city of Philadelphia.

Gentlemen:—On behalf and by the direction of the committee of Kensington District of the Northern Liberties, appointed by the commissioners thereof, on the subject of the introduction of the Schuylkill water into said district, it is my duty to state that since our former communication meetings have taken place between the watering committees of Councils, Northern Liberties, and Kensington, and we regret to say, that the results of those meetings are not so favourable to our district as

we had reason to anticipate. We were aware that the most direct, and perhaps the most economical mode of introducing the water into our district would be by a continuation of the main pipes, now laid through the whole extent of the district of the Northern Liberties, into Kensington. On an interchange of opinions with the committee of the Northern Liberties, we are apprehensive that this mode of introducing said water cannot be effected. The committee of the Northern Liberties require for the privilege of attaching to their pipes a *bonus of twelve thousand dollars*. This sum we are not authorized by our board to yield. By the contract between the city and the Northern Liberties, the city expressly reserved the right of contracting with any and all the neighbouring districts, for supplying them with said water. It is easily to be perceived that the city may be deprived of the benefit of this reservation, and the adjoining districts of the use of the water, if either of the districts now supplied should demand an exorbitant sum for the use of their pipes of conduit. The situation of Kensington is peculiar in this respect; it lies north and east from the Northern Liberties and Spring Garden, and should the Schuylkill water ever be introduced into this district; it must, in all probability, first pass through one or other of those districts. The committee of Kensington beg to state that their district is large, populous and increasing. The rents to arise from the use of the water would now be considerable, there being many extensive factories within its limits all or many of which would be benefited by the introduction of the Schuylkill water, independently of the great number of private persons now desirous for its use. With these considerations they have concluded to offer the Northern Liberties the sum of six thousand dollars, that being the extent of their instructions, and respectfully ask from Councils their aid as to the balance of the sum required by the Northern Liberties. Signed on behalf and by order of the Committee of Kensington.

HUGH CLARK.

Chairman of Watering Committee.

Kensington, Sept. 1st, 1832.

Mr. GROVES called up for consideration the report of the committee, relative to the Rail Road along Broad street, which was re-committed to the same committee, and Mr. Horn was substituted in the place of Mr. Johnson, resigned.

Mr. DUANE called up for consideration the ordinance reported by the Girard committee, which after being amended, passed its first and second reading.

COMMON COUNCIL.—Mr. BAKER, as chairman of the paving committee, made two reports and resolutions, in favor of paving Paper Alley from Juniper to Broad street, and Madison street, which were adopted by the Common Council, but were laid on the table in the Select Council.

Mr. OKIE, as chairman of the committee of accounts, made the annexed report.

The committee of accounts report—that they have examined the accounts of the city treasurer for the quarter ending 30th June last, and compared the same with the proper vouchers and bank books, all of which they found to be correct.

The following communication from Messrs A. Russell and Co. was received, and referred to the Committee on the rents of Girard estate.

Philadelphia, Aug. 23d, 1832.

James Page, Esq. President of the Common Council of the city of Philadelphia.

Sir—In consequence of the great decline of trade and the necessary fall of rents generally, we who occupy the building No. 104 Chesnut street, beg leave to state that our present rent (say \$1600 per annum) is greater than our business will warrant us in paying. We therefore request that you will lay the subject before Councils, earnestly entreating that they will adapt the said rent to the times, by having it reduced to what may be

considered reasonable. Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

AB. RUSSELL & CO.

Mr. LEHMAN offered the annexed resolution, which was adopted by both Councils.

Resolved, that the city commissioners be and they are hereby authorized to purchase two thousand dollars worth of paving stones, in addition to those already contracted for, and that the expense be charged to appropriation No. 19.

Mr. HORN offered the following resolutions, which were passed by the Common Council but were laid on the table in the Select Council, it being late when they were received.

Resolved, by the Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia, That the Mayor be requested to draw his order on the city treasurer in favour of Doctors Samuel Jackson, Richard Harlan, and Charles Meigs, the three gentlemen composing the commission sent by the city to visit Canada on an investigation of the epidemic cholera, as a compensation for expenses and services in relation to said commission, for the sum of four hundred dollars to each commissioner and that the same be charged to appropriation No. 21.

Resolved, That the thanks of the citizens of Philadelphia be presented to the above named gentlemen for their worthy and patriotic zeal and promptitude in repairing at the call of the city to the scene of pestilence and danger to subserve the cause of humanity.

METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

Extract from the Meteorological Register, taken at the State Capitol—Harrisburg, Pennsylvania,

By JAMES WHIGHT, Librarian.

AUGUST, 1832.

Days of the Month.	Days of Week.	Morning temperature.	Noon temperature.	Even. temperature.	Mean temp. of day.	Highest in Morn.	Highest at Noon.	Highest in Even.	Mean height of Barometer each day.	WINDS.
<i>Thermometer.</i>										<i>Barometer.</i>
1	Wednesd	68	76	77	74	29.53	56	54	29.54	S W
2	Thursd'y	69	77	75	74	52	55	54	54	N
3	Friday	65	80	80	75	50	54	56	53	S W
4	Saturday	70	80	75	75	51	51	50	51	N W
5	Sunday	71	75	72	73	46	48	47	47	S W
6	Monday	70	78	78	75	45	48	50	48	S E
7	Tuesday	74	80	81	78	46	47	47	47	S
8	Wednesd	73	76	73	74	44	45	43	44	W
9	Thursd'y	72	77	76	75	42	42	43	42	S
10	Friday	69	76	75	73	40	43	45	43	N W
11	Saturday	60	74	75	70	43	45	49	46	N W
12	Sunday	64	78	79	74	44	48	48	47	W
13	Monday	75	84	83	81	47	50	49	49	S W
14	Tuesday	74	86	83	81	47	48	50	48	S
15	Wednesd	76	85	84	82	48	48	50	49	S W
16	Thursd'y	76	84	74	78	46	45	44	45	N E
17	Friday	72	70	70	71	44	39	41	41	N E
18	Saturday	65	65	65	65	40	39	38	39	E
19	Sunday	68	75	72	72	37	40	38	38	S W
20	Monday	66	75	76	72	38	41	43	41	N W
21	Tuesday	68	78	76	74	38	40	41	40	W
22	Wednesd	70	72	75	72	38	38	38	38	S
23	Thursd'y	70	76	75	74	37	38	38	38	N W
24	Friday	66	77	74	72	38	40	41	40	N W
25	Saturday	57	66	67	63	37	39	42	39	N W
26	Sunday	57	66	70	64	38	40	47	42	N E
27	Monday	58	72	75	68	40	40	43	41	S E
28	Tuesday	65	60	70	65	40	40	40	40	S
29	Wednesd	68	74	76	73	40	40	42	41	S W
30	Thursd'y	67	79	76	74	38	39	40	39	S W
31	Friday	76	86	80	81	36	40	36	37	S W

Thermometer.		Barometer.	
Maximum on 15th	82°	Max. on the 1st	29.54 in
Minimum on 25th	63°	Min. on the 31st	29.37 in
Difference	19°	Difference	.17 in
Mean	73°	Mean	29.44 in
Days of the Month.		Wind.	
2,		1 day	N
16, 17,		2 days	N E
18,		1 day	E
6, 27,		2 days	S E
7, 9, 14, 22, 28,		5 days	S
1, 3, 5, 13, 15, 19, 29, 30, 31,		9 days	S W
8, 12, 21,		3 days	W
4, 10, 11, 20, 23, 24, 25, 26,		8 days	N W

Atmosphere.			
Days of the month.			
3, 6, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14,			
15, 20, 21, 23, 24, 25,			
26, 29, 30,	16 days	Fair	Fair
1, 27, 31,	3 days	Fair	Cloudy
4, 5, 8, 16,	4 days	Cloudy	Rain
7, 9,	2 days	Cloudy	Cloudy
17, 22,	2 days	Rain	Cloudy
2,	1 day	Show'y	Show'y
18, 19, 28,	3 days	Rain	Rain

On the 14th at noon, thermometer at 86° the highest. On the 25th in the morning, thermometer at 57° the lowest. Range 29°

On the 1st at noon, barometer at 29.56 inches the highest. On the 31st in the morning, at 29.36 inches the lowest. Range 00.20 inches.

The wind has been five days east of the meridian, 20 days west of it, one day north, and five days south.

There was rain on the 2d, 4th, 5th, 8th, 16th, 17th, 18th, 19th, 22d, and 28th. The heaviest, 4th, 5th, 8th, 16th, and 19th.

From the Cambria Democrat.

ALLEGHENY PORTAGE RAIL-ROAD.

The leading article of the Philadelphia Gazette, of August 1st, was a notice of the Allegheny Portage Rail-road, which, from the extensive circulation of that paper, has been copied into various journals throughout the state, and also in New York and Boston.

In that account the rails of the Portage Road are stated to be of cast iron, which is incorrect. They are to be of rolled iron, in lengths of fifteen feet. They will weigh forty pounds per yard; and resemble, in their general form, those used on the Preston and Wigan Railway, in England, which are stronger, and less liable to be displaced, than the rails of the Liverpool and Manchester Road. The stone blocks contain 3½ cubic feet each, weighing about a quarter of a ton. They are placed three feet from centre to centre, surrounded by broken stone, and the cast iron chairs which support the rails are firmly spiked to them. Contracts have been made for furnishing the rails and chairs, and for laying a single track of railway, with the necessary turn-outs, throughout the line from Hollidaysburgh to Johnstown, a distance of thirty-six miles and two-thirds.

The graded bed of the rail-road is 25 feet wide, with appropriate side ditches and drains. A considerable part of the grading is done, and a force of about two thousand men is now employed upon the line.

The ascent on the eastern side of the mountain is 1,399 feet, and the descent on the western side 1,172 feet. There are five inclined planes on each side, varying in length from 1,500 to 3,100 feet. They are all straight, and their inclination with the horizon is between four and six degrees.

The Allegheny Portage Rail-road connects with the Juniata Canal, at the town of Hollidaysburgh, in Hunt-

ington county; and passes up the narrow valley of Black Gap Run, ten miles, to the summit of the mountain at Blair's Gap; which is passed by a cut twelve feet deep. The line then runs along the western slope of the mountain to the head of Conemaugh, and follows the valley of that stream to the borough of Conemaugh, commonly called Johnstown, in Cambria county, where the rail-road ends, and the western division of the Pennsylvania Canal commences. This canal is now navigable throughout the whole course to the city of Pittsburgh.

The most prominent works on the line of the rail-road are the following: A stone viaduct over one branch of the Juniata, at Hollidaysburgh, which has two elliptical arches of 40 feet 4 inches span. As the line crosses the stream obliquely, the arches are skewed, so as to vary 35 degrees from right angles with their abutments; these arches are being built of cut stone, the beds of which are warped surfaces.

The scenery in the vicinity of the great viaduct over the Little Conemaugh river, is of singularly wild and striking description. The river forms a loop, about two miles in extent, around the base of a mountain, returning almost to the place of beginning; at this point there is a very narrow gap in the dividing ridge through which the rail-road passes. In running this distance the river falls about forty-five feet, and, as the rail-road cuts off the bend, a viaduct seventy feet high, above the water, becomes necessary. This is now being built of sand stone, in the most substantial manner, with a semi-circular arch of eighty feet span.

The tunnel, through a spur of a mountain four and a half miles from Johnstown, will be 880 feet long, through rock, and will save about two miles in distance.

When finished, it will be twenty feet wide and nineteen feet high in the middle;—it is now cut larger, in order to admit of an arch; and about one half of the excavation of the tunnel is now done.

As the Portage Rail-road will form an important part of the main line of Pennsylvania state improvements, it has been deemed advisable to make it in the best and most permanent manner. The country, through which much of it passes, is extremely wild and ragged, rendering expensive cuttings and embankments necessary; and all the drains, culverts, and bridges are of stone.

Stationary steam power is intended to be used at the Inclined Planes, and either horses or locomotive engines on the other parts of the road. The road is expected to be open for travelling next summer, with a double track upon the planes and at the turn-outs, and with a single track for the rest of the distance; the remainder of the double track can be afterwards advantageously laid.

When this road is open, there will be a complete and direct channel of communication by canal and railway, from the city of Philadelphia, through the state of Pennsylvania, to the city of Pittsburgh, at the head of the Ohio, the great highway of the west; and, in a short time afterwards, politicians will not think it their interest to dispute such an investment of the funds of the commonwealth. S.

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY.

A brief notice of the first part of a report of a geological survey of Massachusetts, by Edward Hitchcock, A. M. professor of chemistry and natural history, in Amhurst College. By Peter A. Browne, of Philadelphia.

(Written for the Bucks County Intelligencer.)

The above publication has recently made its appearance amongst us. The learned gentleman to whom we are indebted for the pleasure of its perusal, proposes to divide his labors into four parts. The first and the only one which has yet been published, purports to embrace

the *economical* geology of the state, or an account of the rocks, soils, and minerals that may be applied to useful purposes, and thus become sources of pecuniary profit; and so far as I am able to judge of it, without having had lately the advantage of passing over the ground, it is executed, generally, in a manner highly creditable to its author. The second is to embrace the *Topographical* geology. The third part is to consist of the *Scientific* geology, and the fourth part will embrace catalogues of the native mineralogical, botanical, and zoological productions of that commonwealth. Should the remaining parts be executed with equal care and ability, the whole report will present a valuable addition to the American Library, which should find its way to our seminaries of learning, and which ought to be placed in the hands of the rising generation of both sexes. Some may perhaps suppose that, as Pennsylvanians, this work will be no further interesting to us than the pleasure we take in contemplating the increasing prosperity of a sister state; but when we consider that the rocks of this continent form a general, though not a continuous line of formations, crossing the United States in a direction nearly from north-east to south-west, the study of the geology of Massachusetts assumes an importance not at first anticipated, and invites our study in a degree we had not originally imagined.

The survey, it seems, was made under the authority of the legislature, and is to be accompanied by a geological map of the state, which we are informed is now in progress, and a collection of specimens of every variety of rock found in the commonwealth, which are to be placed at the disposal of that body. This is an example which would be highly creditable to the representatives of Pennsylvania.

Professor Hitchcock commences his report with a brief notice of the soils, in doing which he has adopted and explained the distinction made by Messrs. Conybeare & Philips, between *alluvium* and *diluvium*, which, in the United States as well as in Europe, is a very obvious one. Of the former valuable soil, Massachusetts has a much less proportion than our state and the state of New York. The principal part, as will be seen by casting the eye over the preliminary map which accompanies the report, lies along the Connecticut river. This appears very inconsiderable when compared with the fine alluvials, or "river bottom lands" as these are sometimes called of the Delaware, the Schuylkill, the Susquehanna, the Alleghany, and the neighborhood of Lake Erie. We look also in vain to Massachusetts for those extensive limestone districts that render so estimable the farms of Whitemarsh, in Montgomery, Lancaster, Cumberland, Franklin, and other counties in Pennsylvania. Nevertheless, Massachusetts is by no means deficient in soils.—The new red sand stone, says our reporter, though not equal in fertility to that of its corresponding rock in England is of a "superior quality." It is peculiarly adapted to fruit, and the grass grown upon it is excellent. In the western part of Worcester county the ground, for a width of several miles, is highly impregnated with oxide of iron, and there is no doubt but that the presence of this ingredient has a beneficial influence upon the soil. The magnesian rocks are in Massachusetts of very limited extent. The soils derived from these rocks are, in Europe, generally considered of an inferior quality, but for the proof that in the hands of good farmers they can be made exceedingly productive, we refer with confidence and with no small degree of pleasurable feeling to the fine farms of the county of Chester in this state. Time will not permit us, whatever may be our inclination, to dilate upon the other soils noticed in the report.

If Massachusetts cannot compete with some other states of the Union in the richness of her soils, she can vie with them in the variety and beauty of her granites, her sienites, her porphyries, and her serpentines. Mr.

Hitchcock mentions that most of the rock that is *there* generally described as sienite is a variety of granite; whereas *here* nearly all the sienites are called granite. This confusion in names should be avoided as much as possible. But I cannot agree with him that wherever the granite admits of hornblende into its composition, that it should be called "sienite;" that would lead to much greater difficulty. We have no granite in the neighborhood of Philadelphia, except in veins of gneiss of Micaceous Schistus, or in boulders found in the diluvium; but we have the most beautiful and durable sienite, which will answer every purpose of the eastern granite, and in the talcose formation, a short distance south of the Paoli, in Chester county, the preparations for making the Columbia rail-road, have displayed a quarry of serpentine that promises to be very useful and ornamental to Philadelphia.

Our author remarks that in regard of hornblende slate he does not recollect to have seen it employed in Massachusetts for any useful purpose, except for the construction of common stone walls. Near the Schuylkill, at a distance of 7 or 8 miles from our city, is a quarry of hornblende slate, which is equal to any perhaps in the world. The rocks which lay at an angle of about 45° may be readily split in the direction of their natural joints, in slabs of almost any length and width that can be managed by the workmen, and with perfectly even and smooth surfaces.

Anthracite and bituminous coal are also quoted, but whether they occur in sufficient quantities, and of such quality, as to render them of any statistical value, is made a question. In speaking of the former combustible, our author has, as I conceive, inadvertently fallen into an error of the other hemisphere, where they know very little about anthracite, in saying that it is "sometimes found in the *primitive* rocks." He has certainly spoken unadvisedly when he asserts that it is so found in *this country*. His facts are at variance with the assertion. "We have," he says, "in the United States, at least three extensive deposits of anthracite: the largest in Pennsylvania; the next largest in Rhode Island; and the smallest in Worcester, Mass." "I have examined them all, and have come to the conclusion, that *all* the rocks containing this coal, are at *least as low down in the series as the transition class*." But what authority is this for placing them *still lower down in the primitive*? In what immediately follows, the professor is uncommonly obscure and contradictory, for after having asserted that he had "examined them all," and that "*ALL* the rocks containing this coal are at *least as low down in the series as the transition class*," he adds, "I suspect that the Pennsylvania anthracite occurs in the *higher beds of the grauwaacke*," perhaps even in the *mill-stone grit*;" thus, so far from tracing the anthracite to the *primitive*, placing it in the higher ranks of the *transition*, or even in the *secondary*. Baron Humboldt, whose opinions Professor Hitchcock, in page 46, justly quotes with confidence, gives no countenance to the opinion, that anthracite belongs to the primitive rocks, but on the contrary considers graphite or carburet of iron, which is found in the primitive rocks, as a more *ancient formation*.*

Massachusetts appears to be very rich in iron; among the great variety of ores, the argillaceous oxide is the most abundant and most extensively used. Lead, copper, zinc, and manganese have been discovered in various places.

In the talcose slate formation in the state of Vermont, gold has been found, and there is nothing improbable in the expectation of finding that precious metal in the same formation in Massachusetts, as Professor Hitchcock remarks.

Upon the whole I am persuaded that this report will amply repay the trouble of a perusal.

* In Bucks county, Pa. carburet of iron is found abundantly in primitive lime rock, the last of the primitive series.

CHOLERA RECORD. SUMMARY REPORT.

Date	Private practice.		Hospitals.		Almshouse.		Arch Street Prison.		Total.	
	New cases.	Deaths.	New cases.	Deaths.	New cases.	Deaths.	New cases.	Deaths.	New cases.	Deaths.
July 11	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
16	5	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	3
17	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
18	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
19	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
20	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
21	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
22	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
23	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
24	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
25	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
26	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
27	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	2	2
28	1	1	5	4	0	0	0	0	6	5
29	4	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	6	1
30	9	3	5	3	0	0	1	1	15	7
31	5	2	9	5	5	2	0	0	19	9
Aug. 1	16	5	4	2	1	1	0	0	21	8
2	8	3	14	9	5	2	13	1	40	15
3	13	4	13	5	5	1	4	4	35	14
4	27	4	9	8	0	0	9	1	45	13
5	26	10	28	10	11	6	*	*	165	26
6	29	10	86	24	16	11	45	26	176	71
7	78	26	38	32	17	8	3	7	136	73
8	43	7	35	20	35	18	1	1	114	46
9	94	26	35	24	24	7	1	1	154	58
10	83	12	45	21	14	4	0	1	142	39
11	76	14	41	13	8	3	11	3	126	33
12	66	12	39	15	5	4	0	0	110	31
13	94	24	28	18	8	7	0	0	130	45
14	70	12	33	17	5	8	3	0	111	37
15	36	6	32	14	4	3	1	0	73	23
16	62	14	31	15	1	1	0	0	94	30
17	49	11	36	13	0	1	0	0	190	26
18	53	11	21	7	0	0	0	0	74	18
19	20	5	25	6	4	0	0	0	49	11
20	31	7	22	9	1	0	0	0	54	18
21	27	4	24	3	0	0	0	0	51	9
22	20	4	26	4	2	1	0	0	49	9
23	11	4	20	6	0	2	0	0	33	10
24	21	4	26	5	1	1	0	0	48	10
25	16	5	7	5	1	0	0	0	24	10
26	7	1	23	5	0	0	0	0	30	6
27	5	1	16	6	0	0	0	0	21	7
28	5	0	11	2	0	0	0	0	16	2
29	7	2	13	2	0	0	0	0	20	4
30	8	2	12	1	0	0	0	0	20	3
31	10	3	13	2	0	0	0	0	23	5
Sept. 1	5	2	13	1	0	0	0	0	18	3
2	1	0	4	0	0	0	1	0	6	0
3	6	2	5	1	0	0	0	0	11	3
4	5	1	7	0	0	0	0	0	12	1
5	4	0	3	1	0	0	0	0	7	1
6	6	1	5	0	0	0	0	0	11	1
7	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	0
8	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0
9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
10	3	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	4	0
11	3	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	4	2
12	2	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	6	0
13	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Total.	1175	270	874	342	174	92	86	46	2314	754

* No report.

† Including four cases and one death in Pennsylvania Hospital.

‡ One case, and one death in Walnut Street Prison.

§ One death in Pennsylvania Hospital.

|| One case do do

** One case do do

†† Including 5 new cas. & 1 d. at the marine barracks.

TABLE SHOWING WHERE THE CASES OF PRIVATE PRACTICE OCCURRED.

Date.	Kens.	N. L.	P. T.	City.	South.	Moya.	West Phila.	Total.
July 11	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
16	0	4	0	0	1	0	0	5
17	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
24	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
27	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
28	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
29	0	1	0	2	0	1	0	4
30	2	3	0	0	0	3	0	8
31	0	4	0	0	0	1	0	5
Aug. 1	3	3	0	2	3	5	0	16
2	4	4	0	1	1	2	0	8
3	4	2	0	2	2	2	1	13
4	9	8	1	6	3	0	0	27
5	6	7	0	7	4	2	0	26
6	2	5	1	11	3	7	0	29
7	4	15	1	37	7	14	0	78
8	2	9	4	17	2	9	0	43
9	6	9	2	34	24	19	0	94
10	4	5	1	32	25	16	0	83
11	3	10	2	29	16	15	0	76
12	7	5	3	27	12	12	0	66
13	8	8	4	29	24	21	0	94
14	8	4	5	22	19	9	2	70
15	4	0	6	13	7	5	1	36
16	5	6	0	24	17	10	0	62
17	0	2	6	24	9	7	0	49
18	1	3	2	24	13	9	1	53
19	3	3	1	6	4	3	0	20
20	6	3	1	9	10	1	1	31
21	1	4	0	11	4	7	0	27
22	1	3	1	9	3	3	0	20
23	1	2	0	3	3	2	0	11
24	6	4	1	6	3	1	0	21
25	3	0	0	3	8	2	0	16
26	3	0	1	1	1	1	0	7
27	1	0	0	1	3	0	0	5
28	0	0	1	0	4	0	0	5
29	0	0	3	2	0	2	0	7
30	2	1	3	1	0	2	0	8
31	1	1	1	3	3	1	0	10
Sept. 1	1	3	0	1	0	0	0	5
2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
3	0	0	2	1	2	1	0	6
4	0	0	0	0	3	2	0	5
5	0	2	0	2	0	0	0	4
6	0	0	0	3	3	0	0	6
7	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
8	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	2
9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
10	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	2
11	1	0	0	0	2	0	0	3
12	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	2
13	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total.	111	144	55	407	251	198	6	1175

* Including one case in Passyunk.

† Residence of one case not given.

‡ Two cases in Passyunk.

HAZARD'S REGISTER OF PENNSYLVANIA.

DEVOTED TO THE PRESERVATION OF EVERY KIND OF USEFUL INFORMATION RESPECTING THE STATE.

EDITED BY SAMUEL HAZARD.

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From the National Gazette of 1829.

PENITENTIARY DISCIPLINE.

No. III.

To the Legislature of Pennsylvania.

The Pennsylvania system of penitentiary discipline, to which I now respectfully ask your attention, originated with the Prison Society of Philadelphia. This is an institution whose sole object has been, ever since the period of its establishment, in 1787, to contribute to the permanent well-being of the state, by forming such a scheme of criminal governance as would effectually eradicate the errors, mischiefs, and abuses of prisons. It includes in its list of members, names distinguished for the social standing, piety, and talents of their possessors; and has had at its head the venerable Bishop White, for the last forty years.

While listlessness and apathy characterized legislatures and communities, in reference to the situation and sufferings of convicts, these benevolent gentlemen determined to benefit them and the world by striking out a plan of relieving their unnecessary distresses, and of ultimately improving their moral condition. For these disinterested and novel efforts, they are entitled at least to our gratitude and respect; for men who are condemned by the injured laws of the country to expiate their offences, are abandoned by the majority of mankind as unworthy of notice and impossible to be reclaimed. For the purpose of establishing a theory of prison discipline upon the basis of truth, they sedulously collected facts, projected schemes, and made experiments, till at last they were convinced that *solitude with labour* was the only plan that promised the prevention of existing evils, so loudly and justly the subjects of complaint. They viewed separate confinement as indispensable to the correction of the offender, and as forming a link in that great catenation of useful institutions, which was to bind together, in moral harmony, the various orders of society. The House of Refuge for young delinquents, owes its existence to their agency, and many of the members have been instrumental in extending the benefits of education among the poorer classes, so as to obstruct as much as possible every avenue to crime, and to produce the strongest incentives to virtue. It will not be entirely a digression to glance at the great picture in whose foreground the prison system is designed to stand, as very material to the just disposition of its several parts, and highly important to the effect of the whole. If Pennsylvania should ever exhibit such a picture as the one I shall attempt to describe, future generations will, with a general voice, proclaim, when the busy tongue of malice shall have been closed, and benighted prejudice shall have disappeared in her own mists, that the first great lines were produced, and the incipient touches were made by the Prison Society, and that the objects assumed form, and shape, and feature, under the auspices and by the direction of their prominent members.

That the political permanence and social happiness of a country depend upon the diffusion of knowledge, and that crime, in advanced years, is generally the result of juvenile neglect, are truths of universal sanction. They were early perceived in Pennsylvania, and all practicable means were employed to disseminate

the one, and correct the other. Common schools within the reach of every individual, were munificently established. At these seminaries knowledge was to be acquired, industrious habits were to be formed, the seeds of virtue implanted, and honourable sentiments instilled. To youth of older years, the Franklin Institute of Philadelphia, the only one in the state, offers the most distinguished advantages for acquiring the different branches of mechanical science. But as crime could not be entirely excluded from the younger walks of life, punishment would be inevitable; for this purpose it was desirable that a place should be selected where the infamy of the inmates would not be known, where vicious association could be prevented, and admonition mild, conciliatory, and persuasive, could be applied. This was the destination and object of the House of Refuge. Public seminaries were intended to penetrate every part of the state—into every remote corner of the country—to disseminate the blessings of education commensurately with the extent of our limits. To diffuse an expansive knowledge of agriculture among the yeomanry—to make them acquainted with the geological peculiarities of the soil—and by enlightening their understandings, to fit them for the appreciation of public measures calculated to advance the common benefit, are objects of very general concern. We do not yet boast an institution like that of the illustrious Fellenberg, in Switzerland, where agriculture is reduced to systematic principles, by a union of labour with science. But individual efforts have not been wanting to transport it hither. A gentleman of talents and information is now residing at Hoffpoul for the purpose of obtaining the requisite knowledge to superintend a similar establishment in Pennsylvania. No doubt is entertained of its ultimate success; for that system which has triumphed in Switzerland without the aid of government, and in defiance of the aristocratical features of the canton of Berne, must flourish in a republic distinguished by its enterprize in adopting important discoveries, and an adequate sense of the moral and political influences of universal intelligence. Thus are sown, in early life, the seeds of public virtue and private happiness, which if tenderly fostered and irrigated by the dews of heaven, will scoure the fruits of protection and plenty, to orphanage, penury, and misfortune, and diffuse countless national blessings!

The intimate connexion and mutual dependence of the various links in this great chain, must be obvious to a superficial vision. A child tender from the hand of nature is first placed where he can imbibe moral and religious sentiments, and be taught the elements of literature; if he possess honour and assiduity, the Institute offers itself for more diversified and enlarged acquisitions, and he is enabled to contribute to the public weal in the advancement of his own fortunes. If necessity, evil example, or corrupt counsel has driven him to crime, the House of Refuge exhibits the frown of an offended but affectionate parent, who will admonish and afflict his wayward child with a view to reformation. Does he continue in advanced years to prey upon society? He is then to be excluded from its enjoyments, for he is now become a fit subject of solitary confinement in our penitentiaries. If then the whole scheme of Pennsylvania be to meliorate those classes

of society which, without the aid of benevolence, would languish in ignorance, idleness, and despair, or prey upon their more opulent and less unfortunate countrymen, was it not natural that the Prison Society, many of whose members have diligently laboured for its intellectual and moral advancement, should attempt the correction of that system pursued in prisons, so inimical in its general tendencies and deteriorating in all its results? It constituted a large portion of the glorious scheme which many of them were engaged to promote, and without which portion that scheme could have but a restricted operation and partial influence.

The Prison Society date their existence from the year 1787, but an effort was made so early as 1776 to organize an institution to promote those objects which since have been partially effected. What was the condition of the prison of Philadelphia at these periods, may be seen in Mr. Vaux's "Notices," and indeed it is gratifying, by a reference, to obviate the necessity of giving the description. The labours of the society which form the subject of these "Notices," allow me to say in passing, great as they are, scarcely transcend those of the benevolent author, to whose writings and personal exertions Pennsylvania is largely indebted for aiding the diffusion of education through the state; for her House of Refuge; and for the present footing of her theory of solitary confinement. Nor will it be necessary to trace with chronological nicety the many improvements from time to time introduced at the instance of the association; suffice it to say, that their enlightened and indefatigable philanthropy was acknowledged, and that their representations were always listened to with the utmost respect and attention by the legislature, who never authorized innovations in the prison police, unless at their suggestion, or with their concurrence. The practice of public labour in the streets—the abominable law of flogging—and innumerable other abuses, were rescinded on the authority of their memorials. Indeed a cursory retrospect of this portion of our penal history, will evince the existence of a clear understanding between the legislature and the society, whose impressions of the efficacy of solitude the former had imbibed, and were determined, in despite of every impediment, zealously to promote. The opinion of the latter in reference to the moral virtue of *seclusion with labour*, was early expressed—their various measures have all been directed to the attainment of this object—and their more recent movements only manifest an increased anxiety and stronger conviction.

In an address to the legislature in 1787, they say, "they are fully convinced that punishment by more *private* or even *solitary labour*, would more successfully tend to reclaim the unhappy objects," &c. In the following year, when they are solicited by the Supreme Executive Council for information and advice, they make this unequivocal declaration; "that from a long and steady attention to the real practical state, as well as the theory of prisons, they are unanimously of opinion that *solitary confinement and hard labour*, and a total abstinence from spirituous liquors, will prove the most effectual means of reforming these unhappy creatures." As the resources of the state were not adequate at that period to the expense of constructing a gaol on the theory of separate imprisonment, the society had only a restricted opportunity of proving its effects under the authority of the act of 1790, which permitted the solitary confinement of the more hardened and atrocious offenders. The trial, however, was productive of such beneficial consequences that the subsequent act of 1794 authorized the detention of all prisoners in solitude for certain periods of their sentences. From that time to the present, solitude has been administered either at the discretion of the inspectors, for stated periods, or as a portion of the prisoner's sentence; but in some instances, of latter times, the prisoner has been confined to a cell from his induction to his discharge. It is in these cases that the moral effects

of seclusion have received a fair trial; and it is stated, upon authority entitled to credit, that although from the closeness of the cells and the consequent idleness of the prisoners, their situation was far more inauspicious than it will be in the new penitentiaries—*no instance occurred of mental alienation, and such only as underwent this treatment ultimately reformed.*

I might here quote the various and very cogent arguments adduced by the Prison Society in their numerous remonstrances, and refer to their several acts to exhibit the strength of conviction on one side, and the respectful deference paid by the legislature on the other. But it is unnecessary. At their instigation the Pittsburgh Penitentiary was built, and that on Francis street, near Philadelphia, has been begun, for the purpose of demonstrating to the world the soundness of a theory, the practicability and moral influence of which neither the society, when they solicited the erection of the building, nor the legislature when it made its several appropriations, entertained a doubt. After the lapse of upwards of forty years, during which this theory has been maturing—when great and wearisome labor had been devoted to it by its benevolent adherents—when conviction of its utility seemed to have become universal—when all the expense had been incurred necessary to its trial, and the houses almost ready for the reception of the convicts—distrusts for the first time are heard, and objections for the first time started. Before I leave this branch of the subject, it may be proper to request the legislature to observe the points distinctly exhibited by the previous facts: 1st, That the *theory* of solitary confinement so called, has been abundantly tried, and its beneficial influence proved; and 2d, That though it may be novel elsewhere, it has the recommendation of *age* in Pennsylvania. If, however, the acquiescence of enlightened men in other parts of the globe be desirable to sustain the opinions of our own philanthropists, it may be mentioned that the celebrated Lord Mansfield was favorable to the adoption of a scheme of solitude: and that in 1779, Judge Blackstone framed an act on the very principle now contemplated in Pennsylvania, at the instance and with the approbation of the benevolent Howard.

The reasons urged in opposition to it by its enemies, and insisted upon by your respected Commissioners in their report, are,—1st, the impracticability of the plan itself; 2dly, the unfitness of the prison at Pittsburgh; 3dly, the vast expense; and lastly, the impossibility of enforcing the requisite discipline. I undertake to despatch each in its order. The impracticability of the theory arises in their estimation from the various circumstances of want of sufficient light, the incompatibility of pursuing other kind of labor besides those of art and skill, and the sedentary character of the employment. These several objections are triumphantly answered by the construction of the Francis street Penitentiary. Each cell has annexed to it an uncovered work yard, where light, air, exercise, and room for every species of toil, may be had in abundance. Those prisoners who are without specific occupations may engage at sawing stone, the employment advantageously pursued in prisons where the labor is joint; and a certain portion of that kind of labor may be daily exacted from those whose trades are sedentary, for the purpose of healthful exercise.

Without condescending to notice the cavils contained in the Boston Report, I may proceed to observe of the Pittsburgh Penitentiary, that the annexation of courts or work-yards to the cells will render it very similar to that near Philadelphia, and that they can be supplied without any alarming increase of expenditure. The item of expense has received the grave consideration of your commissioners, whose calculations, however, by the way, are far from possessing the commendable merit of accuracy. In the first place the expense of construction already incurred (and, though great, is attributable not to the theory, but to the expensive

character of the buildings,) is, with singular ingenuity, brought in to swell the amount to be abstracted from the public coffers. If the expenses in the first instance have exceeded the original estimates, ample consolation arises from the considerations, that, so far from continuing, they will probably diminish, when the system is in full operation, below those of Auburn—that the buildings are more than ordinarily permanent—and that the public benefit constitutes a plenary return. If indeed the financial argument be worthy of serious regard, that absolute *profit* ought to arise to the state—that the system should be “*peculiarly*” productive to merit adoption,—it may be averred with confidence, that the prisoners will perform more labor alone than in conjunction; and that fewer superintendents (a part of which will be females at reduced wages,) will be requisite than at Auburn.

I come now to the final objection, whose reservation for the last place, shows that it was intended to be triumphant and unanswerable. But why do those gentlemen who anticipate a difficulty in enforcing the discipline, overlook the expedient they themselves have suggested to avoid the necessity of flagellation on the Auburn plan? The police of the prison according to the Pennsylvania theory, is intended to be very simple; those prisoners who labor and finish their tasks, are to be fed upon wholesome and nutritious diet, and to have the benefit of suitable books; but obstinacy or laziness, the only vices of which they have it in their power to be guilty, can be cured by inactive confinement to the cells, abstraction of books, and subjection to food of the lowest description. Resort to severe measures will be wholly unnecessary, for this mode of treatment has been found to relent the most stubborn and refractory spirits. As the deprivation of natural enjoyments will constitute the only infliction for misbehaviour, very little oversight will be required; as attempts at escape will be hopeless, and injury to the prison impracticable.

The other grounds of opposition are equally untenable; indeed some are calculated to provoke a smile rather than a serious argument. Respect, however, for every sincere scruple, and a desire to meet every objection honestly urged, induce me to give them a passing notice. It is insisted that all the convicts of the state, cannot be accommodated in the two penitentiaries at Pittsburgh and Philadelphia, and that mental alienation must inevitably result. Now it is well known that an abbreviation of the present terms of imprisonment is contemplated by your honorable body, and it is equally certain the friends of the system believe a diminution to be necessary. If the periods are reduced one half, or as some suggest, two thirds, (and here I am hypothetical and give no opinion,) the number of prisoners is diminished in proportion, and accommodations can be furnished for many subsequent years. Add to this, that fewer will return than under the existing mode; for if reformation will not be produced, at least an accession of depravity will be prevented. When the population shall have doubled the present amount, a third prison in the interior of the state may be wanted; but, it is only a subject of anticipation to meet future exigencies, and needs not be taken into consideration. Let us now advert to the terrible consequences, which, in the estimation of many, are to follow separate confinement. Insanity is predicted with the utmost confidence; but it is proper to remark that the apprehension was first engendered by the prevalence of an error which, before it could be arrested, had unfortunately obtained the widest currency. It has been supposed that the prisoner is to lie totally unemployed during the period of his sentence; and to this impression a class of enemies to the Pennsylvania theory, with an ignorance or malice truly pitiable, has, I am sorry to say, largely contributed. That idleness and poor diet might render the prisoner useless to himself, and ultimately drive him upon the public for support, may be plausibly argued, but did they ever produce mental

disease? Individuals have been confined for many months in succession, and it is believed for years in the Walnut-street prison, at Philadelphia, and in no instance has alienation of mind ensued.

If then stupefaction or delirium does not follow seclusion where labor is withheld, is it likely that the mental powers will be injured when they have an uninterrupted daily employment? Corporal detention and the absence of colloquial pleasure are the only difference of the prisoner's situation from the rest of the world, and, in these respects, he is precisely in the condition of the prisoners of Auburn, according to the representations of the advocates of that theory. Does the prisoner at Auburn become insane? As that will hardly be admitted, they are reduced to the dilemma either of conceding that actual conversation among the prisoners prevents the dreaded consequence, or of relinquishing the imputation as totally unsustainable.

Having now answered, and I hope conclusively, all the arguments suggested by your Commissioners and others, against the theory of seclusion with labor, the question arises, whether the representatives of the people of Pennsylvania, being convinced that opposition to it was evil—that the prejudice against it arose from ignorance, inexperience, or inattention, will forego the positive benefits it promises? Will they render abortive the benevolent designs, the arduous endeavors of the Prison Society—that society whose advice they have so frequently solicited, and hitherto so strictly pursued? Will they abandon the grand scheme of Pennsylvania improvement, and leave unfinished what they have so nobly begun? I cherish the hope that a scheme of discipline—not wild, chimerical, and indefensible—not built upon visionary ideas and speculative theory—but resting upon the basis of philosophical truth, ascertained by repeated experiments—will receive the unanimous support of an enlightened legislature. The evils of association are so numerous and diversified, so glazing and monstrous, that it is unnecessary to dwell upon them. The common reply of criminals, who, on their release, are admonished to become useful members of society, is, that the door to respectability is closed by the publicity of their punishment; that their comrades in prison would penetrate into their most retired haunts, and either defeat their purpose by bad counsel, or destroy their characters by the proclamation of their infamy. Numerous are the instances which might be cited of hardened offenders taking a malicious pleasure in ruining the prospects of such of their former companions as were endeavoring to acquire a reputation for probity and honor.

By adopting the scheme of solitude, the legislature will be just to the enlightened philanthropy of their own citizens—pay a proper tribute to Howard and the other illustrious worthies who have labored for the moral elevation of mankind—and give to this state the distinguished eminence of *leading* in the stupendous work of prison reform. I now take leave of your honorable body, and commit, with confidence, to its wisdom, the disposal of a question, which, in any aspect in which it may be regarded, is as intrinsically great as any that ever agitated Pennsylvania.

A PENNSYLVANIAN.

ACCOUNT OF THE SCHUYLKILL PERMANENT BRIDGE.

(Continued from page 150.)

Description of the Bridge.

The masonry is executed on a plan suggested to the mason, uncommon, if not new. The walls of the abutments and wings are perpendicular, without buttresses, and supported by interior offsets. These are found completely competent to support the pressure of the filling (which gravitates in perpendicular lines) without

battering or contreforts. The abutments are 18 feet thick. The wing walls nine feet at the foundations, retiring by offsets, till at the parapets they are only 18 inches. The eastern abutment and wing walls are founded on a rock. Those on the western side are built on piles. The inclined plane of approach to the bridge is elevated at an angle of 3 1-2 degrees.

Although the western pier has attracted most attention, that on the eastern side of the river was first erected, and was attended with difficulties appearing often insurmountable. It is from 21 to 24 feet deep, below the tide, to the rock on which the lower course is laid and bolted. The coffer dam was on a bad plan, though constructed as well as that plan admitted. Its materials were too slight and incompetent. Constant exertion, and repeated remedies for defects, were incessantly called for by frequent accidents. Every thing was new to all employed; but it was a school to teach experience. The footing of the piles was secured, and the dam saved from impending destruction, by an embankment of stone and sand, thrown around the bottom on its outside; and the latter washed in and consolidated by the current. The same means were used at the western dam, and their utility decidedly proved. Both piers are of course similar in their general configuration and composition. The first stone of the eastern pier was laid September, 5th, 1801. That of the western pier, December 25th, 1802. The time preceding was occupied in procuring plans, gaining information, and procuring materials. These precautions, (always essential in great undertakings,) forwarded the work, and ensured against delay and disappointment.

The frame is a masterly piece of workmanship; combining in its principle that of king posts and braces, or trusses, with those of a stone arch. Half of each post with the brace between them, will form the *voussoir* of an arch; and lines through the middle of each post would describe the radii or joints. There are three sections of the frame, all similar. That in the middle divides the space into two equal parts, so that passengers in opposite directions, are prevented from interfering with each other.

The platform for travelling rises only eight feet from an horizontal line, and the top or cap pieces are parallel to this. Of the sections the middle one has the most pressure, owing to the weight of transportation, being thrown nearer to that section than towards the sides, to which the foot ways prevent its approach. These foot ways are five feet in width, elevated above the carriage ways, and neatly protected with turned posts and chains. It has been conceived that the foot ways would have been more advantageously placed on each side the middle section, to throw the weight of transportation to the sides of the bridge.

Mr. Palmer (who is believed to be the original inventor of this kind of wooden bridges) permitted with much candour, considerable alterations in the plan, accommodatory to the intended cover, the design whereof is original. These were so much approved by him, that he considers the Schuylkill bridge superstructure the most perfect of any he has built. It was finished in one season; and declared open for passengers and transportation on the 1st day of January, 1805.

The Schaffhausen bridge (which is now destroyed) much eulogised in Europe, was by no means equal to that on the Schuylkill. Any candid and intelligent architect, on inspecting the drafts of the one, examining the other, and the principles of both, would give a decided preference to the latter. The design of this is more simple, its strength greater, its parts are better combined, and more assistant to each other: and there is no useless timber in any part.

The timber of which both the frame and the cover are composed, (the roof, of cedar excepted,) is of the best white pine.

The flooring of the platform is doubled, and in the whole 5 1-2 inches thick. The under course of white

pine, three inches thick, is permanent, and well spiked and secured. The upper course is of sap pitch pine, slightly attached (2 1-2 inches thick) to be renewed as often as worn, either partially or generally, and with this the joints are broken. This mode of planking has been found, on the floating bridges, highly advantageous and economical. The under course admits of two or three removals of the upper, which wears before it decays. The floorings of wooden bridges are generally of single planks.

The exterior of the cover is handsomely ornamented and painted. The under work imitative of stone is well executed, by dashing the paint while fresh with sand and stone dust. This is performed with so much ease and cheapness, that it is hoped it will introduce a like mode of ornamenting and protecting the surface of other wooden elevations. All apprehensions of scaling by frost are proved to be imaginary.

A number of conductors, properly disposed, secure the superstructure from danger by lightning.

All that could be spared for ornament was expended on the exterior; as the interior neither admitted nor required it. The pediments of the entrances were intended to be finished with emblems of Commerce on the east; and of Agriculture on the west. They are designed, and were to be executed, by that eminent American naval sculptor, William Rush, of Philadelphia, whose works as an artist are admired in whatever part of the world they are seen. It is desirable that this finish, the expense whereof will be small, should yet be added. The pediments require it to complete the design.

General Observations.

The Schuylkill bridge plan may be varied according to circumstances, and its principles preserved. In whatever varieties, projectors of other designs may indulge themselves, it is confidently believed that Mr. Palmer's plan will be found on long experience to be the best. It is an unit in symmetry and movement; and all its parts support each other, like a phalanx in tactics. In some instances Mr. Palmer has placed the platform for travelling over the cap pieces and cross ties; or rather these latter become part of the frame of the platform. The great body of the frame is of course below. But this was not found eligible, where ice and floods were likely to assault the haunches, when the frame was thus depressed. The elevation of the abutments would require, for this plan, immense weight and expense of filling, and expose the walls to dangerous pressure. Nor would it be so well calculated for heavy transportation. More important than all—it would be unfit for covering to such advantage. Notwithstanding this great improvement was highly approved by Mr. Palmer, it was not in his contemplation, as to *mode*, until the outline of the present cover was shown to him; although he said he had repeatedly but fruitlessly, urged the measure of covering their bridges in New England. It is hoped this example will be followed in all pontifical wooden structures of magnitude hereafter. Bridges may, for most situations, be less expensive in the frame; the middle section may be omitted above the flooring; nor need they be more than 30 feet wide. This width was deemed sufficient by Mr. Weston, for bridges in general; though he considered that over the Schuylkill to require more than common space, for its constant and burthensome transportation. The Easton bridge, built under Mr. Palmer's directions, is 28 feet wide; and the frame of the middle section does not rise above the platform. Its situation does not demand a plan, or call for dimensions on a greater scale; and it is erected according to the improved work of the frame of the Schuylkill bridge.

Although the cover of the Schuylkill bridge compelled ornament and some elegance of design, lest it should disgrace the environs of a great city, these would not be necessary in such a degree in other situations.

Neatness of elevation and taste in design, may be shown at a small expense; and the workmanship and materials need be no more costly, than those for roofing and weather boarding common frame buildings. The Schuylkill bridge roof required one hundred and ten thousand shingles, of three feet long and six inches wide; and other materials in proportion. Much of these may be saved in narrower frames. The painting or coating, with the durable composition, in imitation of stone, which appears on the exterior of the work, below the platform, (for which a recipe is subjoined) may be done at a small expense. Mineral paints are the worst for coating exposed to the weather. The oil does not combine with the mineral, as it does with absorbent earths: and being extracted by the sun leaves the mineral particles without adhesion, and they drop, or are washed away by rains, dews, and moisture. All oils or fats are known, chemically, to be alike composed; and are better or worse as they are or are not mixed with foreign matter. Linseed oil may be had every where, and fish oil is common. Ochres for colouring, (far preferable to minerals) abound throughout the country, and only require judicious exploration for their discovery. Clarified turpentine is a good substitute for oils; but a mixture of both is best. The less forcing to accelerate drying, the better. Though inconvenient in some respects, the composition will be more durable, the longer it is drying; but care should be taken, that it be not so thin as to run; or not retain the sand and paint. Sea sand, or earth mixed with marine salt, should be avoided, as being hostile to compositions or cements; and particularly when calcareous substances are combined. Some of the Delaware stone-cutter's sand, used with the Schuylkill bridge coating, was found to be liable to this objection. We have daily before us proofs of this fact in our plastering, where the hair of salt hides is used. Every moisture of the room, or atmosphere, brings out stains and damp spots on our walls; to which papering will not adhere, as it does on other plastering, into the composition whereof salt hair does not enter. Chemists may account for this: but to them it is not yet clearly ascertained from whence the muriatic acid is derived; nor are its nature and properties accurately known. Long and frequent experience has evinced, that the least mixture of this acid, or common salt,* with *gypsum* produces a *terrium*, which renders it unfit for a cement; and also destroys its agricultural uses and properties.

Recipe for composition to imitate stone.

The work should not be primed; though part of that at the bridge was so done, before it was determined to coat it with composition.

The paint used was common white lead and oil; as the painters preferred their own way, and the scaffolding could not remain at risk, while experiments on other paints were tried. It was conceded afterwards, that if there had been time to prepare and use other paint, and the urgency of despatch had not precluded delay for drying, fish oil and clarified turpentine with ochres would have been more eligible.

As fast as the painter proceeded in his work, an adroit hand dashed on the sand and pounded stone dust. This was mixed in proper proportions, as to colour and consistency, which is only to be known by

preparatory experiments, easily accomplished. It was thrown on with a common tin dust pan. The sand and stone dust must be free from moisture, or any tincture from marine salt. It was dried in the sun, or a large iron kettle over a slow fire. A small proportion of plaster of Paris was mixed with the sand and stone dust. A long trough containing the sand and dust, was placed under the work, and caught what did not adhere, so as to be thrown up again and prevent waste. The despatch with which this operation can be performed exceeded expectation, both as to facility and economy. With marble dust, it may be made to imitate that stone. As soon as one coat is dry the other must be laid on. Two coats, well attended to, are sufficient. But this is left to the choice of those who think another coat is required.

The joints are imitated by convex strips, sprigged on the weather boarding; and after the coating is put on they are penciled off with white paint.

The following is a recipe much followed, and with invariable success, for barns and other buildings in the country: and being particularly applied to roofs, it is called "*fire proof*."

Take 20 gallons of fish oil; boil it four hours over a slow fire, and skim it as the scum rises. Put in it 12 pounds of rosin, or an equivalent proportion of clarified turpentine. Before taking off the fire, mix ten gallons flax seed oil, boiled in the common way. Grind and mix with the oil a sufficient quantity of ochre (of what colour you please) to make the paint thick as can be well brushed on. As you brush on the paint, have your composition ready to sift or dash on. It is thus made.

Take one bushel of ground plaster, calcined over a fire in a dry pot or kettle. When cold, mix with it three bushels of stone dust or fine sand, dry, and the more gritty or siliceous the better. Sift, or dash on as fast as the paint is laid on. When dry, the second coat is applied in the same manner. Live coals, in quantities, have been thrown on roofs thus coated, without injury.

It does not scale with frost, or melt with the hottest sun. The above is sufficient for a large roof.

The whole expense of the preceding composition, including labor and laying on, will not exceed \$50.

	Feet.	In.
Length of the bridge,	550	
Abutments and wing walls,	750	
Total length,	1300	
Span of small arches	150	
(three in the whole number,) including middle arch,)		
* Ditto of middle arch,	194	10
Width of the bridge,	42	
Curvature of the middle arch,	12	
ditto of small arches	10	
Rise of the carriage way,	8	
Height in the clear over carriage way,	13	
Ditto from surface of the river to the carriage way,	31	

} The curvatures are catenarian.

* The middle arch was originally intended to be only 160 feet, but the dam could not be placed on the spot contemplated, owing to the bareness and inequalities of the rock at the bottom.

It is highly creditable to those concerned in the direction and executive branches of this work, that no delay ever occurred through want of supplies or prompt payment. Yet one million and a half of feet (board measure) of timber, and above 22,000 perches of stone, with all the subordinate and auxiliary materials required, were employed in this structure. The labour, the cost whereof was a great proportion of the expenditures, was obtained below the common rate, in most instances; owing to the regularity and certainty of payment.

* Common salt is compounded of the muriatic acid and soda. The latter substance abounds in the ocean, and other places, where common salt is found. The vitriolic acid of gypsum, meeting with the muriatic, in the salt, expels it from the soda of the salt; and having a predominant affinity forms sulphat of soda, or glauber salts. Good common salt should contain two-thirds of soda, and one-third of muriatic acid; and is seldom pure in its combination as to proportion; or absence of foreign matter.

Feet.

Depth of water to the rock at the western pier	41
ditto at the eastern pier,	21 to 24
Amount of toll when the work began for 1799,	\$ 5000
Présent rate, (1805.)	13000

The company have established commodious wharves, which were necessary for the safety of the abutments; and add greatly to the improvement of that front of the city.

President and Directors at the close of the Work.

President. Richard Peters.

Directors. John Dunlap, John Perot, Ebenezer Hazard, Thomas Savery, William Poyntel, Charles Biddle, Richard H. Morris, George Fox, Peter Browne, John C. Wachsmuth, George Reinhold, Anthony Cuthbert.

Treasurer. John Dorsey.

Building Committee. Richard Peters, William Poyntel, Anthony Cuthbert, John Dunlap, Peter Browne, George Fox.
(To be continued.)

INVESTIGATION OF THE EPIDEMIC CHOLERA.

(Concluded from page 170.)

B. The Forming Stage or Commencing Symptoms of the Disease.

This stage or period varies in duration from a few hours to one or two days. It is most generally induced by some of the exciting causes enumerated, especially errors in diet, vicissitudes of the weather, exposure to wet and cold, and fear.

This stage is to be considered, 1st, as to the organs affected; 2d, the condition of the organs; 3d, the treatment.

1st. The stomach and bowels still take precedence, as is evinced, by the symptoms, in the most decided manner. The stomach is nauseated and vomiting is urgent. The discharge from the stomach is at first, very frequently the food which had last been taken. Often the meals of the last twenty-four hours are ejected, having remained undigested. The general character of the fluid evacuated is a clear thin fluid, resembling rice water—it is sometimes bilious or greenish.

Diarrhœa is a very constant, though not universal attendant. The discharge at times resembles thick gruel, or is very similar to that yielded by the stomach—often as clear nearly as spring water, but having a sediment of a mucous or albuminous character settling after standing. Violet tormina often exist, sometimes tenesmus, with spasms of the stomach and intestines, with so much torture to the suffering patient as to cause him to scream with the agony he endures. The discharges both upwards and downwards in this period are mostly of two kinds and usually mixed together. The one a very thin, clear, serous fluid, the other albuminous matter, either in fœculi, or the form of a white, thick, and creamy fluid.

In this stage disorder of nervous function is manifested. Cramps affect the extremities, most commonly commencing in the feet and attacking the muscles of the legs, then the thighs—the upper extremities suffer, and in very desperate cases the whole body is seized with spasm.

Neuralgic pains or morbid sensibility is also very common. In some instances they prevail in a most excruciating manner, without the slightest contraction of the muscles; at other times both affections exist together.

The glandular secretory apparatus has its functions deteriorated. Bile is not secreted, the urine is deficient, the tears are dried up. No mental emotion calls forth this natural witness of the internal grief of the soul.

The circulation in this stage is under the influence of the morbid condition. The general circulation or that

of supply is enfeebled—the pulse becoming small, frequent, and feeble. The organic or capillary circulation presents opposite states. The surface of the body loses its temperature, the extremities begin to cool and to diminish in bulk, showing the movable element, the organic fluid of their tissues, is forsaking them. The head in the same manner has a diminished temperature. The features begin to shrink, the eyes look hollow. The colour of the whole exterior is of a duller hue, the nails and lips are livid, the eyes are surrounded with a darkish zone, the fingers, hands, and feet exhibit a lividity that is unnatural. The pulmonary or respiratory organs in this stage exhibit signs of disorder. The breathing is anxious, laboured, oppressed, in some exceedingly distressing.

In this state then, the organs affected are the stomach and bowels, the glandular organs, the nervous organs of muscular contractility and sensibility, the organs of the general circulation, the capillary vessels of the external surface, and the respiratory organs.

2d. The condition of the organs is to be determined from the symptoms and a knowledge of their functions. The symptoms are the outward sign or manifestation of the disturbance in the natural function or condition of the organ. They are the language of the suffering organ. The natural function or condition must first be known before the meaning of the symptom can be understood.

The symptoms emanating from the stomach and bowels are those of a most wide spread, and most active irritation of the gastro-intestinal mucous tissue. It is not a single compartment of this extensive surface, greater than that of the whole exterior, that is affected, but every point is involved at the same moment. Hence the simultaneous discharge upwards and downwards. Neither is it one element of this complicated tissue which is the subject of this morbid impression and suffers in its mode of being. The capillaries are highly injected, as shown in post mortem examinations, when death ensues in a few hours, and previous to copious discharges, that relieve the congested organ. The exhalants pour forth a copious watery or serous perspiration. The mucous follicles and cryptæ, and the glands of Peyer and Brunner invariably enlarged, and in protracted cases mostly ulcered, are irritated, inflamed, and furnish the vitiated mucoid secretion, constituting the whitish, creamy, and albuminous matter discharged from the bowels and found in them so constantly after death. The nervous expansion of tissue forming an element of this membrane experiences a violent irritation, provoking the contractions of the muscular tunic. Hence the spasms, tormina and griping pains so frequently torturing the patient with agonizing sufferings.

The condition of the nervous organs, giving rise to the cramps, spasms, and neuralgic pains, it is not easy to determine. These symptoms have their origin in the columns of the spinal marrow, but the precise pathological state of this stricture is very obscure. Dissections do not demonstrate any remarkable alterations of structure, nor is the coloration so generally affected, or injection of vessel frequent, as to lead to a supposition of any very intense action having existed. Besides, the cramps and spasms in most cases are a symptom so easily controlled, that they cannot be considered a very important feature of the pathological state. A tourniquet, a tight ligature, cups to the spine, or even to the abdomen, frictions, are often sufficient permanently to dissipate and almost always to relieve them. The suffering of the patient is then abated, but no material improvement is effected in his condition. The neuralgic pains often yield to frictions or cups on the spine, or to a few drops of laudanum, without, however, the patient being placed in a less hazardous position.

From the symptoms, it is evident there is disorder of the nervous functions of sensibility and muscular motility. But we find these functions to manifest disorder under two opposite conditions—an inflammatory excite-

ment of the nervous organs; and the reverse—or a state of exhaustion, especially induced by excessive losses of blood, or by copious evacuations. From either of these causes will proceed neuralgic pains, spasms, and even convulsions. The cerebral organs remain unaffected, or at least exhibit no disorder or commotion. They are enfeebled, and every exertion of the mind is an effort frequently painful to the patient. There is want of energy in the actions of this structure.

The glandular apparatus appears to suffer from deficiency in its circulating fluid, and a want of excitement. In this respect it is in unison with the skin.

The condition of the heart, the impelling force of the general circulation, is that of gradually increasing debilitation. The general circulation, or the system of supply to the capillary or organic circulation, is becoming exhausted, being deprived of a large amount of the quantity of blood it contains and circulates. From these states the pulse loses in its force and fullness, while it possesses augmented frequency; and the blood is not propelled in sufficient quantity into the organs unaffected by the diseased condition to sustain and develop their forces of life.

The capillary circulation, in which in health, antagonizing forces preserve an equilibrium, exhibits the commencement of the complete overthrow it subsequently manifests. The extremities, especially the lower extremities, lose their natural temperature; beneath the nails, the colour is seen purple, livid or blue. This change in the coloration extends gradually along the limbs, and is seen to circle the mouth and the eyes. Now commences the shrivelling of the fingers, hands, toes, and feet. The skin loses its elasticity, and remains in whatever position it may be drawn. These changes are the evidence of three positive conditions: 1st, the movable element of the organism, the sanguineous fluid, exists in the exterior surface, in much less proportion than is natural; it has abandoned the periphery of the body; 2d, the red globules remain stagnant in large quantity in the tissues, their movements have ceased, and hence they acquire, as they always do when quiescent and not exposed to the action of the atmospheric air or oxygen, the dark hue of venous blood; 3d, the watery, serous, saline, and albuminous elements of the blood have escaped from the internal and external surfaces, so as to change materially the character or constitution of the sanguineous vital fluid. The red globules can move only from the presence of the watery element, the vehicle which gives them mobility. The loss of this tends to the general stasis of the circulation that is to be observed in every portion of the structure. The internal capillaries exhibit a condition the reverse of the preceding. The blood that has abandoned the exterior is precipitated into the tissues of the interior, is accumulated and detained in them, forming an extensive congestion with hemastasis or stagnation of the blood. An examination of the interior surfaces open to inspection, demonstrates this state to exist. By turning down the lower lip, exposing its inner surface, the vessels, capillaries, and the whole tissue are seen injected with blood in the most beautiful manner. In the advanced period, or collapse, it has the appearance of a fine size injected preparation, and when pressed on with force by the finger, the blood is not displaced—the stasis is complete.

The respiratory organs in this stage, do not present aberrations strikingly indicative of their pathological condition. The huskiness or thickness of the voice, resembling that caused by a slight cold, and the anhelation with a sense of oppression in the chest, arise from a commencing alteration in the laryngeal, tracheal, and bronchial mucous membrane, and probably a disorder in the functions of the pneumogastric and thoracic ganglia. The natural secretion of mucus, lubricating, and softening the membrane, and fitting it for its various offices, is arrested. Its circulation is becoming embarrassed and congested, of which the aspect of the labial surface and gums is an indication and evidence. From

this state of the mucous membrane, the voice is affected somewhat as it is from an analogous condition in irritation of this tissue from cold. The function of respiration, attached to the bronchial mucous membrane, is necessarily affected by the stasis or remora which occurs in its circulation and its power of transmitting the blood. Hence the feeling of sense of suffocation, of the want of air, a feeling always called into existence whenever the mass of the blood, from any cause whatever, does not undergo the changes essential to its constitution, by an exposure to the air in the lungs. The difficulty experienced in the circulation of this membrane, resists and prevents the passage of the blood from the heart, and that fluid accumulates in the pulmonic ventricle and auricle, and the venous symptoms generally. This is the correct explanation of the anhelation and oppressed breathing, the anxiety and sense of suffocation experienced by the patient; it is from this cause also that proceeds the præcordial anguish so often endured by the sufferer from this disease, and the accumulation of blood found after death in the right or pulmonic cavities of the heart and general venous system.

That the above symptoms depend on the causes assigned, and are not connected with a congestion of blood in the lungs is evident. 1st, The chest when percussed is resonant; 2d, examined with the stethoscope, the respiration is clear, distinct, and uninterrupted; 3d, after death when the chest is opened, the lungs collapse, or if they do not, they are emphysematous, and are remarkably devoid of blood; 4th, the bronchial and tracheal mucous membrane is red, turgid, and congested; 5th, when reaction ensues after the collapse, a suffocating bronchitis occasionally succeeds and destroys the patient in a few hours.

The general pathology of this stage of the disease, as deduced from the combination of the especial pathology of the different organs, may be stated as the following: 1st, an active irritation occupying the whole extent, and involving every constituent of the alimentary mucous tissue, giving it a predominance over the vital energies of every other organ of the economy, and directing on it, by a movement of concentration, the mass of the organic or capillary circulating fluid; 2d, profuse and exhausting evacuations of the serous, watery, and albuminous constituents of the blood escaping from the internal and leaking from the external dermoid membrane at every pore; 3d, debilitation or enfeeblement of the action of the heart, and exhaustion of the general circulation; 4th, irregularity and disorder of the nervous excitation of muscular contraction and of sensibility; 5th, suspension of the glandular secretions; 6th, a commencing stasis or stagnation of the organic circulation, and the consequent presence of the lethal fluid—black or unoxxygenated blood, in all the vital organs—the beginning of asphyxia; the gradual accumulation of the circulating fluid, and its arrest in the venous system and pulmonic heart.

3d. The indications of a method of treatment founded on the pathology of this state, are apparent. They consist 1st, in diminishing the irritative excitement of the alimentary mucous tissue; 2d, in causing revulsion in the movement of the circulating fluid by the irradiation of irritation from the internal gastro-intestinal tissue to the heart, lungs, brain, and skin, or its general diffusion throughout the economy, exciting by this means into activity the diminished energy of the capillary or organic circulation, and sustaining the failing balance in the powers of the organs; 3d, in allaying the increased irritability of the gastro-intestinal mucous membrane, and restoring the nervous excitement to its natural state; 4th, in exciting the suspended glandular secretions, and imparting to them a healthful character. These different indications may be fulfilled by a variety of means and numerous remedies. Hence it is, that so many methods of treatment and different remedies have been extolled as superlative in the treatment of malignant Cholera, and alone to be relied on according as some one has been exclusively pursued. The best ge-

neral method can be determined only by a very laboured and judicious comparison under the same circumstances of different systems of treatment. But this task has not been accomplished. Besides, no one method can be adapted to every individual, regardless of constitution, habits of life, temperament, moral disposition and previous health of the patient. These circumstances modify the individual, making one person different from another. The strong, robust, healthfully constituted, are to be managed differently from the feeble, the frail and sickly; the intemperate are distinct beings from the temperate. The sanguine, lymphatic or nervous temperaments demand modifications in treatment. The calm, collected, and courageous, present symptoms of a different character from the timid, agitated and fearful, and very opposite courses are to be pursued with respect to these individuals. It is the physician of knowledge, tact, and judgment, that makes these discriminations, and regulates his proceedings in conformity to them.

When the symptoms of this stage are severe, the cramps and spasms violent, with urgent vomiting and dejections, if the patient be of sober habits, sanguine, robust, and plethoric, the most prompt, decided, and certain remedy is the abstraction of blood from the general circulation. Ten, fifteen, or twenty-five ounces may be drawn according to circumstances. This remedy always immediately the excitive irritation of the digestive intestinal apparatus, and operates a revulsion from the interior surfaces where congestion is forming. It may be followed up with great advantage by local depletion, effected by cups or leeches applied to the abdomen, or in some cases to the anus.

In those of the nervous temperament, the habitually intemperate, the feeble and delicate, local depletion by cups or leeches from the epigastrium, the præcordia, or anus, is to be preferred to general depletion.

In the lighter forms of this stage of the disease, sanguine depletion is not necessary, but, whenever the symptoms are of aggravated character, threatening to advance into the collapse, according to the circumstances of the case, one or the other mode of depletion is imperative. It places the patient, most generally in safety, and prepares his economy for the more prompt and efficacious operation of other remedies.

Subsequent to depletion, the remedial means accomplishing the other indications are to be immediately brought into requisition. Stimulant pediluvia are of great utility; the feet to be wrapped up after the bath in warm flannel; either frictions, with decoctions of Cayenne, or some stimulant liniment or ointment; dry frictions; lotions or epithems of spirits of camphor, or plasters of spice to the abdomen, sinapisms to the abdomen, to the extremities, and to the chest, are means all acting on one principle, and some one or more of them should be employed.

While the diffusion of excitement is attempted by the external means enumerated, the same object is to be attained by various internal remedies. The alcoholic solution of camphor, camphor water; calomel and opium; blue mass opium and ipecacuanha; sulphuric ether; ammonia; warm brine; spirits of lavender compound; and many other similar medicines, have been, and are constantly employed, and all with more or less success, as they happen to be administered in the cases adapted to their exhibition. Whenever the condition of the patient admits of the employment of diffusible excitant agents, and diffusion of excitement and reaction can readily be accomplished, this order of remedies is admissible and often advantageous. The cases in which these means are most serviceable are those of a light character, in which the nervous temperament prevails, and nervous symptoms are most predominant, and in which timidity and fear have given aggravation to the symptoms by their depressing influence.

In the cases where sanguine irritation is the more leading feature, they are not safe remedies unless preceded by some depletion.

In cases of the last character, especially occurring in the sanguine temperament and robust individuals, with highly irritable stomachs, who suffer intense thirst, with tenderness and heat of epigastrium, ice held in the mouth, iced water given in small quantities, the effervescing draught, iced gum water, are to be preferred in the first periods of the attack to the internal excitants. At the same time external stimulation by the means above indicated, is to be actively employed.

This stage of the disease, taken at its commencement, is, in nearly every instance, arrested without difficulty by the means indicated. There are few diseases more manageable and more entirely within the control of medicine and medical skill. No one can neglect the symptoms of this period, and fall into the state of collapse, without being chargeable of suicidal folly—however light the symptoms may be, medical advice must be sought for, and every precaution taken. This is more especially true with the feeble, the sickly, the aged, and intemperate. They are often prostrated by the first onset of the disease, as felled by a giant's blow; they hurry from stage to stage, and in the course of a few hours sink into the arms of death.

C. Cold Stage, or Stage of Collapse.

This stage of the disease is the consummation of the preceding. All the tendencies of the organs which then existed are now completed. The conservative powers of the constitution are destroyed, are nullified. The balance in the forces of the organs preserving the harmony, and composing the unity of the economy, is overthrown; the connexion of the organs is dis severed, and reaction, or the diffusion of excitement throughout the tissues and viscera, by which they lend a mutual assistance to each other, is rarely to be accomplished; anarchy and misrule ride triumphant, and the superb fabric lies prostrate in ruin.

The period when this stage occurs varies exceedingly. In individuals who are enfeebled by any cause, and whose organs are incapable of opposing a resistance to the morbid impressions and actions established, it comes on with fearful rapidity. This concurrence most frequently is observed in those who are sufferers from chronic inflammations of the digestive and alimentary organs; in the intemperate, who are usually in this state; the very aged, and those exhausted by labour, fatigue, and an innutritious diet.

In some rare instances it is not preceded by the two first periods; no premonitory symptoms, no forming stage of the disease, announces the threatened danger, but from the first moment of attack the cold stage or collapse commences, and rapidly hurries the patient in a few hours into eternity.

This stage may be divided into two periods—the incipient, and the confirmed, or state of asphyxia.

The *incipient cold stage* is the extreme aggravation of all the symptoms, and the pathological conditions of the organs, described as appertaining to the forming stage. The evacuations upwards and downwards are generally frequent and copious, consisting of a thin sero-albuminous fluid, either clear or of various colors. The epigastrium, in most instances, is exceedingly sensitive to the touch; burning heat, feeling of distension, and often violent spasmodic pains are felt in the abdomen. The thirst is intense, the tongue is cold, moist, and mostly pallid—the temperature of the breath diminished—the voice reduced to a whisper, and is guttural; the external surface is cold, generally bathed in a colligative cold sweat, yet the patient complains of a distressing sensation of heat, and warmth is excessively annoying; the skin of the fingers, hands, and feet, is shrivelled, and its elasticity impaired. The extremities of the fingers and even hands are discolored, having a livid or bluish tinge. The capillary circulation is feeble, the blood pressed from the skin and inner labial surface returning with slowness. The pulse is feeble, vanishing from the touch—generally frequent. A dis-

position to fainting is common. The respiration is oppressed, the sense of suffocation distressing, with often great precordial anguish. The face is pallid, the eyes surrounded with a livid areola, and are sunken; the features pinched and shrivelled—all the phenomena of extreme old age are induced in a few hours—the spasmodic cramps and neuralgic pains, sometimes one, sometimes the other, and frequently both, are generally present, and often subject the patient to extreme anguish. They are less frequent and more easily controlled in the phlegmatic or lymphatic than the nervous temperament.

The incipient collapse, in individuals of robust constitution, who have enjoyed good health, and led temperate lives, in whom the attack has not been induced by some most gross act of imprudence, is very frequently arrested, and reaction is established. But, in the feeble, the intemperate, the aged, the broken down valetudinarian, those exhausted by fatigue and watching, it resists all remedial means, and hastens with unrestrained rapidity into the second period, confirmed collapse or state of asphyxia.

In the *confirmed collapse* all hope has fled—so few are the escapes from this condition, it may be regarded as the dying state. The symptoms of the antecedent period have reached their climax. The evacuations are less constant in this period; at times they continue profuse, but often cease or are easily checked. The torment of thirst is unabated—cold drink is ardently desired and vehemently demanded—tongue and breath cold, the voice almost extinct. The surface cold as marble, is bedewed with a clear, thin fluid strained through every pore. A sense of oppressive heat still prevails, and the application of warmth is earnestly resisted; it causes restlessness, and frequently violent efforts to escape from it, exhausting and injuring the patient. The sensibility of the skin in this, as in the preceding period, is often morbidly acute—sinapisms and other irritating remedies cannot be borne; they cause, sometimes in a few minutes, intolerable pain—vesication is easily induced, frictions with decoction of cantharides will often remove the whole cuticle—spontaneous vesication of the face has occurred in this city.

The livid and bluish tinge of the extremities now pervades the whole body, passing frequently into a sooty hue. The same color is seen around the eyes, and in the internal surface of the mouth and lips. The eyes are sunken deep in their sockets with a ghastly expression, or are rolled upwards in their orbits—at this period the adnata are often injected. The mind is enfeebled, questions harass and worry the patient; the efforts at conversation are exhausting—he becomes listless, indifferent, careless to his fate, and even invites death as a relief to his misery.

The pulse is either scarcely perceptible, a mere thread at the wrist, or it has vanished, not being felt even at the axilla, and barely to be detected in the carotids. The capillary circulation is now nearly terminated—no impression can be made on it by pressure on the labial surface where it can be brought into view, or the hands.

The spasms of the muscles, in this as the other periods, are not a constant phenomenon—in many instances they are not present, while in others they continue to torture the patient to the last moment of existence; and after death, it is not uncommon, to see the fingers, toes, and, at times, the limbs move, for a considerable period, from the contraction of the muscles.

Shortly before dissolution, the body which has impressed the touch with a sense of coldness, generally becomes warmer, and a general glow appears to be returning to the surface. This phenomenon often leads the observer into a belief that a reaction is about to be established—it is a delusion—it is the precursor to death—and after dissolution the temperature of the corpse continues to augment for some time, and is found several hours subsequently warmer than during life.

The pathology or the condition of the organs of the cold stage, does not differ from that of the preceding stages except in degree. It is analogous to the cold stage of all febrile diseases and diseases of irritation. It bears a strong resemblance to the Pernicious Algid Intermittent, the Cold Plague, as it is termed in the southern states. The difference between the cold stage of this and other diseases, arises from the extensive surface, the seat of the primitive affection, and the excessive evacuation, both which disable the economy and prostrate its forces of life to such a degree, as to prevent effectually reaction from occurring—and death necessarily ensues, as it does in the cold stage of the Pernicious Intermittent, or any disease when reaction or diffusion—irradiation into the whole economy cannot be accomplished.

Treatment.—The indications of treatment in this, are the same as in the preceding stages, but with much less prospect of a successful issue. They are to allay the irritation of the alimentary apparatus, create and diffuse excitement, and to arrest the profuse discharges from the external and internal surfaces. It is in the first period of this stage, or incipient collapse, that any well founded expectation of attaining these objects can be indulged.

General bloodletting, which in the forming stage proves the most prompt and efficient of remedial means, becomes in this stage an uncertain remedy, exceedingly equivocal in its effects. It is decidedly mischievous in the intemperate, the feeble, the nervous. Abstracting blood from the general circulation, the exhaustion of which is one of the strong features of this stage, its direct operation is to debilitate and enfeeble the actions of every organ, the healthy as well as the diseased—diffusion or reaction is then rendered still more difficult, if not impracticable.

Local depletion by leeches to the epigastrium and lower belly, to the anus, and by cups to the abdomen and precordium, may be used in the incipient period with good effect.

From the coldness of the general surface, application of warmth would appear to be decidedly indicated—yet experience in this city has not shown it to be materially beneficial—it should be regulated to the feelings of the patient. Extreme warmth is generally prejudicial; it occasions great distress to the patient, and forces him often to violent exertions to escape from its application—it favors also the excessive drainage from the skin. Heated bran or oats in bags, is the most preferable mode of applying warmth.

The excitement of the skin is a measure of importance. Various modes of effecting this are employed. Dry frictions are preferred by some—others employ stimulant embrocations, liniments, or ointments. Sinapisms are commonly resorted to. Frictions with tincture or terebinthinate decoction of cantharides are recommended, but they denude the surface, by removing the cuticle, and are objectionable. This effect has been produced by frictions with spirits of camphor.—Spirits of camphor, heated and applied to the abdomen and to the limbs, which subsequently are covered with flannels imbued in the same liquid, has been employed. In the incipient collapse, when there are violent pains in the belly, warm poultices and epithems of hops, &c., and stomach warmers have proved highly serviceable.

The internal remedies are exceedingly various. They generally consist in excitants more or less diffusible. Some prefer the very diffusible, as spirits of camphor—sulphuric ether—Hoffman's anodyne—tincture of opium—essence of menth—warm toddy;—others rely on calomel alone, or with opium, or blue pill and opium: ammonia and carbon of ammonia, camphor, and cayenne pepper are resorted to. Water as hot as it can be swallowed, has been extolled. It is useful when there are violent spasms of the stomach. Amongst other remedies of this character are warm brine, and the saline solution of Dr. Stevens—consisting of super carbonate soda

$\frac{1}{2}$ dr. muriate of soda, 1 scrup. chlorate of potass gr. vii. dissolved in half a tumbler of water, and given every hour. Frictions, dry heat, sinapisms, and injections of hot brine are employed at the same time.

While excitants of various kinds are administered by some, others employ sedative internal means—such as ice in small quantities, or held in the mouth; iced gum water; the effervescing draught alone, or with laudanum and camphor, carbonated water, and acetate of lead.

From the number and diversity of these means, for all of which some success is claimed, it is evident, that no one course of proceeding can be adopted, to the exclusion of all others. Individual differences, arising out of habits of life, constitution, temperament, and other circumstances, must have weighty influence in directing the course of the practitioner. The stimulant and excitant plan, is adapted to the intemperate, the feeble, and the very nervous. The sedative to the sanguine, robust, and healthily constituted. In many the two may be conjoined, or the sedative, proper at the commencement, must soon be abandoned for the excitant.

When the discharges are very copious they should be arrested if possible, for the loss of the aqueous portion of the blood, so changes its constitution and qualities, as to become a new source of difficulty and danger. It confirms the arrest of the capillary, or organic circulation, as the red globules cannot move when deprived of their vehicle. Mild astringent decoctions are used for this purpose. The acetate of lead, in injections in the dose of one scruple, with or without laudanum, according as pain has existed or been absent, has been effectual for this object. The hot brine and saline solution, given by the mouth and as injections, appear to act in this manner, and also to prove mildly stimulant from their absorption.

Injections into the veins of warm water, or saline solutions, have been proposed, and would appear to be the most direct means of meeting this last indication. Experience has, however, shown, that although they do act in this mode, and relieve temporarily, yet no permanent advantage has been derived from them.

D. Stage of Reaction or Febrile Period.

When the patient escapes from the cold stage or collapse, a reaction succeeds that exposes him to new dangers, and creates new difficulties to the practitioner.

The reaction does not always present the same phenomena. It varies, 1st, in being confined to a single organ; 2d, being extended to the whole economy.

In the first class of cases, the brain becomes most generally involved, or in some instances the lungs.

The reaction of the brain is, at times, rapid and intense, the symptoms of apoplexy suddenly supervening and destroying the patient. At other times it is slower and less vehement. The head becomes warm, and is of more elevated temperature than the rest of the body; the cheeks and lips acquire a better hue, the mind wanders with a light delirium, the conjunctiva are injected with blood. The affection of the brain increases, pain is suffered, often acute, causing the patient to cry out; phrenitic delirium supervenes, which is soon succeeded by stupor, profound coma, and death.

The reaction in other cases, occupies the lungs; the respiration is hurried and embarrassed; the pulse rises, becomes full—the skin warm; when the chest is examined with the stethoscope, mucous and submucous rattles are heard, the patient seeks an erect position, and soon perishes, suffocated by effusion into the bronchial tubes, or with pulmonary engorgement.

In the second class of cases, the reaction is diffused; it is not manifested in a single organ, and assumes the type of the ordinary typhoid fevers, too familiar to most practitioners to require any particular description.

When the signs of the first class of cases appear, or reaction of the brain or lungs, local depletion should be immediately resorted to, by leeches, applied behind the

ears, or along the jugulars; cold applications should be made to the head, and these succeeded by blisters to the scalp. When the symptoms are pulmonic, cups, or leeches to the chest, followed by blisters, are demanded. In some instances, when the pulse will admit of it, general depletion is to be resorted to.

The treatment of the second class of reaction is the same as that pursued in common typhoid fevers—having great caution in the employment of all excitant remedies.

The foregoing general statement of the disease, as manifested in the different organs of the economy, and the remedies employed, is not intended as directions to the general reader for the management of the disease—none but professional men are capable of undertaking this task. The varieties in the cases are so numerous, the disease is modified by so many circumstances, that practical knowledge and skill can alone enable any one to form the necessary discrimination. This portion is addressed entirely to the professional reader, and is derived from the personal observations of the commission on the disease in Canada, New York, and this city.

SAMUEL JACKSON, M. D.

CHARLES D. MEIGS, M. D.

RICHARD HARLAN, M. D.

A report, containing a general summary of the observations of the Commission on the characters of the disease, was submitted to the Sanitary Board, the day after the return of the Commission, and was then made public through the journals. See page 31 of the present volume.

REVOLUTIONARY SOLDIERS.

On Saturday last, the court of Common Pleas held an extra session, to hear and examine the claims of revolutionary soldiers, claiming pensions under the recent act of Congress. Judges Pierce and Engle were present.

John Kitts, a native of this county, seventy-three years old, was called out in 1775, and served in three campaigns or tours of duty—was in no general engagement; but was a short time united with the continental army under General Washington.

James Curry, born in 1775, in Norriton township, (now part of Montgomery county,) was first a volunteer in a rifle corps, but was advanced to the rank of adjutant, which post he held under several field officers. He was in the battles of Brandywine and Princeton, and several skirmishes, and saw much service. He now resides in Haverford.

John Jackson, born at Marcus Hook, in the year 1753, and now a tenant of the county poor house, was the only applicant on whom age and misfortune had laid a heavy hand. He is blind, feeble, and mentally failing. As a militiaman, he did duty during the war, on board a row galley, armed and bearing the United States flag. He was taken a prisoner of war, and confined in the public prison in Philadelphia. "He was exchanged," he said on his examination, "for a Hessian, one of nineteen who were caught *thieving*"—a trait of the times which corroborated Jackson's personal narrative. "At that time he cared for nothing," he said, "and minded no more shooting an enemy than a bird!" Peace to his latter days, may he long enjoy the provision his country has been too tardy in making.

Wm. Long, a native of Ridley township, and living all his life in this vicinity, is now in the ninetieth year of his age. He was the companion in arms of Mr. Kitts, and served on the same tours of duty.

These revolutionary soldiers are all well known here in their respective neighbourhoods, where they are living in the bosom of their families and friends, one excepted, who is reduced to accept legal provision. It is very likely that Uncle Sam will for many years have the honor of paying them a stipend from his big purse; for the first named looks much younger than one would

suppose; and the oldest almost daily takes a walk through Chester.

James Polk, serjeant, has yet to file his declaration. He was born in Chester county, and was out in '76, '77, and '78. He has resided chiefly in Maryland, where he could most easily substantiate his claim.

Chester (Pa.) paper.

COMPLIMENT TO GENERAL LAFAYETTE.

Philadelphia, March 31, 1832.

GENERAL LAFAYETTE,

Dear Sir,—We have the pleasure, on behalf of the hatters of the city and county of Philadelphia, of transmitting to you a hat, manufactured on a car of the trade, in a grand civic and military procession in honor of the centennial birth-day of the illustrious Washington, February 22d, 1832.

We perform this task, sir, with the liveliest emotions of pleasure. When we look back to "the time that tried men's souls," the name of LAFAYETTE, and its companionship with every thing connected with the name of WASHINGTON—it was inscribed with his on every banner, and mingled with it in every heart—when we remember that you left the land of your fathers, and all the endearing ties of home, to join in the struggle for the independence that we now enjoy, and at a time, too, that nothing but a pure love of liberty and the rights of man could have induced you to join a contest of such doubtful issue, our hearts are warmed with gratitude, and it affords us pleasure in thus having an opportunity of presenting to you this small "Tribute of Respect," which, though of trifling value in itself, may serve to convince that *your* name will ever be remembered by the American people, who are proud to think of you as one of her noblest defenders.

That your days may be long in a world that so much needs you, and that your hundredth anniversary may find you with accumulated strength and honors, still the champion of liberty, is our sincerest prayer.

PETER PARKER, Chairman.

CHARLES E. DUFFIELD, Secretary.

HENRY H. LINDSAY,

ABRAHAM RUSSELL, Jun.

GEORGE W. DUFFY,

DAVID P. JONES,

ROBERT HOWELL.

Lagrange, July 14th, 1832.

DEAR GENTLEMEN—I have received, with the most affectionate gratitude, the fine hat, manufactured on a car of the trade, at the great anniversary procession of the 22d of February. To a fellow citizen, particularly devoted to the city of Philadelphia, this specimen of professional perfection, offered by you, gentlemen, would have been at all times a highly welcome present; but the choice of the day on which your attention has, from the father of the country and army, descended on an old continental soldier, his adopted son, bestows on the gift an additional merit, of which I am fully sensible. Be pleased to accept my respectful thanks for the sentiments you have so kindly expressed, and believe me, forever, to all of you, gentlemen, a most obliged and affectionate friend,

LAFAYETTE.

Peter Parker, chairman, Charles E. Duffield, Henry H. Lindsay, Abraham Russell, Jun, George W. Duffy, David P. Jones, Robert Howell.

From the Philadelphia Gazette.

PROCEEDINGS OF COUNCILS.

Thursday, Sept. 13, 1832.

SELECT COUNCIL.—Mr. Henry Young resigned as messenger, and Wm. Blackburn was elected in his place.

The subjoined communication from the sanitary committee was received and laid on the table.

To John M. Scott, Esq. President of the Select Council.

Sir,—I am instructed by the Sanitary committee to

inform the Select Council, that the labors of that committee will probably close at an early day, and that a full report of its operations and expenditures will then be submitted to the inspection of Councils. As such report may probably present some matters requiring the action of Councils, the Sanitary committee beg leave most respectfully to suggest the propriety of holding an adjourned session at a period about two weeks from the present day.

With great respect, sir, your most ob't serv't,

JOS. McILVAINE,

Chairman pro. tem. San. Com.

Philadelphia, Sept. 13, 1832.

A communication from Jesse Torrey was received and laid on the table.

Mr. LIPPINCOTT as chairman of the committee made the following report, which was ordered to be printed.

The committee to whom was referred the petition of sundry citizens respecting the propriety of establishing GAS WORKS for the purpose of lighting the city of Philadelphia with gas, report:

They have had the subject under consideration, and after obtaining all the information they have been able to elicit—now offer for the information of Councils, such portions thereof, as are deemed material in forming a just conclusion on a question of so much importance to the city.

There will be required a brick or stone building 50 feet square, 44 feet 6 inches high; also another building adjoining the above, 63 feet by 28 feet, and 18 feet high, having a vault under the floor 13 feet wide, and 7 feet to the top of the arch, the whole length of the building, with a chimney 80 feet high, 8 feet at the base, and 8 feet at top, sufficiently thick to stand firm. The construction of which is estimated at \$11,500

Three benches of retorts, 9 furnaces and 18 retorts, 1 cast iron Gas-holder tank, 42 feet diameter, and 20 feet deep. Also 1 Gas-holder 41 feet 6 inches by 20 feet, (to fit in the above tank,) with all the necessary connexions to the same to contain 27,000 cubic feet of Gas, estimated,

19,700

Five miles of main pipes of cast iron, as follows:

1 mile of 10 inches diameter.

$\frac{1}{2}$ do 8 do do

1 do 6 do do

1 do 4 do do

1 do 3 do do

$\frac{1}{2}$ do 2 do do

Estimated cost including laying and repaving, 29,500

\$60,700

400 iron Lamp-posts, and Lamps, at \$15,

6,000

\$66,700

No charge is made for the cost of a lot of ground, as it is believed that a part of the lot belonging to the city, situated on the Schuylkill and Chesnut street, upon which the old water house now stands, would be a suitable location for the buildings necessary for a gas establishment, the materials of the old buildings which are at present useless to the city, could be made available in their construction. The situation is sufficiently remote not to occasion any smoke or disagreeable smell to the citizens—and as a large quantity of bulky articles, such as rosin and coal are used in the manufactory of gas, its immediate contiguity to the landing on the Schuylkill renders it peculiarly eligible.

The buildings, machinery, &c. also 5 miles of iron pipes, it is believed by a competent judge, may all be completed by September, 1833.

Gas is manufactured and supplied in other cities at the cost of \$3 50-100 the 1000 cubic feet, exclusive of interest of capital, and salaries to officers.

Each street light of gas, (giving six times as much light as those from oil,) at \$3 50 the 1000 feet, and consuming 1850 feet of gas, will cost \$6 47-100 a year.

Each oil lamp in Philadelphia is estimated to consume 9 gallons of oil a year, which, at the present contract price of oil, 85 cents a gallon, costs \$7 65 each.

In New York, gas is sold to citizens at seven dollars per 1000 feet, and upwards of 1700 buildings, public and private are supplied, which have produced the New York Gas Light Company, a yearly income of upwards of a hundred thousand dollars for the last 5 years.

Suppose gas works to be erected according to the estimate furnished, and 5 miles of pipe laid for \$60,700, the following would be the cost to the city per year:

Interest on \$66,700 at 5 per cent.	3,335
Salary to superintendent,	2,500
400 public lamps in the 5 miles of pipes at cost of gas, \$6 47 each,	2,588
	<hr/> \$8,423

At which rate it would require the sale of \$16,846 worth of gas to private establishments to reimburse the city and furnish the above mentioned 400 lamps, free of cost.

The main streets east of Broad street, embrace about 25 miles of extent, which, if all laid with gas pipes, the whole cost is estimated as follows:

Gas factory on Schuylkill and machinery,	\$31,200
Five miles of pipe,	29,500
Twenty miles of additional pipe at \$5000 a mile,	100,000
Additional works for gas holders to be filled from the Schuylkill factory during the day time, and from which the distributing pipes will be supplied with gas at night,	50,000
	<hr/> \$210,700
Estimated value of the lot,	10,000
Two thousand iron lamp posts, lamps, at \$15, each,	30,000
	<hr/> 40,000
	<hr/> \$250,700

In making the foregoing estimates, no expense has been charged for conducting the gas into buildings (as is the practice in New York,) believing the public interest would be better promoted by granting permission to individuals desirous of using gas to make attachments at their own expense, agreeably to the practice with our water works.

In New York, rosin is used in the manufacturing of gas, of which there is annually consumed about thirteen thousand barrels.

The committee are aware that objections have been hitherto urged against the use of gas, in consequence of the offensive smell which proceeded from it. They have reason however to believe that the important improvements which have been lately made in the means of preparing and using it, have effectually removed the difficulties on this head.

In most cities where gas has been substituted for oil in lighting, chartered companies have been established for that purpose, which from the best information we have been able to collect, have generally realized a large profit annually by the sale of gas, that the stock in these companies generally sells at a high advance upon their first cost and that it is generally approved of by those who reside where it is used.

From a review of these circumstances, the committee are of opinion, that if Councils adopt a plan of lighting this city with gas at the public cost, and in addition to the supply of the public lamps, manufacture sufficient for sale to individuals for lighting dwellings, stores, shops, public buildings, &c. at New York prices, there will be realized a profit over and above the cost of manufacturing the gas, that will in time produce a surplus fund for the reimbursement of the capital expended in the construction of the works in addition to the great object of lighting our streets in a superior manner to the present mode.

Before closing this communication your committee

will observe, that no object of general improvement of the city has been suggested, that appears to be more fully embraced by the designs of the late Mr. Girard, as expressed in the xxiv. section and third clause of his will as follows:

"To enable the city corporation to improve the city property, and the general appearance of the city itself, and, in effect, to diminish the burden of taxation, now most oppressive, especially on those who are the least able to bear it."

The committee therefore recommend the adoption of the following resolutions:

Resolved, by the Select and Common Councils, that it is expedient to adopt a plan for lighting the streets of the city with gas, and for supplying public and private buildings with the same.

Resolved, That a committee of three members of each Council be appointed to examine the city property at the corner of Chesnut and Schuylkill Front streets, and to report on the measures proper to be taken in order to establish there a gas factory according to the views contained in a report made by a committee of Councils on the 13th September, 1832. All which is respectfully submitted.

MR. PETTIT, as chairman of the committee, made the following report and resolutions, which were adopted.

The committee appointed "to consider whether any, and if any, what measures ought to be adopted on the part of the corporation of Philadelphia in relation to the real estate purchased by the late S. Girard, Esq. subsequent to the date of the last republication of his last will and testament," respectfully report:

That as the property in question belongs either to the city corporation, or to the heirs at law of the late Mr. Girard, and as a legal adjudication upon the subject seems, under the circumstances, to be necessary, the committee deemed it proper to have an interview with those heirs, or such persons as represented them. They were glad to find that all the heirs were represented, and that such a spirit of accommodation was manifested, as, the committee believe, will lead to a settlement of every difficulty with the least possible trouble and inconvenience to all concerned.

The measures which your committee deem proper, and which meet the views, and will receive the consent in writing of Mr. Girard's heirs at law, are embraced in the following resolution, the adoption of which is respectfully recommended.

Resolved by the Select and Common Councils, That the mayor and city treasurer on behalf of the city corporation, with the consent of the heirs at law of the late Stephen Girard be, and they are hereby authorized

1. To take possession and charge of all the real estate purchased by Mr. Girard subsequent to the date of the last republication of his last will and testament.

2. To receive the rents, issues, and profits thereof, and keep a separate account of them, investing the same from time to time for the benefit of such party as may be ultimately found legally entitled to the property; and to keep the said property in reasonable and sufficient repair out of the rents thereof, without any charge on the part of the corporation for commissions in case the decision be against it.

3. If the final legal decision be in favour of the heirs at law, then to surrender the property to them.

4. To enter, with the aid of the city solicitor, an amicable action in the proper court, and to have a case stated, if practicable, for the opinion of the court upon the question between the corporation and the heirs at law relative to the said real estate. All of which is submitted, &c.

MR. DUANE, as chairman of the watering committee, made the following report and resolution, which were agreed to.

The watering committee, to whom were referred sundry communications from the district of Kensington

ton, report: That, on a former occasion they submitted to Councils the opinions which they entertained on the subject now again referred to them; and as no change in their sentiments has taken place, they might, perhaps, adequately discharge their duty now by referring to their former representation: they are induced, however, from respect for the inhabitants of Kensington, to make the present report:

It has been at all times the desire of the city of Philadelphia, to furnish an ample supply of Schuylkill water to all the neighbouring districts; and it has also been their interest to do so, for, besides deriving an increased revenue in proportion to the extension of the supply, the city could not but be aware that the health and prosperity of the districts were objects of deep consequence to herself; it has not been at any time forgotten, that, although separated for purposes of municipal regulation, the whole population of the city and districts are but one family, having a common interest, the decay of any one affecting all the rest, and the advancement of each producing advantage to the whole.

But, while such were the sentiments of the city, it was obvious that the strictest impartiality must be observed, in treating with the several districts for a supply of water from the city fount.

The district of Kensington, aware of the importance of a supply of water, not merely for domestic, but for manufacturing purposes, made application to the city for it, and the city at once consented to supply water in the same manner, and on the same terms adopted as to the other districts.

So that if the Kensington district joined the city line, no sort of difficulty could have arisen, and the water would have been long since flowing where it is so much required. But it is known, that whilst all the other districts supplied with water, join, or are bounded by the city line, the district of Kensington is separated from it, the district of the Northern Liberties lying between Kensington and the city.

The city, therefore, said to Kensington, "we have delivered water in all instances to the extent of our own boundary, and we will deliver a supply to you in the same manner, but we have no right to lay down pipes in the Northern Liberties, or to use the pipes of that district without its consent; and consequently, ere you can receive the water it will be necessary for you to make an arrangement with the Northern Liberties; that district already has pipes for its own supply; we are not aware that any evil could arise from allowing your water to pass through their pipes; on the contrary, their own supply would be more certain, and the water would be more pure; but these are matters for the decision of others, not for ours."

Accordingly, the district of Kensington applied to the district of the Northern Liberties for permission to use their pipes, but permission was refused unless Kensington would pay twelve thousand dollars, or the interest thereof annually, for the privilege.

Whether the decision of the Northern Liberties was correct or not, the city of Philadelphia is not to decide: all that the city has to determine is, whether, as Kensington is willing to pay six thousand dollars, Philadelphia shall pay the remaining six thousand dollars to the Northern Liberties?

The watering committee have been invariably of opinion, that the city ought to do for Kensington every thing that has been done for any other district, but no more: and they are at a loss to conceive, why the city should contribute \$6,000 to the Kensington district alone: why Spring Garden, Southwark, and especially Moyamensing, have not as fair a claim. In contracts with other districts, the city is bound to reduce the rates of supply to those districts, if more favorable terms shall be given to any other; so that if the city were to secure a supply of water to Kensington, by paying for pipes out of the city, it is at least questionable whether other districts might not claim an equivalent.

It seems, indeed, to be the opinion of some of the citizens of Kensington, that it is rendering a great favor to the city to take a supply of water from it; but your committee, whilst they do not say that any favour is conferred at all, respectfully think, that if any favour is conferred, it is conferred by the city: the city is glad to be able to supply its neighbors, and content with the rent; but it is well known that the rent bears no proportion to the benefit conferred, and is very low when the cost, labor, and risks of the establishment are considered: if the use of the Schuylkill water were suspended in any district, what would be the effect upon rents, business, and property?

It should, besides, be borne in mind, that the supply at the command of the city, is not inexhaustible: during the late epidemic, the resources of the city were tested; the supply was ample, and mainly contributed to our present state of health; but who can say, what the demand may be ten years hence, if population and improvement shall advance as they have in the ten years that are passed? Your committee believe, that the day is not remote, when the supply of water will be barely adequate to supply the domestic uses and the purposes of street purification, and when its application to manufacturing uses must be at least abridged.

Whilst, therefore, the city of Philadelphia cheerfully diffuses this necessary of life to all its neighbors, let none of them suppose, that they are conferring a favor upon the city, or that the city ought to give a bonus to those, who take what is as essential to their own health and prosperity, as to those of the city itself.

The committee, in conclusion, respectfully say, that, in their opinion, the city ought not to vary from the contract offered to the district of Kensington: greatly regret that any difficulty should exist, but that difficulty is not in consequence of any proceeding of the city, nor is it the duty of the city to remove it. If more liberal terms cannot be had from the Northern Liberties, and the district of Kensington shall refuse the terms proposed, it may be worth inquiry, whether a supply of water may not be had through the district of Spring Garden; and, if that should not be attainable, whether a remedy may not be had by an appeal to the legislature of the state.

The committee, therefore, submit the following resolution:

Resolved, That it is not expedient to vary from the contract proposed on the 7th of November, 1831, by the watering committee of the city of Philadelphia to the Commissioners of the district of Kensington.

Mr. Worrell as chairman of the committee made the following report, which was agreed to.

The committee to whom was referred the communication of A. Russell & Co. No. 104 Chesnut street, Report:

That as a Board of Directors will shortly be appointed, who will have the charge and management of all the real estate and regulations of rents of property of the late Stephen Girard, Esq. the committee deem it inexpedient to act at present on the subject referred to them, and ask leave to be discharged from any farther consideration of the same.

Mr. Pettit offered the annexed resolution, which was adopted by both councils.

Resolved, by the Select and Common Council, That the city treasurer be instructed to take the necessary measures to collect, by suit or otherwise, the moneys due to the corporation, on account of loans made out of the funds of Franklin and Scott's legacies.

The Select Council passed the ordinance relative to the Girard estate, which was also passed by the Common Council, with an amendment to the last section.

COMMON COUNCIL.—Mr. Baker presented a petition praying that George street, from Schuylkill 5th and 6th street be paved, which was referred to the Paying Committee.

Mr. Sexton presented two petitions relative to the gas in the sewer along Dock street, which was referred

to a special committee of two members of each council—and Messrs. Sexton, Moss, Duane, and Toland, were appointed on the committee.

Saturday, Sept. 15, 1832.

SELECT COUNCIL.—The Select Council agreed to the amendments of the Common Council relative to the 27th section of the Girard Ordinance, which will be found in our columns.

Mr. Duane called up for consideration the resolution relative to the compensation to the medical gentlemen who visited Canada. When, on motion of Mr. Groves, it was amended, so as to give each of the gentlemen five hundred dollars, instead of four hundred, which was agreed to, and the Common Council concurred therein.

Mr. Groves read in his place the following ordinance, which was laid on the table.

AN ORDINANCE, relative to the regulation of Chesnut street near the river Schuylkill:

Sec. 1. Be it ordained and enacted, &c. That the Paving Committee be, and they are hereby authorized, by and with the advice of the city surveyor, so to alter the regulation of Chesnut street from Front to Beach street, as to make the same more convenient of ingress and egress to the landings on the river Schuylkill, and to fix the regulation of the streets adjacent so as to conform to the heights of the said Chesnut street; and that when the same shall be approved by the proper authorities, the said regulation shall be considered as duly fixed and confirmed.

Mr. Groves offered the annexed resolution, which was adopted by both Councils.

Whereas, The business of the Councils has been very much increased from various causes, thereby increasing in a great degree the labor of its officers: Therefore,

Resolved, by the Select and Common Councils, that the Mayor be, and he is hereby authorized to draw his warrant in favor of the clerks of Councils, for the sum of one hundred and fifty dollars each, and that the same be charged to appropriation No. 21.

AN ORDINANCE FOR THE MANAGEMENT OF THE GIRARD TRUSTS.

SECTION 1. Be it ordained and enacted by the citizens of Philadelphia, in Select and Common Councils assembled, That for the more convenient management of the estate devised and bequeathed to the city of Philadelphia by the late Stephen Girard, and for the better execution of the trusts declared in regard to the same by his last will and testament, there shall be constituted a Board of Directors of the Girard Trusts, which shall consist of nine citizens of Philadelphia, to be chosen in the manner hereinafter set forth, each of whom shall continue in office three years.

SECT. 2. And be it further ordained and enacted by the authority aforesaid, That the Select and Common Councils shall assemble in joint meeting on the first Monday of January in each year, at noon, and shall then and there record the names of such citizens of the city of Philadelphia, as may by any member or members of either of the Councils be proposed as members of such board of directors; and it shall be the duty of the clerks of such joint meeting, to cause publication to be made immediately thereafter, of all the names so recorded in at least four of the daily newspapers printed in the city of Philadelphia, three times in each.

SECT. 3. And be it further ordained and enacted by the authority aforesaid, That the Select and Common Councils shall assemble in joint meeting on the second Monday of January in each year, at noon, and if at the joint meeting referred to in the second section of this ordinance, there shall not have been at least nine persons proposed, or if by refusals to serve, or other cause the number of persons in nomination shall be less than nine, in such case, it shall be lawful for any member or

members of either of the Councils, to propose the names of so many other citizens as shall make up the number of nine—and the Councils so assembled shall, from among the persons so proposed, proceed to choose viva voce three directors of the Girard Trusts.

SECT. 4. And be it further ordained and enacted by the authority aforesaid, That in case vacancies shall occur in the said board, whether by death, resignation, removal from the city, or other cause, the Councils shall at a special joint meeting to be for that purpose called, receive and record nominations of at least three persons for each vacancy, which nomination shall be published as is hereinbefore directed, and at another joint meeting to be held one week thereafter, the Councils shall proceed to supply the vacancies from among the persons so nominated by a choice viva voce to be made.

SECT. 5. And be it further ordained and enacted by the authority aforesaid, That the board of directors of the Girard Trusts, shall assemble at their chamber on the Tuesday immediately following the annual election of the members thereof, at the hour of noon, and shall choose one of their number to be president of the board, and shall also choose a secretary, and having so done, shall certify their choice by the signatures of at least five of their number, to the Mayor of the city, and to the Select and Common Councils.

SECT. 6. And be it further ordained and enacted by the authority aforesaid, That the board of directors of the Girard Trusts thus constituted, shall under the direction of the Select and Common Councils, have the general charge and management of all the estate and effects devised and bequeathed by Stephen Girard to the city of Philadelphia: it shall execute all the trusts declared in his last will and testament, as to be executed by the city of Philadelphia, or under its authority: and it shall cause the intentions of the testator therein expressed to be carried into faithful and complete effect.

SECT. 7. And be it further ordained and enacted by the authority aforesaid, That the said board shall have power to make all necessary leases and contracts whatsoever, touching the estate committed to its charge or the trusts therewith connected: to direct and supervise the investment, application, or disbursement of the moneys of the said estate: to employ and appoint agents and attorneys, to fix their compensation, and to remove them from office at discretion: to fix the compensation and prescribe the duties to be performed by its secretary in addition to those hereinafter set forth: and generally to take all proper means for the performance of the several duties by this ordinance devolved on them.

SECT. 8. And be it further ordained and enacted by the authority aforesaid, That the said board shall meet at least once in every week, and shall keep true and exact records of all its proceedings. Five members of the board shall be a quorum for transacting the business thereof.

SECT. 9. And be it further ordained and enacted by the authority aforesaid, That it shall be the duty of the board, annually, as soon after the second Monday of January as may be, to arrange and distribute its members into three classes or committees of equal numbers: one of such committees, to be denominated the Committee of Finance, shall have more immediate charge of the financial concerns of the Girard estate, its income, its proper investment, expenditure and application, and the accounts to be kept thereof: the second committee, to be denominated the Committee on Real Estate, shall have more immediate charge of all matters relating to the real estate, the leasing thereof, and the building and repairs therewith connected; and the third committee, to be denominated the Committee on the College, shall have more immediate charge of the concerns of the Girard College, the system of instruction and discipline to be there pursued, and the maintenance and education of the orphans. But the said com-

mittees shall have no power to disburse moneys or otherwise to act without the previous sanction of the board, and they shall severally report all their transactions to the board, and such reports shall thereupon be entered at large upon the records.

SECT. 10. And be it further ordained and enacted by the authority aforesaid, That the board shall, on the first Monday of January, April, July, and October of each year, and oftener if need be, present to the Select and Common Councils, a full and clear report of all its transactions, and of all matters affecting the estate; and all the books, records and documents of the board shall be subject to the inspection and scrutiny of the auditors hereinafter referred to, and of any committee for that purpose at any time appointed by either of the Councils.

SECT. 11. And be it further ordained and enacted by the authority aforesaid, That no member of the board of Directors shall receive any pecuniary reward for his services; nor shall any member of the Select or Common Council, or any member of the said board, at any time hold any station, or perform any work or duty whatsoever, to which emolument or compensation may be attached, in any wise connected with the estate of the late Stephen Girard, or the trusts created by his will: nor shall any such member, or any officer or agent by them appointed or employed, be directly or indirectly interested or concerned in any contract, engagement, or arrangement for doing any work or furnishing any materials, whereby any profit or advantage may ensue to him, in any wise connected with the Girard Estates or Trusts.

SECT. 12. And be it further ordained and enacted by the authority aforesaid, That at the same meeting at which the treasurer of the city of Philadelphia is elected, there shall be in like manner annually appointed by the joint votes of the members of the Select and Common Councils, a treasurer of the Girard Fund, who shall continue in office until his successor is constituted.

SECT. 13. And be it further ordained and enacted by the authority aforesaid, That the treasurer so elected shall, before he enter on the duties of his office, become bound jointly and severally with at least two sureties, who shall have been approved by the Select and Common Councils, to the Mayor, Aldermen, and citizens of Philadelphia, in the penal sum of fifty thousand dollars, conditioned for the full and faithful performance of his duties as then defined or thereafter to be defined by the ordinances of the city of Philadelphia; and for the true and honest settlement of his accounts after the expiration of his office, and for the delivery to his successor or to such other person as the Councils may direct, of all moneys, vouchers, documents and property whatsoever, appertaining to the Girard estates or fund.

SECT. 14. And be it further ordained and enacted by the authority aforesaid, That the treasurer of the Girard fund shall demand and receive all moneys of the fund, from whatever source arising, and shall, at least twice in every week, deposite the same in such incorporated bank in the city of Philadelphia as the board of Directors may direct in the name of the treasurer and directors of the Girard trusts: he shall pay no moneys except by checks made in the manner hereinafter set forth, and shall cause the persons receiving the same to sign a receipt therefor in the margin of the check book: and he shall keep full and accurate accounts of all the money transactions of the estate, in such form and with such securities against fraud as may be devised by the auditors hereinafter mentioned, or by the Select and Common Councils.

SECT. 15. And be it further ordained and enacted by the authority aforesaid, That the treasurer of the Girard fund shall faithfully and exactly comply with all the directions contained in the will of Stephen Girard relative to the bequests to the city of Philadelphia: he shall especially regard the conditions expressed in the 24th section thereof: he shall prepare and present to the Councils, at their first meeting in each year, a de-

tailed account in duplicate, concerning the estate devised and bequeathed by Stephen Girard to the city of Philadelphia, and the investment and application of the same, and also a concise but plain account of the state of the trusts and the said devises and bequests, for the year ending on the 31st day of December next preceding: and he shall moreover furnish to the Councils and to the directors of the Girard trusts, immediately after the expiration of each quarter, an exhibit of all the receipts and disbursements of the fund, and such other information within the scope of his duties as they shall from time to time require.

SECT. 16. And be it further ordained and enacted by the authority aforesaid, That the secretary shall, in a book to be kept by him for that purpose, record, under the proper dates and in distinct items, numbered in succession, all resolutions and orders, authorizing or directing any disbursements, appropriations, investments, or other applications of moneys, which shall have been passed or made by the board of directors at any of its meetings, and he shall, immediately after such meeting, transmit to the treasurer of the fund, a transcript from the said book. All warrants for money shall be directed to the treasurer, signed by the presiding officer of the board, and countersigned by the secretary; they shall specify on their face the date and number of the resolution authorizing or directing the same, and shall be payable to the order of the person entitled to receive the amount. The person receiving such warrant shall give to the secretary a receipt for the same in the margin of the warrant-book, and the secretary shall also note the issuing of the warrant against the appropriate resolution in the book above referred to.

SECT. 17. And be it further ordained and enacted by the authority aforesaid, That the treasurer on the presentation of a warrant to him duly executed and endorsed, shall, after first ascertaining the same to correspond with the transcript of the resolution by which it shall have been authorized, issue to the holder thereof a check upon the bank, taking a receipt therefor in the margin of his check-book; and such check shall in every case specify the name of the person in whose favor the warrant was given, the number of the warrant, and the date and number of the resolution under which the warrant issued.

SECT. 18. And be it further ordained and enacted by the authority aforesaid, That the treasurer of the fund shall receive an annual salary of 2,000 dollars, payable quarterly in full of his services.

SECT. 19. And be it further ordained and enacted by the authority aforesaid, That in case it shall become necessary to the convenient and proper discharge of the duties of the treasurer, he shall be authorized to employ clerks and other assistants, who shall receive from the fund such compensation as the board of directors, upon the recommendation of the auditors hereinafter mentioned, shall judge reasonable; but the treasurer shall be responsible for the fidelity, diligence, and skill of the clerks whom he may employ.

SECT. 20. And be it further ordained and enacted by the authority aforesaid, That there shall be constituted a board of auditors of the Girard fund, which shall consist of three citizens of Philadelphia, each of whom shall continue in office three years. But who shall nevertheless be removable from office at any time within that period by a joint vote of Councils, for incapacity or misconduct.

SECT. 21. And be it further ordained and enacted by the authority aforesaid, That the Select and Common Councils, at their primary annual joint meeting, for proposing and recording nominations for directors of the Girard trusts, shall also receive and record nominations of persons to fill the office of an auditor of the Girard fund; which nominations shall be published by the clerks in like manner with those for directors; and at the annual joint-meetings for electing directors, the Councils, from among the persons so nominated, or if

three persons shall not then remain in nomination, in such case from among those so nominated and such others as shall then be nominated to complete that number, shall proceed to choose viva voce one person to be an auditor of the Girard fund.

SECT. 22. And be it further ordained and enacted by the authority aforesaid, That vacancies in the office of auditor shall be supplied in the manner hereinbefore provided in the case of directors of the Girard trusts.

SECT. 23. And be it further ordained and enacted by the authority aforesaid, That the auditors so chosen shall immediately after the expiration of each quarter, proceed to investigate the condition of the Girard funds. They shall examine the treasurer's accounts, carefully comparing the actual receipts and expenditures, with the entries and exhibits thereof: they shall ascertain by reference to the books and muniments of the estate, and in such other manner as may be satisfactory to them, the amount of moneys which should properly have been received by the treasurer; and shall ascertain by reference to the contracts, engagements, resolutions, and records of the board of directors, and in such other manner as may be satisfactory to them, the amount of moneys which should properly have been paid by the treasurer, or of which payment should have been authorized by the board of directors; and they shall compare the sums properly to have been received or paid as by them ascertained with the sums actually charged or credited in the treasurer's accounts or exhibits, and the reports of the board of directors. So soon as the auditors shall have completed their quarterly investigations, and at such other times as they may judge expedient, they shall report to the Councils on all matters connected with their duties.

SECT. 24. And be it further ordained and enacted by the authority aforesaid, That each of the auditors shall receive, in full compensation for his services, the sum of three dollars for each day's attendance on the duties of his office.

SECT. 25. And be it further ordained and enacted by the authority aforesaid, That in order that proper accommodation may be had for the board of directors and other officers of the Girard trusts and fund, the board of directors may appropriate any suitable building belonging to the Girard estate, or, if need be, may lease or purchase a convenient building for that purpose.

SECT. 26. And be it further ordained and enacted by the authority aforesaid, That the board of directors of the Girard trusts, and the board of auditors of the Girard fund, to be constituted under this ordinance, shall from time to time suggest to the Councils such amendments in the provisions thereof as they shall deem advisable for the more complete effectuation of the objects of the testator, and the better management of the estates and funds by him devised and bequeathed to the city of Philadelphia.

SECT. 27. And be it further ordained and enacted by the authority aforesaid, That for the purpose of immediately constituting the officers referred to in this ordinance, and of enabling them to manage the estates devised and bequeathed by Stephen Girard to the city of Philadelphia, and to execute the trusts created and declared by his last will and testament: 1. That the Councils will assemble in joint meeting, in the chamber of the Common Council, on the fourth Monday of September, instant, at noon, for the purpose of proposing and recording nominations for the offices of nine members of the board of directors of the Girard trusts, three members of the board of auditors of the Girard fund, and a treasurer of the Girard fund. 2. That the clerks of Councils shall cause such nominations to be published in the manner provided by the 2d section of this ordinance. 3. That the Councils will assemble in joint meeting, in the chamber of the Common Council, on the first Monday of October next, at noon, for the purpose of choosing viva voce from among the persons

so nominated, nine directors of the Girard trusts, three auditors of the Girard fund, and a treasurer of the Girard fund. 4. That the persons so chosen to be directors shall assemble at the city hall on the third Monday of November next, at noon, to enter upon the duties of their office; and after choosing their president, shall proceed to determine by lot, which three of them shall remain in office till the Tuesday succeeding the second Monday of January, 1833, and which three of them shall remain in office till the Tuesday succeeding the second Monday of January, 1834, and which three of them shall remain in office till the Tuesday succeeding the second Monday of January, 1835;—and having so determined, they shall certify the result to the Councils. 5. That the persons so chosen to be auditors shall assemble at the same time and place, to enter upon the duties of their office, and in like manner shall determine which of them shall remain in office till the Tuesday succeeding the second Monday of January, in the years 1833, 1834, and 1835, respectively;—and having so determined they shall certify the result to the Councils. 6. That so soon thereafter as the person so elected treasurer of the Girard fund shall have given bond with sureties according to the 13th section of this ordinance, the mayor and treasurer of the city of Philadelphia shall transfer and deliver to him all moneys, vouchers, and muniments whatsoever, belonging to the Girard estates. 7. And that thereupon the several officers so chosen shall have the powers and duties herein before conferred upon them and shall enter upon their respective offices.

Enacted into an ordinance in the city of Philadelphia, this 15th day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty-two.

JAMES PAGE,

President of Common Council.

JOHN M. SCOTT,

President of Select Council.

Attest—ARCH'D RANDALL, Clerk of Select Council.

THE REGISTER.

PHILADELPHIA, SEPTEMBER 22, 1832.

The proceedings of Councils contained in the present number, are full of interest to the citizens of Philadelphia, especially the report of the committee on lighting the city with Gas, and the ordinance in relation to the appointment of directors and treasurer, to manage the important trusts arising out of the Girard bequests. Every thing will depend upon the selection of faithful and capable citizens to occupy these stations, who can and will devote their time to the required duties. It is hoped that these qualifications will solely govern the members of Councils in their choice. Whether the time to intervene, is not too short for making the most judicious selection, remains to be determined. The duties will be arduous, and some of them involving consequences of the highest importance to future generations.

Our regular statement of the cholera is omitted this week for want of room. Only 12 cases and 1 death have occurred since our last date, and up to yesterday.

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EDITED BY SAMUEL HAZARD.

VOL. X.—NO. 13. PHILADELPHIA, SEPTEMBER 29, 1832. NO. 248.

ACCOUNT OF THE SCHUYLKILL PERMANENT BRIDGE.

(Continued from page 182.)

This account ought not to be closed without presenting for information, as well as to gratify curiosity, part of the report of the building committee, dated July 14th, 1803. Signed, Richard Peters, John Dunlap, Peter Browne, George Fox, Anthony Cuthbert.

"That it was thought proper to begin the work of this season on the eastern side, by laying the foundation of the abutment, and raising the eastern pier to the height required for the first timbers of the wooden superstructure; so that the whole of the wood work will be elevated above all floods and substances which might injure it when floating on and carried with violence by high freshes. The highest fresh ever known, having risen 12 feet 8 inches above high water mark, we have elevated the masonry 16 feet 8 inches above high tide; to guard against all danger. From five feet above the proposed spring of the arches of a stone bridge, where our cut stone ceases, we directed it to be carried up in range work, with hammerd stone, as a facing; and the interior bounded with large, long and heavy stone, except at the end of the pier, up stream, where the cut stone is continued as high as any floating ice, will probably assail it. The whole of the work is well filled, laid in common mortar and grouted, so as to compose a solid mass, capable of resisting the most severe assault from ice, floods or floating timber. The tarras mortar and clamping, cease with the cut stone, about five feet above high water mark."

"When this pier arrived at its present height, the masonry of the eastern abutment was proceeded in; and so far completed, as to be out of all difficulty. We then directed the workmen to commence the raising the western pier. This had been carried up, last winter, within eighteen inches of low water mark. The dam having stood the winter without much injury, though roughly treated by the ice, was pumped out on the 27th day of May last. On examining the masonry with much attention, we found to our great satisfaction, that there had not been the least alteration in the work by any accident. It had not settled an hair's breadth; but stood firm on its foundation, which we can now pronounce perfectly good, sound, and immovable. We were agreeably struck with the perfect state of the whole masonry; which does great credit to Mr. Vickers, the master mason. The tarras mortar used on the exterior is as hard as the stone; and the common mortar of the interior, as dry and indurated, though covered with water four months, as any cement, exposed in masonry to the open air for twelve months."

"We mention for the instruction of those who may have occasion to build where water covers or flows round the work, that rich mortar should never be used. Our common cement is composed of three parts, sharp, clean, coarse sand, and one part lime. Sand is thrown into a bed of thin wash of slacked lime, and agitated till every grain is coated with lime, it then receives additions of sand till brought to its proper consistency for use. The grout is fluid, but composed of the like proportion of materials. The mortar used in the foundation once intended for a pier, near the eastern toll house, but abandoned as a pier, and now usefully employed, as

the end of our wing walls, was covered more than a year with water. We had occasion to take part of it up. The mortar, having been improperly made rich, was friable, and had not the least tenacity or binding quality. The tarras mortar is composed of one part tarras, two parts lime, and three parts sand."

"The western pier is now completed to the same height, and, except in depth, of the same dimensions with the eastern pier. The span between these piers is 187 feet 6 inches; from the piers to each abutment the span will be 150 feet each. No formidable difficulties have occurred in the work of the present season; and every thing has been conducted to our satisfaction."

"We think it proper to give a short description of this pier (the greater proportion whereof is invisible) that its structure may be known; and its embarrassing, expensive and tedious progress may be accounted for. We confine ourselves to the masonry—a description of the dam will be hereafter presented that it may be of service to others who may have occasion to use such auxiliaries, in aquatic structures. The plan of the dam, and instructions for its establishment, do much honor to Mr. Weston who furnished them. Mr. Robinson, our superintendent, has great merit in faithfully executing this plan. But many dangerous casualties and unforeseen embarrassments baffled all previous arrangements, and required the immediate and unceasing efforts of the committee and the workmen to combat them. The members of the board, and others of our fellow citizens, who voluntarily assisted us in endeavours to evacuate the dam of the obstructions which prevented our totally baring the rock, have our thanks for their exertions. These have afforded conviction that the plan we adopted for the foundation, was indispensable. The result has undeniably proved its efficacy, competency, and permanence; and leaves no doubt of its being in contact with the rock, which though somewhat irregular, rises at the interior circumference of our dam, and forms in the middle a tolerably regular, cavity, well calculated to prevent (if the weight on it were not sufficient) any injury to, or movement of the foundation."

DESCRIPTION OF THE PIER.

"Not being able to arrive nearer to the rock than three feet six inches, without the most imminent danger of ruin, and failure in our object, it was deemed (after every effort to evacuate the dam had been tried) most advisable, and dictated by evident necessity to lay a rough foundation, before the masonry of cut stone commenced about eight feet below the common bed of the river. This foundation was accordingly directed by the building committee, and on the 25th of December, 1802, began to be formed. It consists of large foundation and smaller stone intermixed. Roach lime and sharp sand cover and fill the interstices of each layer of these stones; which are all well rammed; and, reaching the rock, compose a solid mass, four feet thick, filling the whole interior of the dam; the area whereof is 42 feet six inches in breadth, by 92 feet in length. On this foundation the cut stone was laid, and the pier shaped to its proper dimensions; which are here 30 feet in breadth, by 71 feet 6 inches in its extreme length; the ends being semicircular. It continues of these dimensions to the first offset, about four feet from the foundation. There are six off-

sets to low water mark; each diminishing the pier about four inches; so that at that point it is twenty-six feet eight inches in breadth, and sixty-seven feet two inches in length. There are from this point, to 18 inches above high water mark, three offsets, each diminishing the pier 10 inches. So that the dimensions, at this point, are 21 feet eight inches in breadth, and sixty-three feet two inches in length; the whole continuing semi-circular at the ends. From this point the pier begins to batter and the cut stone ceases. The hammered stone, in range work begins, and rising sixteen feet, lessens regularly to nineteen feet four inches in width, and in length, sixty feet ten inches. When finished it will be in height fifty-five feet nine inches from the rock, and will be neatly surmounted with cut stone, at each end, formed in the shape of a half dome. The cut stone are all clamped at every joint, with iron clamps, well secured. The outer ashlers are all laid in tarras mortar. There are a proper number of headers, dove-tailed in each course, running into the pier many feet. On these are laid vast rough stone, some whereof are twelve tons in weight. These large stones of various sizes, are common in the interior of the pier, which is laid in a workmanlike manner, in common mortar, and properly filled with smaller stone; the whole being grouted and forming a solid mass. Six large and heavy chains, are worked into the masonry, crosswise of the pier, at the foundation; and a large curb of timber, hooped with iron surrounds the cut stone at this point. Fifteen other massive chains, fastened at proper places, with perpendicular bolts, well wedged, are dispersed in various parts of the pier, crosswise thereof, as high as low water mark. The whole masonry of the pier was performed (including the winter work with all its disadvantages,) in seventy-four working days, after we had been seven months preparing and fixing the dam. Two months of this period were employed in incessant pumping, clearing and combatting casualties and impediments the most embarrassing and expensive. The courses of cut stone vary in depth, the least course being ten inches, and the largest two feet eight inches in depth."

"The foundation is further secured by the embankment of stone, intermixed and embodied with sand, thrown round the dam, on the bed of the river, to the height of fourteen feet. The interior piling will be cut off below low water mark, and connected with the pier by chains. Building stone are thrown in between this piling and the masonry, about ten feet high, the whole forming a strong barrier against any attacks on the foundation."

"Had we foreseen that so many casualties, difficulties, and dangers would have attended our enterprise, we should probably not have hazarded the undertaking."

"We were convinced that the whole of our success depended on completing this pier; and persevered against casualties and impediments, which frequently appeared insurmountable. It is at length accomplished, and the completion of our whole work thereby ensured. We mention, not as it respects ourselves, but for the emulation and encouragement of others, who may be obliged to encounter similar circumstances, that by perseverance, we have prevailed over the most discouraging obstacles. A pier of solid masonry, having 7250 tons on its foundation, which is twenty-nine feet below low water mark, and at high tide, 38 to 40 feet deep, was began on Christmas day, in a severe winter, in a depth of water uncommonly forbidding, and in forty days carried up from necessity, during the inclemency of the season, to near low water mark; the point aimed at in our original design, for the work of an earlier and more temperate period."

"We knew our work was difficult enough; and the only structure of the kind in this country. But we did not know that it was so singular a proof of the effects of persevering industry in any country. In a letter from William Weston, Esq. to Richard Peters, he writes:

"Gainsborough, (in England) }
4th May, 1803. }

"I most sincerely rejoice at the final success that has crowned your persevering efforts, in the erection of the western pier; it will afford you matter of well founded triumph, when I tell you, that you have accomplished an undertaking unrivalled by any thing of the kind that Europe can boast of. I have never in the course of my experience, or reading, heard of a pier founded in such a depth of water, on an irregular rock, affording little or no support to the piles. That the work should be expensive—expensive beyond your ideas, I had no doubt; the amount thereof, with all the advantages derived from experience, I could not pretend to determine; and if known, would only have tended to produce hesitation and irresolution in a business, where nothing but the most determined, unceasing perseverance, could enable you to succeed. However, now "all your toils and dangers o'er," I heartily congratulate you on the result: not doubting but the completion will prove as honourable to you as beneficial to the stockholders."

COFFER DAMS AND PIERS.

It is almost impracticable to give an intelligible description of a coffer dam, without technical language, and a draft or model. It is calculated for excluding the water of a river, in which a pier is to be erected on a stable foundation; and for this purpose, to give access to the bottom, or bed, with safety; and, without danger or impediment, to ensure the accomplishment of the work. It is a fixture, and entirely different from a batterdeau, which is a tight vessel or box, in which the masonry is carried on as it floats; and, being at first calculated for the depth, or raised upon as it sinks with the weight, it finally arrives on a level bottom, or bed, (which is indispensable) or on a grating, (supported by piles, driven into a pervious and deeply covered bed) accurately prepared for its reception, and permanent station. When it is thus fixed, the sides of the box are detached, and the masonry is exposed: the bottom of the batterdeau remains under the masonry, either on the bed of the river, or the grating, prepared for it.

The coffer dam for the western pier, was composed of two ranges of piles; some much larger than others called main piles; and between these, less, or sheet piles, were driven. The ranges were nine feet from each other; embracing within the interior range, an area, several feet larger than that of the lower course of the masonry of the pier. They were connected by cross ties placed horizontally; and the space between them was filled with loam, or earth, and called puddle; consolidated from the bottom, or bed of the river, to a height above the tide, and forming an embankment of this filling, so as to exclude and resist all access of water. The piles were about 42 feet long; and, being sharpened, and shod with iron, at the lower ends, were driven (where the cover on the rock would admit,) by the heavy ram of a powerful pile engine. They were neatly worked and jointed, and united with each other by tongues and grooves. The ranges were secured by horizontal frames of large timber, well strapped; called belts, of the shape and figure of the dam; which had six sides. These belts, which were double, to receive the piles between them, were alike in both ranges, and connected with each other, as well as with the gratings and cross beams, which were horizontally placed inside the dam, to resist the pressure from without, as the belts were calculated to sustain that of the puddle; the whole united together, like a floor of joists. The lower belts and gratings were first sunk, as near the bed of the river, as its inequalities would permit. The others, to the number of five or six, were sunk successively, with the correspondent gratings, at proper heights or distances from each other; scoured, at first, by anchors

and cables, and finally fixed by main piles driven by the ram, so as to form a skeleton of the whole dam, which was thereafter embodied, by driving the sheet piles, and filling in the puddle. After the dam was completed, the water contained in it was pumped out, and the pumps continually kept at work, while leakages required. The foundation was laid for the pier, as soon as the dam was evacuated of most of its contents. But a long course of labour, danger, and apprehension, occurred before this was accomplished. As soon as the masonry arrived at the gratings, successively, the exact shape and size of the pier were cut away. The parts of the beams, and other timber of the gratings remaining, bearing against the stone work had their full effect in supporting, and keeping the dam in its place.

The great desideratum in such works, is to have some pervious substance, as a footing for the piles, and sufficiently sound and tenacious, to prevent bottom leakages, or blowing, which are often fatal. The advantages of such footing were denied, in many parts, by the bareness of the rock, on which the pier is founded. Owing to this untoward circumstance, under leakages constantly annoyed and threatened. A well intended, but mistaken endeavour, to evacuate all the silt and mud out of the dam, was arrested in time to save the whole from ruin. The balance to the pressure of the exterior head of water, was perceived to be on the point of being destroyed; and the attempt at a total removal of the whole contents of the dam, was fortunately discontinued.* The under leakages were highly alarming and ceaseless. The dam could always be pumped out, as low as 30 or 33 feet, with ease. Probably, the column of air equal to the area of the dam in its base, assisted the substances remaining in the dam, to balance and resist the exterior pressure, which could not be overcome to a greater depth by any efforts, until the puddle, and the outward barrier of stone and sand (hereafter mentioned) had acquired the last degree of consolidation and settlement; and even then it was uncertain and hazardous, as appeared by the result of the attempt before stated.

* The success attending the first, or eastern foundation, being laid and bolted on the rock, inspired an ardent wish in all interested in the work, to arrive at it, for the establishment of the western pier. Difficulty and danger were overlooked; and only the object regarded. When the dam became incessantly leaky, and the more so as the mud was evacuated, a committee of experiment was joined to the building committee at their request. Nothing could exceed their joint exertions, but the laudable zeal with which they were animated; and several of the stockholders voluntarily rendered their assistance. But this zeal had nearly ruined the object of it. A considerable time before the close of these well intended efforts, the president (who, by constant attention, was minutely acquainted with the principles and construction, and, of course, the *fort* and *faible*, of the dam,) became uneasy; and intimated to the mason, that the prosecution of the attempt, at the total evacuation, was dangerous in the extreme. The mason was convinced that the opinion was correct; and the superintendent declared he had long been apprehensive of the consequences. Under the hope that this would be soon perceived by others, a plan of the present artificial foundation was communicated by the president to the mason; and by him digested. It was mentioned with candour and caution; but received with decided disapprobation, by the greatest number. The industry and redoubled diligence of the committee were viewed with painful solicitude. At length the critical period arrived, when it appeared highly probable that another day's work would have defeated the whole enterprise. It was known that nothing but actual perception of the consequences, would bring conviction; which all reasoning (resisted by the strong desire to reach the rock) had failed to produce.

During the erection of the pier, a great number of workmen and labourers were employed. Those engaged with the dam, at the masonry, working without apprehensive of danger, sometimes by the light of many lamps and lanterns, on the bed of a deep and often rapid river, in an enclosure of complex and stupendous construction, incessantly pressed by a formidable head of water, exhibited, in connexion with the busy scene above, an interesting spectacle—curious, novel, and entertaining; yet at times, when dangers threatened, or casualties occurred, not unattended with perplexing and serious anxieties.

Extracts from a report signed by the superintendent, Samuel Robinson, (who with the master mason, Tho-

Several of the stoutest labourers were set to work, with a view to dig a pit to the rock; which was not more than three or four feet from the then surface. They had not pierced the mud above half its thickness, before a column of water, copious and alarming, suddenly gushed up. This produced an immediate conviction of the unjustifiable hazard of any farther attempt to bare the rock: and the factitious foundation being, without farther hesitation, agreed to, was forthwith commenced. The principles on which this occurrence was predicted, appeared to be proved; not only by this specimen of the effect of admitting even partial avenues for the water, but in the progress of the masonry. After the foundation was completed, the leakages lessened very perceptibly. As the work proceeded daily, the leaks decreased: so that in a few days, either Clymer's, or the chain pumps, could free the dam; and at length pumping was intermitted, for long intervals, entirely. Thereafter to the close of the work, the chain pump was sufficient; and only occasionally employed. The water flowed round the work, during the time of laying a few of the first courses of the masonry; but afterwards it remained below, and was harmless and manageable. Some advantage, no doubt, accrued by the compactness of the foundation filling the dam. But there always had been dangerous and constant leaks above this; which, until the pressure of the external head of water was fairly conquered, and entirely overbalanced by the additional and daily increasing weight of the masonry, never ceased to flow copiously and perilously. The exertions of the committee were not only meritorious in their motive and facilitated the laying the artificial foundation, but proved, incontestibly, the unavoidable necessity of the step. And this was a point of no small importance in a work which depended so much on public opinion, to induce farther advances for its prosecution.

The dam was so pressed, and became so critically debilitated towards the last stages of the evacuation of the mud and silt, that the breaking of a single cross beam had nearly wrecked it. This beam broomed and splintered; and in its disruption, with a loud and violent explosion shook the dam throughout. Another beam which resisted the pressure on the failure of this, had been fortunately saved from being cut, to admit a pump. The weakening or cutting this would have gone far to complete the destruction. Thus perilously uncertain are coffer dams, on the best construction, in deep water, and with little or partial footing for piles.

These circumstances are detailed to show the true state of things, with which many stockholders were unacquainted; and were, in consequence, dissatisfied, because the first course of masonry of the western pier was not laid on the rock. They supposed, though experience has proved the contrary, that the artificial foundation would be found incompetent; and some yet conceive the rock could have been bared without danger.

The statement will also serve as a caution to all who in future engage in such difficult tasks, to avoid, however desirable the object, the ruinous consequences of *doing too much*.

mas Vickers, formed these reports,) are subjoined; dated November 17th, 1801. There are several of these, containing a curious history of difficulties and details; some whereof exhibit useful instruction. They will show some of the embarrassments, but by no means the whole, attending the coffer dams. They will serve as guides in future undertakings of this kind, or beacons to avoid their use, if it can be dispensed with, however here they were unavoidable. European engineers would have started at placing dams on rocks, which, though partially covered, were in many parts bare, or so scantily overspread with mud, or any tenacious substance, as to afford no footing for the piles. Yet they succeeded in untaught but persevering hands, whose zeal knew not professional caution, overlooked danger, and supplied the place of practical talents. The expedient of forming an artificial embankment of stone and sand promiscuously thrown around the footing of the piles, was attended with complete success. It saved the eastern, and was essential to the security of the western dam. Many hundred perches of stone were used, and great quantities of sand, which, having been washed in by the stream, consolidated the mass which now forms a perpetual protection to the foundations. Both these dams were exposed to ruin by the cross ties connecting the inner and outer walls, or ranges of piles. The space between them was filled or puddled, chiefly with loam, found to be the best filling. The ties were horizontal, and of large timber; permitting under each of them, a sinking or settlement of the puddle; which afforded channels, or courses, for constant streams of heavy leakages; which were with great difficulty kept under by many pumps. These pumps were worked by horses and labor of men. They were ingeniously contrived; one of them (far superior to the best chain pump,) was made by George Clymer, of Philadelphia, a self-taught mechanic, capable of throwing out 400 gallons per minute, and not subject to choke with sand, or even small pebbles, chips, or filth. This pump voided nearly half the water evacuated from the dam. Twelve hundred gallons per minute have been (when hard pressed,) ejected by all the pumps; commonly 600 to 800 gallons, when the head, increased by the tide, augmented the leakages. The mischiefs attendant on the ties were the only faults experienced in Mr. Weston's, otherwise perfect and really admirable, plan of the western dam. The eastern dam was quadrangular; the western, hexagonal; the salient angles acute, and pointing up and down the stream.*

The report also shows how little service was afforded by our most ingenious mechanics out of the line of their several trades. With the best dispositions, many, as well mechanics as other citizens, suggested remedies for misfortunes, or supposed guards against them. Some assisted in executing their ideas in both dams, but not a solitary attempt succeeded. The company are not the less obliged, nor is it any reflection upon them, as they had as little experience in such under-

* Hemlock timber, (*Pinus Abies Americana*, LIN.) had nearly defeated the eastern dam; much of it was used on account of its cheapness. But it always gave way when hard pressed; and its failure at several critical times was nearly fatal. The belts (which serve to a dam the same purposes as hoops to a cask,) frequently broke, owing to their being of this wood, and flinty or curly in spots. Straight grained hemlock, entirely free from curl or flint, is seldom to be found; though some varieties are better than others. But this timber never should be depended upon, either for strength or durability. It was excluded from the western dam. Some hemlock is very durable; but the appearance of this wood is so generally alike, that it is imprudent to risk the chances of hitting on the kind required for lasting or strength. Perhaps there may be some stages of growth or time of felling, as it is with other woods, more or less favorable to durability.

takings as those whose duty compelled bold and hazardous measures, on which even professional men, versed in hydraulic mechanism, would not have risked their characters. (To be continued.)

From the National Gazette.

CHOLERA.

At a meeting of the Sanitary Committee of North Ward, held September 15th, 1832—the business for which this body was organized being closed, Roberts Vaux, the chairman, suggested that inasmuch as the Arch street prison was within the limits of the ward, it might be proper to draw up a succinct account of the ravages of the recent epidemic in that institution, the more especially to commemorate the meritorious conduct of several citizens, who rendered professional and other services to the sick on that melancholy occasion. Whereupon it was unanimously resolved, that Roberts Vaux, Cornelius Comegys, Charles Waters, and William Morrison be requested to perform that duty and publish the same on behalf of the committee.

In compliance with the foregoing appointment, the undersigned respectfully submit the following representation to their fellow citizens. During the existence of the pestilential cholera from the dominion of which our city is now so mercifully and happily redeemed, the most alarming event that marked its career was its rapid and fatal march through the jail of the city and county of Philadelphia. It appears that on the 30th of July, the first person was attacked there, at which date about two hundred and ten prisoners* were confined in the criminal side, and twenty-one in the debtors apartment. During the subsequent forty-eight hours several other cases were developed, when Dr. Burden, one of the visiting inspectors (whose official and professional labors were thenceforward eminently zealous, humane, and efficient,) was apprized by the keeper of the threatening state of things, and on the 1st of August by his direction Dr. A. M. Allen was authorized to act as resident physician. This gentleman, however, was very soon taken sick, and Edward Peace, a student of medicine, at the request of Dr. Burden, went to the prison, and assiduously devoted himself for the relief of the patients until the morning of the 5th, when he also became ill. The firmness, and persuasive representations of this estimable young man were more-over successful in preventing acts of violence and revolt by the prisoners, with whom he remained for a considerable time unassisted in their rooms, and in consequence of the desperation of some of them he was in much personal danger. At that moment about eighty individuals were the subjects of the formidable malady in its worst aspect, and nearly as many more in the pre-monitory stages, whilst those who were not yet attacked became almost frantic through fear. Four of the officers being then sick, it may be easily supposed that great dismay and confusion reigned throughout the prison.

Tidings of this sad condition of affairs speedily reached all parts of the city, and Drs. George Fox, R. Harlan, C. W. Morris, C. Lukens, J. Peace, A. M. Allen, George Norris, B. H. Coates, T. Ash, W. Jewell, R. Bridges, J. Tognio, and the visiting inspector before mentioned, promptly repaired to the jail, and exerted

* Persons committed to this prison are nearly all vagrant and disorderly, and petty thieves, and generally drunkards. The ravages which the cholera made among them, contributes to prove, what the history of the disease elsewhere exhibits, that the *intemperate* are remarkably its victims. It is an interesting circumstance, that but one case of cholera occurred among the convicts in the Walnut street prison, and that not an individual was affected with it in the new penitentiary on Francis street. In these two institutions, five hundred and twenty-eight offenders are confined.

their professional skill to succour the sufferers. The scenes of that memorable day were of unparalleled fearfulness and loathsomeness in the history of disease and death in Philadelphia. Before night not less than seventy persons who were living in that building when the morning dawned, were consigned to the grave! Among the victims John Russel, a watchman of the establishment, is entitled to honorable notice, because not content with fulfilling his official duties, he generously assisted the physicians, and in a few hours sunk under the fatigue and exposure attendant upon efforts to save the lives of others. In the midst of this awful riot of disease and of mortality, the medical gentlemen we have mentioned nobly and faithfully maintained their ground, and were instrumental in rescuing many who otherwise would have swelled the frightful number of the dead.

It is a grateful duty to add to the preceding list of the benefactors of humanity, John Swift, Thomas Roney, Peter Fritz, Robert O'Neill, Thomas Wallace, Thomas Lewellen,* Joseph S. Kite,† George Tees, Michael Wartman, George Nagle, Peter A. Grotjan, and William W. Wiggins, who, undismayed by the affecting spectacle, remained at posts of danger, and rendered important services to the miserable sufferers.

It is known that divers other citizens were also usefully engaged at various times during the day in procuring the discharge, under the authority of Recorder M'Ilvaine, and likewise providing for the safe keeping elsewhere of the prisoners, whom the disorder had not then assailed, and many were occupied in obtaining funds, and using other means for the emancipation of the exposed and terrified debtors. It would have afforded the committee satisfaction if it had been in their power to learn, and to be thereby enabled to mention all who thus praiseworthy exerted themselves; but this they have found to be impossible.

The chief purpose, however, of their appointment was to ascertain who came within the range of services emphatically *perilous*, and to record the names of such. They have endeavoured to execute the trust with impartiality and fidelity.

You are now, fellow citizens, made acquainted with the men whose disinterested benevolence and sense of public duty, induced them to jeopardize their lives for the common good, and for the relief of a most friendless, and moreover of a most lamentably depraved portion of the human race; and the undersigned are certain, that the knowledge of these truly magnanimous deeds, will ensure for their authors the cordial tribute of your respect and gratitude.

ROBERTS VAUX,
CORN'S COMEGYS,
CHARLES WATERS.
WM. MORRISON.

Philadelphia, Sept. 20, 1832.

From the Frederick (Maryland) Herald.

LETTER OF DR. CHAPMAN.

Mr. Niles—The following letter from my friend Dr. Chapman, was received a few days ago. In requesting a place for it in your paper, I may be giving to it a pub-

licity as unexpected, as it certainly is unauthorized by the author.

Whatever offence may be committed in this way, will, I trust, be amply atoned for by reason of the character of the communication—its admirable adaptation to the end of tranquillizing public anxiety on some points, and of leading medical practitioners in a course of inquiry and practice, commensurate with the fearful nature of the pestilence of which it treats.

Most respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. BRADLEY TYLER.

Frederick city, August 24th, 1832.

My Dear Sir—I have delayed to answer your letter, till I had formed some decision as to the nature and treatment of the Pestilential Cholera which is now prevailing. These are points on which so much difference of opinion existed, that I found it impossible to make up my mind as to them, without the lights of actual observation and experience. I have now seen the disease sufficiently to enable me to arrive at satisfactory, and I trust, just conclusions on the subject. But I can present in the narrow compass of a letter, only a very concise and imperfect exhibition of my views, and indeed, such are my incessant occupations, that I have scarcely leisure to execute even this slight sketch.

The disease, *wholly independent of contagion*, is caused by an epidemic agency, of which we know nothing with certainty. It is not improbable, however, that it is owing to an æriform poison, which acting through the medium of the stomach on the ganglionic nerves, so impairs that system; that its functions are in a greater or less degree suspended. As always happens, where sensorial or nervous influence is withheld, there is in this case a recession of blood from the periphery of the body, and correspondent accumulations of it in the deep seated vessels, subversive of the proper distribution of it in the circulation, attended by a vitiation or suppression of the secretions. This, in a word, is my theory of the disease, the truth of which, I think, is sustained by the symptoms, the phenomena on dissection, and the mode of cure.

It is generally held here, that Cholera is almost uniformly preceded by considerable disturbances of the alimentary canal, by nausea or purging, or the two united. That affections of this sort, are very common in the city and elsewhere, cannot be denied. But whether they constitute the preliminary stage of the disease is very doubtful. It seems to me, they ought rather to be considered as a condition, arising from distinct sources of irritation predisposing to the disease. Can it be credited, that a cause ultimately operating so powerfully as that of Cholera, should endure for three or four or five days, merely teasing in this slight manner, the stomach or bowels? The transition from these mild and lingering affections, to the explosion of Cholera in its fullest force, is far too sudden and violent, to suppose that they are one and the same disease, varied only by stages. I know not the analogies by which the hypothesis can be supported. Nor is this preclusive indisposition mentioned by any of the writers on Asiatic Cholera whom I have consulted. It is scarcely to be presumed, that so prominent and important a fact, had it an existence, could have possibly escaped the attention of these very able and experienced historians of the disease.

Being attached to armies, and more particularly from their position in Hospitals, they enjoyed the best, and peculiar advantages, for accurate and discriminating observations. It was first noticed, and promulgated by some of the British publications, though not sanctioned by all, and from a similar coincidence of such derangements with the epidemic in this country, the notion has been espoused by us. Be it as it may, these disorders should at once be removed, as they are apt at all events, to invite an attack of the Cholera. They do not differ from the ordinary complaints of the season, and require no peculiar management.

* This valuable and intrepid individual was the only keeper belonging to the prison, who remained on duty throughout the existence of cholera in the jail, and though exposed more than any one else, (excepting the physicians,) by contact with the sick and the dead, was at no time seriously indisposed.

† This useful citizen was invested by the inspectors with the office of keeper, and so acted during that day and night; on the next morning he was assailed with cholera, and narrowly escaped with his life. Colonel Swift was also taken the following night, and was very ill with the same disorder.

Genuine Cholera, for the most part, comes on with little or no premonition. The earliest symptoms are complaints of load, and oppression, and anxiety about the præcordia, with an internal sense of heat, referrible to the stomach or bowels, with great thirst and a whitish tongue, and at the same time, the head is confused, the expression of countenance haggard, accompanied by slight nervous tremors, muscular weakness, cool skin, and either a quick and somewhat feeble, or a full and struggling pulse. Copious evacuations upwards and downwards, of a fluid resembling dirty or turbid rice water, with flocculi mixed in it, soon occur, followed by cramps or spasms of the muscles of the extremities and abdomen. These are seldom so violent as has been represented, and never extend to the alimentary canal. An aggravation of the preceding symptoms rapidly takes place, and in an hour or more, the tongue becomes icy cold, the skin more chilled and sodden, though feeling hot to the patient, covered with a dewy viscid perspiration, the hands shrivelled or wilted, as if macerated, the nails of the fingers blue, the pulse scarcely or not at all perceptible, the face sunken, especially the eyes, around which is a dark circle. This color gradually diffuses itself more or less over the entire surface, partaking of the various shades of lividness, from a saturnine to a bluish or blackish hue. During this period the thirst is intense, the heat of the stomach in some instances is increased to a burning sensation, the respiration greatly embarrassed, the air expired cold, the voice low, or whispering and plaintive, the diaphragm convulsed, and there is a total suppression of the urinary and other secretions. Discharges from the alimentary canal, and the spasms, likewise cease or are much diminished. The intellectual faculties, though obtuse, are seldom otherwise affected, and in some instances, their entire integrity is throughout preserved. Death ultimately takes place in a sort of tranquil stupor, or with indescribable jactitation and distress, the latter state being by far the more common.

As I have briefly described the disease, such is the tenor of its character and progress, though occasionally diversified in some respects. Thus I have seen its accession as sudden as the electric shock, and have met with cases without spasms, or vomiting or purging. Many other anomalies might be mentioned, could I indulge in such details. The disease may be properly divided in most instances, into two stages,—that of aggression and collapse.

Called at the commencement of an attack, unless there is extreme depression, I bleed freely from the arm, and uniformly cup the epigastrium, and give calomel largely, combined or not with opium, according to the severity of the spasms. The case will almost invariably yield to these remedies, and we have no further trouble concerning it. But where the attack is confirmed, or in other words, the state of collapse exists, the difficulties of management are vastly increased, and the practice is somewhat different. The first step under such circumstances is to puke actively with tepid salt and water, a tumbler full at a time. This usually settles the stomach, allays the thirst, produces some degree of reaction, a stronger pulse, increased warmth of surface, and a resolution of the spasms. Co-operating in the same design of arousing the vital forces, and exciting the skin particularly, the body and extremities may be rubbed with warm flannels. Let a vein be then opened, and if the blood flows freely, take a large quantity, and especially should the pulse rise and blood become florid. But where the reverse happens, or you have slowly to coax out the blood, or the pulse is sensibly weakened by the loss of it, stop the operation, and apply twenty or thirty cups to the abdomen, including the epigastrium, which though they may not draw much blood, are eminently serviceable as revellents. The cups are to be succeeded by a blister to the same parts. Calomel is next to be given in the dose of five, ten or twenty grains, frequently repeated, till the aggregate amounts to about

a drachm, and then worked off with a table-spoonful of castor oil. As the result of these means there are commonly bilious evacuations, discharges of urine, and other proofs of the restoration of secretory power. Little more is demanded than what has been mentioned. I have, however, sometimes known, though rarely, that at this point of the case, irritability of the stomach to return, with the appearance of approaching exhaustion, in which event stimuli are to be resorted to—the best of which are, a strong infusion of cayenne pepper, or clove tea, or the spirits of camphor, or the aromatic spirits of ammonia, or mint julep. But they are cautiously to be administered, and in small portions, or they are instantly rejected, or they overwhelm the energies of life, or more slowly induce typhoid prostration.

Drink is sometimes vehemently solicited, particularly in the height of the attack, and the instinctive desire for cold water, or even for ice, may be gratified in moderation. The proper nourishment in convalescence, the only time when any is wanted or to be allowed, is chicken water or beef tea, rendered agreeably pungent with cayenne pepper. Thus I have hastily laid before you an outline of my mode of managing this disease. It may be observed that, with scarcely an exception, it is depletory or evacuant. Deluded by false appearances of debility in the disease, and still more by the weight of authority I adopted when it first broke out among us, in common with my medical friends, a course of practice in conformity with such an impression—and most disastrous was the issue. Nearly every patient, amounting to five or six, in the different hospitals, died. The prominent indications seemed to call for heat to the surface, and the internal exhibition of the diffusible excitants. Every variety of bath, warm water, vapour, heated air and topical applications of hot sand, or oats, or salt, &c. were used, and also frictions with the spirits of turpentine alone, or united with camphorated mercurial ointment, and other articles. Brandy, ether, camphor, vol alkali, &c. &c. were in succession tried, and the whole of the means with no other effect than an inconceivable exasperation. The suffering, indeed, induced, was as great as I have ever witnessed from the application of any remedial process. No practical lesson is more important than that in the cure of this disease, all such appliances and medicines are mischievous, till evacuations are premised, and then to be most discreetly directed. The system previously, is utterly intolerant of them, and I have found it better to expose the patient naked to cool air, than to cover him even with a blanket.

It were easy to acquaint you with divers other methods of treating this epidemic, or to enumerate a number of special remedies that have been proposed. Dismissed, as it were, by the fearful character of the disease, practitioners have been too prone in its treatment, to abandon their principles and well tried remedies, in analogous cases, to seek a resource in specifics and nostrums.

I do not mean to vaunt of my success, but on a fair comparison of all that I have seen attempted, I am led to an unqualified preference of this plan. It cannot be charged with being tentative or empirical—is deduced on the contrary, from established views of pathology and therapeutics, and is sanctioned in most of its features by the lengthened and concurrent experience of the distinguished and authoritative writers on the disease in India. Many may be cured by it, and some will sink under the force of the attack in despite of your efforts. The case not being too far advanced, a triumph over the disease is pretty certain. Cholera is, on the whole, more tractable than yellow fever, or the winter pestilence, which devastated our country during the last war.

Ever, my dear sir, yours, most truly,

N. CHAPMAN.

Philadelphia, August 18, 1832.

To Dr. WM. BRADLEY TYLER, Frederick, Md.

P.S. I have omitted to mention that this very practice by emetics, calomel, bleeding, &c. is the one which I have for twenty years taught in my lectures, as most appropriate to the worst forms of the ordinary cholera of our own country. You will find a tolerable synopsis of it in my work on the *Materia Medica*. I will only add, that there is considerable difference of opinion among us as to the best means of puking, some preferring ipecacuanha or the sulphate of zinc, &c. In Britain, the mustard emetic seems chiefly to have been used, while in France the ipecacuanha, and in Russia, and other countries of the north of Europe, the salt and water. The latter, on the whole, I think is most appropriate, though I have in some instances resorted to the ipecacuanha, very advantageously.

ONE OF THE PIONEERS.

Died, on Tuesday the 4th of August, at his residence in Robinson township, WILLIAM BAILER, aged 82 years. The deceased, a native of Ireland, was brought from that country by his parents when a child, and resided with them in Adams county, Pennsylvania, until the spring of 1780, when he emigrated to this country. Shortly after his arrival here, viz. on the 16th of July, 1780, the deceased and four of his neighbors were engaged in reaping, when a company of Indians, about 30 in number, rushed upon them from the woods, shot the other four, and took Mr. B. prisoner, tied his hands behind his back, and set off for the Ohio river, opposite where Beavertown now stands, where they had thirteen bark canoes hid in the woods, and where they arrived about 12 o'clock the day after Mr. B. had been taken, having kept him near 24 hours without food. During the absence of the Indians, their canoes had been discovered by a scouting party of white men, about 45 in number, who lay in ambush on the opposite bank of the river. The Indians having placed Mr. B. in one of the canoes, tied him by the neck to a line of bark drawn across the mouth of the canoe, and set out for the wilderness. When about two-thirds across the river, one of the white men imprudently discovered himself to the Indians, which caused them to retreat. The white men seeing this, commenced firing upon them, and soon drove them from their canoes into the river. The Indian who had the care of Mr. B. left him tied in the canoe exposed to the fire of the white men; he (the Indian) being, as Mr. B. supposed, wounded in the arm, as he used but one arm in swimming. Mr. B. by endeavouring to disengage himself from the canoe caused it to sink, and he being tied to it by the neck, was in the most imminent danger, not only from the firing of the whites, but of being drowned. He, however, kept his head above the water and called for help, which was soon obtained. One of the white men swam to him with a knife between his teeth, and disengaged him from the canoe, and Mr. B. being an excellent swimmer, soon arrived safely on shore, where he was joyfully received by the white men, who had so fortunately delivered him from the hands of the bloody savages. Having taken sufficient rest and refreshment, he sat out for his residence, where he arrived in safety, and where he has resided for upwards of 52 years, respected by all who knew him, as being a faithful friend, a kind husband, an indulgent father, and a good neighbor; and a peaceable citizen, a consistent Christian, an honest man.—*Washington Pa. paper.*

Died, on Saturday last, at 5 o'clock, A. M., JOHN GUTHRIE, of this city, a soldier of the Revolution. He was born in Carlisle, Pennsylvania, on the 11th January, 1739—volunteered as a soldier under Gen. Armstrong, from Carlisle, in 1774, and again, under Gen. Lacey, in 1776; and continued battling against his country's foes, until 1779, when his wounds compelled him to leave the service. He invariably sustained the character of a brave soldier, and an honest man. On Sunday evening his remains were followed to the grave

by a large concourse of citizens, and attended by upwards of 150 members of the volunteer corps of this city.—*Pittsburg Democrat.*

ROBERT BROWN.

Died, on the 22d of July, in the city of Pittsburg, after a lingering illness, ROBERT BROWN, in the 20th year of his age.

The complaint to which he fell a sacrifice, was the consumption. It is melancholy to observe how many of our best and most promising youths have fallen victims to this disease, from whose slow, but steady and unerring aim there is no escape: a disease that unfortunately selects its subjects from among those whose superior genius leads them aside from the ordinary pursuits of life, and induces them to tax too severely their physical strength, by increasing the power of the mental engine beyond the point which the frail vessel that supports it is able to bear. Such a victim was the young man to whose virtues and talents we now offer the last poor tribute which friendship can bestow.

It is selfishness that induces us to mourn after departed friends: and it is weakness to indulge in unavailing regret. But when a mind like the one we commemorate shows so much of moral beauty, and so much genius and industry breaking through the difficulties that surrounded his early life, and meteor-like, gathering a fresh accession of brilliancy from the vapors that impede its course; it becomes the duty of his friends to hold up his character to public view, that while it sheds a sacred halo round the memory of the dead, it may exercise a salutary influence upon the conduct of the living. To do justice to the memory of this extraordinary young man, would extend this notice beyond a reasonable length. His private worth, his amiable disposition, his modest and unassuming manners, have already made an impression upon the hearts of all who knew him, which time cannot efface. A brief sketch of his character, marking the course of his superior mind, and pointing out the works which it has left behind, is all our limits will permit us to give. At a very early period of life, he displayed an unusual taste and genius for the fine arts, which displayed itself in sketching the scenes surrounding our city; in taking the portraits of his fellow students at school; in constructing many miniature specimens of the most difficult machines, with the accuracy and perfection of those on the largest scale. With his years his talents increased, and became more diversified. He has left many specimens of his engravings which he executed without practice, or even acquaintance with the tools necessary in the art, and which display a surprising degree of ingenuity. When about sixteen years of age, he became passionately fond of the art of painting; the first intimation of which was the portraits of some of his friends from memory, presenting so accurate a likeness that they surprised and astonished them, and confirmed him in his determination to become an artist. His friends, who knew the difficulties almost insuperable that lay in the way of every young and ambitious man who selects that profession; and, not at that time aware of the extent of his capacity, endeavored to dissuade him from an undertaking so rife with disappointment to its author, and so arduous and difficult in itself. But the fire of genius had already been kindled, and every remonstrance of theirs served only to add fuel to its flame. Finding their resistance unavailing, they determined to second his views, and to let the natural bent of his inclination have full scope. His proficiency from this period became daily more perceptible. Without having had any access to the works of eminent painters; without a knowledge of the component parts of paints necessary to represent the natural colours of the subject; without having attended to the study of anatomy, he continued to produce likenesses of his friends and acquaintances, which for correctness of delineation and

beauty of execution may safely challenge comparison with those of the most eminent artists. But his genius was not confined to portraying the human face—the most mechanical part of the science. He possessed an imagination of the most excursive kind, that produced fanciful representations, serving to relax the mind from the more business part of the portraiture. Each succeeding effort gave him boldness and additional skill, until at length his friends consenting, he departed for Philadelphia, with high hopes of future fame and eminence. The specimens he produced while there, under the charge of eminent artists, received their highest encomiums. The opportunities of improvements he now, for the first time, possessed; his indefatigable industry, his exquisite taste, and superior genius, all seemed to point him out as one soon destined to occupy the very highest seat in the profession. But nature had ordained otherwise; his health, which had been gradually declining from his close application to his favorite pursuits, now admonished him that they must be abandoned. For a time they were so; and the relaxation of his mind from his severe application, together with the change of sedentary to more active habits, produced a favorable change in his constitution. His strength rapidly recruited, and again he devoted himself to his profession. But the warning came again, and it was now too late—the die was cast—the rapid progress of his disease—his extreme debility—the hectic flush—all admonished him in a voice too solemn to be disregarded, to prepare to die. All his bright hopes of future fame and eminence around which his young imagination loved to play, must be abandoned. Nature, with all her grandeur and beauty, on which he was wont to gaze with a painter's eye, must be blotted out forever. He must part, to meet no more, with friends, relations, brothers, mother—and yet he regarded his approaching dissolution with calmness, and even cheerfulness, for he felt that security which a conscience void of offence must always feel, when it contemplates the true character of God—and he felt that he could return unsullied into the hands of his Father in heaven, an ermine too pure and too precious to be worn on earth.

From the Presbyterian.

THE FAIR MOUNT PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

The corner stone of the Fair Mount Presbyterian church was laid on Thursday afternoon, the 23d ult. in Morrisville, vicinity of Philadelphia. A large and respectable assembly of persons of both sexes were present and witnessed the ceremony.

It commenced with a brief statement, by the Rev. J. H. Symmes, respecting the plan of the building, the importance of the work, and the views and resources of the congregation relative to its completion. Then followed a fervent and highly appropriate prayer, by the Rev. Thos. McAuley, D. D., beseeching the great Head of the church to recognize and prosper the undertaking, and render the institution a blessing to the society, the neighbourhood, and the world.

The corner stone was then placed by the architect and master builders. In the stone was deposited a glass vase containing the newspapers of the day and some other articles, together with a written document, a copy of which is given below.

The ceremony closed with an animated address well suited to the occasion, by the Rev. S. G. Winchester, in which the speaker dwelt upon the great importance of religious institutions, with respect to their instrumentality in the salvation of sinners, and in their benign and happy influence on the civil and social relations of man.

The following is a copy of the document deposited.

"This corner stone of the Fair Mount Presbyterian Church was laid on Thursday, the 23d day of Aug. A. D. 1832.

Building Committee, R. Stuart, M. D.

William Linn,
Hugh Groves,
Joseph Flemming.

Thomas U. Walter, Architect.

Joseph West, Carpenter.

John Robinson, Mason.

Rev. John H. Symmes, stated minister. William Linn, Hugh Groves, and Samuel O'Neil, elders of the church.

Andrew Jackson being President of the United States,

George Wolf, Governor of the state of Pennsylvania, and

Benjamin W. Richards, mayor of the city of Philadelphia.

The building thus commenced will be fifty feet front by seventy in depth. It is to be constructed of stone, rough cast, with a basement story, galleries, and a cupola and a bell. The lot of ground on which it will stand, was generously presented for the purpose by Messrs. Nixon & Williams, proprietors. The whole cost of the building, when completed, will amount, according to estimate, to about 5,000 dollars. A sufficient quantity of stone and lime has been already subscribed by a few individuals in the neighbourhood. A small amount of money has likewise been subscribed. Contracts have been advantageously entered into with competent persons in whom the utmost confidence may be placed for the faithful and proper execution of the work. It is to proceed under the supervision of Mr. Thomas U. Walter, well known to the public as a skillful and experienced architect. The building is now in progress, and it is designed to have it finished and opened by the beginning of May next, for the public worship of God. The congregation that has undertaken this enterprise was lately organized, and is, as it were, just struggling into existence. They are as yet few in number, and their own efforts, unaided, must of course be feeble; but they look with confidence to the generosity of an enlightened and Christian public for assistance. Their prospects as a church are flattering, and furnish indications that whatever efforts may be made in their behalf, will not have been made in vain. The village of Morrisville is rapidly advancing, both in regard to the number and respectability of its population, and promises fair for becoming one of the most important manufacturing places in the state. The importance, therefore, of having speedily a convenient house for the worship of God in this growing village, must be obvious to every one who is accustomed to regard the interests of the Redeemer's kingdom. H.

LOGANIAN LIBRARY.

The trustees of the Loganian Library of this city have purchased the collection of the late Zaccheus Collins, Esq. It consists of about 2000 volumes, most of which are on Natural History, and of the most rare and esteemed authors. Naturalists who are familiar with the subjects of which they treat, state that no such collection, public or private, is to be found in America. It would be impossible to enumerate in a newspaper half the treasures this library contains. A few items, however, will give a general idea of its value.

One of the oldest books in the collection is entitled *Hortus Sanitalis*, 1492—probably one of the first books on Natural History ever printed. It is filled with wood cuts of plants, animals, &c. of a rude but significant description; the "Flora Danica," a book of extreme rarity, even in Europe, and of which but one other copy is believed to exist in America. It yields to no other book of the kind except "Cavanilles Descriptio Plantarum," which is also in this collection, as well as the "Flora Atlantica," Ellis's Zoophytes, Dellenii Historia Muscorum, Plunkett's Opera, Turner's History of Fungi, Schaffer's Fungorum, Hooker's British Jungermannia,

the superb works of Hedwig and Boleti, on Mosses, &c. the *Nouveau Dictionnaire D'Histoire Naturelle*, 24 volumes, Paris, are also among the varieties collected by the indefatigable exertions of Mr. Collins.

That the collection is very rich in authorities on Natural History will be understood, when we state that it embraces the works of the following authors:

Gaulteri, Clusius, Gaertner, Linnaeus, Buffon, Dodo-naei, Alpini, Mathioli, Thunberg, Turton, Lobel, Lamarck, Dillwyn, Willdenow, Decandolle, De Montfort, Cuvier, Brogniart, Jussieu, Lamoureux, Haüy, Michaux, Persoon, Scheuchzer, Schkuhr, Achanus, Gal-lizin, Hermannus, Pennant, Shaw, Hughes, Sloan, Miller, Hoffman, Nuttall, Schroter, Schwartz, Jameson, Moh, Sweet, Werner, Bruce, Robinson, Smith, Humboldt, Fries, Pursh, Cleaveland, Godman, Gray, Bigelow, Bonaparte, Say, Elliott, Silliman, Klaproth, Wilson, Mirbel, St. Hilaire, &c. &c.

The collection also comprises many valuable editions of the Bible, and a large collection of pamphlets, as well as works on belles lettres, a number of periodical publications, a few select novels, and editions of all the classical authors. As an addition to our justly famed library it is invaluable. We heartily applaud the liberality and judgment of the trustees in making this purchase.—*National Gazette*.

GEOLOGY OF BRADFORD COUNTY.

Extract from the Minutes of the Geological Society of Pennsylvania.

A communication was read from a committee of the Cabinet of Science of Bradford county, consisting of Messrs. Henry Wells, Ellis Lewis, Isaac Cooley, Bis-sel Chubbuck, and William Russell.

There is in Bradford county inexhaustible quantities of bituminous coal and iron. Indications of copper have also been discovered. Major Long, of that county, has detected gold and silver in particular rocks. The gold is found disseminated in a bed of hornstone. Lime-stone with marine shells is also found in this county: when prepared in the kiln, it is of a grey ash color. A coarse grained silicious sandstone is found on the waters of the Towanda creek, well adapted for mill-stones. The only coal mines now open and worked in this county, are on the waters of the Towanda creek, a few miles south-west of the borough of Towanda. The coal is excellent, and is extensively used by the inhabitants in preference to wood. In the winter season, it is sent in sleds to Ithaca, Newton, &c. The veins of coal are from three to seven feet thick, and are found a few feet from the surface. The coal-field is extensive, rests upon a general bed of sand-stone, and the strata alternate with slate. The coal on the waters of the Towanda is supposed to be part of a continuous deposit extending to the coal mines of Blossburg in Tioga, and those of Lyeoming in Lyeoming county. The Towanda creek is navigable for the descent of rafts a considerable distance above the coal mines, which are situated about twelve miles from the north branch of the Susquehanna river. Coal is also found in abundance about six miles from the borough of Towanda. Iron is found in the neighborhood of the coal mines, and in other parts of the county. No fossil coal plants have yet been found; it is supposed they are not so abundant in the bituminous coal-field as they have hitherto been found to be in the non-bituminous ones. There are several salt springs in the county, and a salt manufacturing company is established in Susquehanna county, at a salt spring on the dividing line with Bradford county. No rock salt has been found, neither have any wells been yet dug in this last county for brine. At Rome, eight miles north-east of Towanda, is a fine mineral spring, impregnated with sulphur, iron, &c. Inflammable gas arises in large bubbles from the bottom. The medical properties of this spring have been found very ef-

ficious in cutaneous diseases. No natural caves have as yet been discovered in this county, nor any osteological remains, except an elephant's tooth. An exploring expedition, for the purpose of making geological examinations of the most interesting parts of the county of Bradford, is now preparing; it is intended to communicate the results to the Geological Society of Pennsylvania.

From the Lyeoming Gazette.

CAPTAIN SAMUEL BRADY.

It affords us pleasure to say that "Kiskeminetas," the author of the sketches of Capt. Samuel Brady, has it in contemplation to publish the life of that daring patriot. As the scenes of many of his exploits were on the Susquehanna, we doubt not but it will be liberally patronized. We have been favored with the following, concerning him, which we cheerfully publish, and request that any person possessing any information concerning him, will communicate the same to us.

MR. CUMMINGS:—I have observed in your paper at different times, sketches of the life and character, and revolutionary services of Captain, SAMUEL BRADY. I think there is a mistake in the statement of his parentage. Becoming somewhat acquainted with him during the campaign of 1777, in the state of New Jersey, while he was attached to the Northumberland county militia, which I think was under the command of Colonel Cook of Northumberland; and having at that time a number of relatives in Northumberland county, I inquired after them. One of them being in company with him at the affair at Freeland's fort, led to his giving me a description of it, which has in substance been related in your paper: he stated, however, that there were very few of them that staid in the fort, but attempted to save themselves by flight; a great number of whom were murdered in the attempt. One part of his statement as relates to himself I will mention, accompanied with so singular an expression that I shall never forget it. He said his rifle being well charged, he secreted himself in a bunch of bushes, stripped himself to his vest and pantaloons, and started; two of the Indians singled out and after him, (the one a big fellow and the other a small one,) with only their tomahawks; when they had got some distance from the fort, he found they were gaining on him, the big one foremost—he said he wheeled and struck him as hard as God Almighty could strike him, with the contents of his rifle; the little fellow then ceased the pursuit and took back, and he came off clear. I understood by him at that time, that Capt. John Brady who was shot by the Indians near Wolf run, was his brother, not his father as has been stated. It was upon my evidence of his bravery and revolutionary services, that he obtained a pension, while I was a member of the Legislature. He was at that time poor, and his services to his country entirely overlooked; he stayed several days at Lancaster, and expressed much thankfulness that I had not forgotten him.

JOHN BORROWS.

NAVIGATION OF THE DELAWARE.

(Continued from page 132.)

IN SENATE.

Philadelphia, December 24, 1817.

His Excellency William Findlay,

Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Sir—Inclosed is the report of the commissioners of the state of Pennsylvania, appointed to meet commissioners of the state of New Jersey, to settle certain differences between the two states. As the act under which they acted, did not direct to whom the report should be made, the commissioners presumed that it

must be to the Governor of the state, they therefore directed me to enclose it to your excellency.

I am, with great respect,

Your excellency's most obedient servant,
CADW. EVANS, jun.

His Excellency William Findlay,

Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Sir—The undersigned commissioners appointed by, and under the authority of an act of the legislature of the commonwealth of Pennsylvania, entitled "An act appointing commissioners for settling certain differences between this state and the state of New Jersey," passed the 25th day of March last, have the honor to report to your excellency, that for the purpose of arranging their plans, in execution of the powers vested in them by the said act of assembly, the commissioners therein named, met at Easton on the 15th day of June last, and adjourned to meet by appointment the commissioners of the state of New Jersey, at Trenton, on the 1st day of July following. The commissioners of Pennsylvania met at Trenton according to appointment. One of the commissioners of New Jersey only attended; and as he was not authorized to proceed in the business without the concurrence of one or more of his colleagues, the board adjourned to meet at Easton on the 8th day of September following.

Shortly before this period Mr. Sitgreaves resigned, and Mr. John Ross was appointed in his stead; who, with the two remaining commissioners named in the act, met the commissioners of New Jersey at the time and place appointed, and from thence proceeded up the river in boats as far as Belvidere, to examine the wing dams in the river above Easton; from thence they went down the river and examined all the dams to the Great falls at Trenton, inclusive.

They found that from the Great falls at Trenton to the Foul rift, a distance of about sixty miles, nineteen dams are erected. That nine of these dams are upon the Pennsylvania shore, and ten on that of New Jersey; eight of which are supposed to have been erected without authority from that state; two of them have, however, been authorized by their legislature, viz. One at the Foul rift, under an act passed the 1st day of February, 1814; the other at the Great falls near Trenton, under an act passed the 4th day of February, 1815, and supplement thereto, passed the 10th day of February, 1816; and in addition to these, the legislature of that state have authorized the erection of two others, viz. One at the falls near Assinpink creek, by an act passed November 29, 1809, this is probably superseded by the act of the 4th of February, 1815; the other at Howell's falls, by an act passed January 24, 1814—this act has not been carried into effect.

The dams which have been erected on the Pennsylvania shore, are situated as follows, viz. One in the county of Northampton, in Philipsburg falls, a little below the junction of the Lehigh river with the Delaware—a grist mill in operation, and owned by Christian Bixler. Eight in the county of Bucks, viz. One in Durham falls, eight miles below Easton, a saw mill is here erected, but is not in operation, owned by Jacob Raub—one in Lynn's falls, twelve miles below Easton, a saw mill in operation, and owned by Samuel Lippenut—one in Nockamixon falls, thirteen miles below Easton, a saw mill owned by Benjamin Williams is erected here, but is not in operation—one in Cut-bitch falls, twenty-two miles below Easton, the establishment here is a grist mill, saw mill, an extensive smith shop with a tilt hammer, and two pair of smiths' bellows, all in complete operation by water power, and owned by Joseph Smith—one in Bull's falls, twenty-four miles below Easton, a saw mill in operation, and owned by Kemble Skelton—one in Howell's falls, twenty-nine miles below Easton, a grist mill in operation, and owned by John L. Johnson—one at or in the Horse race channel, thirty-four miles below Easton, a saw mill in operation, and

an oil mill in considerable forwardness, owned by Corryelle and Maris—and one at Trenton falls near Morrisville, at the head of the tide water, forty-eight miles below Easton, a grist mill and saw mill in operation, and owned by James Vanuxem—this dam and Joseph Smith's dam were erected before the ratification of the compact between the two states; both wings have however, been considerably extended into the river since the period of their first erection.

The dams on the New Jersey shore are situated as follows, viz. One at the Foul rift falls, twelve miles above Easton, a saw mill is erected here and in operation, owned by John Sherlock—one at the head of an island four miles above Easton, a saw mill has been erected at this dam, but appears to be abandoned; it is owned by Charles Bauchman—one other short dam about the middle of the same island, where a cut is made through, upon which a saw mill is built and in operation, owned by Clarke and Winters—one in Durham falls, eight miles below Easton, a saw mill erected but not in operation, and owned by Henry Quinn—one in Lynn's falls, twelve miles below Easton, connecting an island on the New Jersey side with one on the Pennsylvania side, here a saw mill is erected on an island under the jurisdiction of New Jersey, owned by Kraus and Fackenthal—one in Tumbling dam falls, twenty-two miles below Easton, a saw mill in operation, and owned by Jacob Coogler—one in Reading's falls twenty-eight miles below Easton, a saw mill in operation, and owned by Reading and Beatty—one in Well's falls, thirty-four miles below Easton, a grist and saw mill in operation, and owned by Hugh Ely and company; this dam was erected previous to the revolutionary war—one other dam in the same falls, with a saw mill in operation owned by John Corryelle—and one in the Great falls near Trenton, sixty miles below the Foul rift, with a saw mill in operation, and owned by Daniel W. Cox.

Some of those dams on each side of the river are injurious to the descending as well as the ascending navigation—others do not injure the passage of boats or rafts going down the river, but are extremely injurious to the passage of the boats going up. In ascending the river, the current in the channel is so strong, that the ascending boats are conducted near the shore, sometimes on one side of the river and sometimes on the other, so as to have the advantage of eddies and a more gentle current.

Thus then these wing dams, which are all extended more or less into the river, and some of them to the main channel, where no alternative is left for the boats passing up the river, but to go round the wings, where the rapidity of the current is so great in some places, that it requires a double number of men to accomplish it, and greatly injures the navigation. This is strongly exemplified in the Trenton falls, where Mr. Cox's dam on the one side, extending from New Jersey shore to Yard's island, and Mr. Vanuxem's on the other, extending from the head of Morrisville island on the Pennsylvania side, their uniting is only prevented by the main channel, which is about one hundred feet wide. Before Mr. Cox's dam was erected, the boats (unless when the water was extremely low,) ascended the river between Yard's island and the New Jersey shore, where the current was moderate, and where they could avail themselves of the eddies near the shore; but now, that dam completely intercepts that channel, so that no boat can ascend or descend that way. It may be proper also in this place to remark, that in descending the river at these falls, rafts of timber, boards, scantling, &c. which are floated down the Delaware in great numbers, and to an incalculable amount, are liable (and frequently have been) in despite of all the exertions of the raft men to be thrown by the set of the current or a westerly wind into Mr. Cox's dam, from which they cannot be extracted by the owners, who are therefore obliged to sell their lumber or produce, at any price that can be obtained; thus losing the benefit of that

competition which they might reasonably promise themselves at the port of their destination.

After viewing the dams, the commissioners met in the council chamber at Trenton; at the opening of this meeting, the undersigned requested the commissioners of New Jersey to disclose their propositions for amicably settling the controversy between the two states, which they explicitly refused, stating, that as Pennsylvania was the complainant, it rested with the commissioners of that state to exhibit the ground of complaint, and the redress that was expected.

The undersigned stated as the cause of their complaint, that the legislature of New Jersey had passed sundry acts authorizing the building of dams in the river Delaware, which greatly injured the navigation of that river, and in direct violation of the compact of 1783, between the two states. That they required of the commissioners of New Jersey a repeal of the said laws; or that the dams should be so altered as not to injure the navigation, and that the force and validity of the same compact should be acknowledged.

The commissioners from New Jersey replied that each state had a right to authorize the building of wing dams, which did not materially injure the navigation, and that Pennsylvania as well as New Jersey, had erected dams in the river; and that the former state ought to have put down the dams that were upon its own shore, before it complained of the latter.

The undersigned rejoined that Pennsylvania had in no case, authorized the building of wing dams in the Delaware, but had refused every application that had been made for that purpose; that although it was true that dams had been erected on the Pennsylvania shore, yet they were unauthorized, and might be put down by New Jersey or Pennsylvania at any time, which either state might think proper; and that the latter state would put them down unless they could be put under such regulations as would be agreeable to both states. That the conduct of New Jersey was widely different, inasmuch as that state had passed laws expressly authorizing the erection of dams in the river, and now contended for the right to do it, and at the same time admitting that the dam at Trenton was injurious to the navigation and ought not to have been built; the undersigned contended, that as the compact of 1783, declared that the river should be a public highway *the whole breadth thereof*, the occupation of a considerable part of that breadth, and a part too, which was commonly used for navigation, was a direct breach of that compact. That as Pennsylvania had a right, under the compact of 1783, to prostrate all the dams which injured the navigation, and as that was an important right for the preservation of the essential interests of a large portion of her citizens, she would not agree to relinquish it. That by laying the dams under regulations, which would render them harmless, all difficulties might be obviated; and in doing this, Pennsylvania would ask for nothing, but what should be common to both states.

The commissioners from New Jersey then requested that all communications should be in writing; and contended that the undersigned should, as representing the complainant, offer the first proposition. The undersigned, anxious to effect the object of their appointment, submitted; although they apprehended that as New Jersey was the aggressor, it would have discovered a more amicable disposition in that state, to have made the first overture. The undersigned opened the correspondence with a letter containing the following propositions, viz.

1. That the agreement signed by the commissioners of the two states, on the 26th day of April, 1783, and afterwards ratified by New Jersey as well as by Pennsylvania, is obligatory upon them in all its parts.

2. That under that agreement the river Delaware, in the whole length and breadth thereof, so far as the same divides the two states, is, and shall continue a

highway, free and open for the common benefit and advantage of the contracting parties.

3. That the two states have a concurrent jurisdiction over the said river from shore to shore.

4. That after the ratification of that agreement, neither state had a right to exercise a separate jurisdiction, in any manner calculated to injure the navigation of the said river.

5. That all laws passed by either state without the concurrence of the other, to authorise the erection of wing dams which would in any degree injure the navigation of the said river, either in ascending or descending the same, is an infraction of the said agreement.

The undersigned added, that "if the commissioners on the part of New Jersey should agree with the undersigned in the foregoing positions, the commissioners of Pennsylvania will be prepared to enter more fully into a discussion of the subjects referred to them." See document marked No. 1.

To this letter the commissioners of New Jersey answered, that to the first proposition they agreed; that as the second and third propositions were embraced in the first, a separate recognition was not necessary. And in answer to the fourth and fifth propositions, they entered into a course of reasoning which, if admitted, would render nugatory the compact of 1783. They contended too, that the soil of the river to the midway thereof at least, above the tide-way, belonged to the owners of lands adjoining, and not to the two states. See document No. 2. To this letter the undersigned replied: see document No. 3—and the commissioners of New Jersey rejoined: see document No. 4. The undersigned then requested a personal conference, which was agreed to by the commissioners of New Jersey. At this conference the following propositions were agreed to unanimously by the commissioners of the two states.

1st. That the construction of the agreement of 1783, should have been such as to have required the assent of both states to authorise the erection of a dam on either shore; that such construction would have best preserved a free and open navigation of the river from the injurious and pernicious effects of wing dams, which is a growing evil.

2d. That no wing dams for creating or increasing water power, shall hereafter be erected in the river Delaware, without the consent of both states.

3d. That the wing dams now erected shall be so regulated as not to obstruct the navigation of the river, and effectual provision made in the said agreement to ensure a faithful execution of the same.

4th. That the dams shall be prostrated, if the owners do not comply with the provisions that shall be agreed upon.

5th. That if the two states should hereafter agree to improve the navigation of the Delaware, the dams now erected shall be no obstruction to such improvement.

The two boards of commissioners then agreed to adjourn for a few days, to afford time for digesting a plan to carry their agreement into effect. On the 17th of October the commissioners met at New Hope, in pursuance of their adjournment, the undersigned having previously forwarded to the New Jersey commissioners a plan which appeared to them calculated to answer the purposes intended. See document No. 5.

The commissioners of New Jersey objected to that plan, as requiring too much of the owners of dams, and putting it in the power of Pennsylvania, by appointing commissioners who would not agree to any report, to prostrate all the dams at pleasure; that some of the dams required more alterations than others; and that they were not competent to judge of the alterations that ought to be made. They then presented a counter project. See document No. 6.

The undersigned contended that the state of Pennsylvania could have no disposition to destroy the dams, if they were so altered as to form no obstruction to the navigation of the river. That under the compact of 1783 between the two states, either state had a right to

prostrate all the dams on the river without the consent or co-operation of the other; yet from a disposition to favor the owners of dams as far as was consistent with the security of the navigation and from courtesy to the state of New Jersey, Pennsylvania had agreed to appoint commissioners for the purpose of meeting that state, to prescribe such regulations as would, if practicable, protect the owners of dams, and at the same time secure the navigation of the river: that nothing could be more futile than to suppose that Pennsylvania would, in direct opposition to the interests of her own citizens, and in violation of her faith, refuse to sanction all the dams which should be altered conformably to the proposed plan.

The undersigned stated that the locks and slopes required by their project, were in conformity with what is required in Pennsylvania of those who obtain permission to erect dams in navigable rivers. The persons obtaining such permission, must in most cases, and upon their own responsibility, build locks through which boats may at all times safely pass, and make slopes to the dams for the passage of rafts. If Pennsylvania required this of her own citizens who respectfully applied for permission to erect dams, could it be expected she would allow upon more favorable terms strangers to keep up dams, which had been erected in defiance of her authority, and in violation of her sacred rights under the compact? All that was required was to put locks and slopes in the dams, so that boats and rafts might safely and conveniently pass. Of their sufficiency there was no difficulty in judging: the passing and re-passing of a boat, and the passage of a raft would decide the question. And of the propriety of such a requisition there could not be a reasonable doubt, when the immense advantages which the owners of the dams derived from the water power they obtained, was duly considered.

The undersigned agreed to the alterations proposed by the New Jersey commissioners to the preamble of the Pennsylvania project, but objected to other parts of their counter project, as referring to other commissioners that which was enjoined upon us: that the wing dams would remain, however great the nuisance, until the commissioners should have agreed upon the alterations: that it would be putting it in the power of the New Jersey commissioners to defeat the object of the agreement, by refusing to agree to any alterations except such as were wholly inadequate to all useful and necessary purposes. That this was not an improbable event, inasmuch as that state had, by her legislative acts, authorised the erection of some of the dams complained of—that now her pride, and perhaps she might think her dignity, required that she should establish by indirect means, what she had attempted in a direct way.

That in case the commissioners to be appointed under the counter project offered by New Jersey, should agree in the alterations to be made in the dams, and the owners should not make the alterations prescribed; then the delinquents must be proceeded against according to the laws of the state first taking cognizance of the cause. Now this proceeding would put it in the power of a designing individual to procure a prosecution in his own state by some of his own friends, without any notice to the adverse state, and by a mock trial secure his dam from all future inquiry; inasmuch as his own court having first taken cognizance of the cause, the judgment which that court may have entered, would be conclusive, and the right to keep up the dam be established, however injurious it might be to the navigation.

The undersigned objected to that part of the New Jersey project which provides that the owners of the dams who do not conform to such regulations as should be laid down, should be proceeded against in the courts of either state as and for a public nuisance. It was believed that no practical good could result from such a provision. No person could be prosecuted to

conviction, without appearing to answer the charge, or being served with a process to do so. And no mode could be devised by the state to compel a person residing in New Jersey to appear and plead to any prosecution which would or ought to be applicable to the citizens at large. That the offender had nothing to do but reside beyond the reach of the process of Pennsylvania, to prevent her from exercising any jurisdiction whatsoever upon the subject.

From the best judgment which the undersigned could form of the New Jersey project, they concluded that it was calculated to procrastinate the dispute, and that its effects would be to sanction the dams so much complained of. For if commissioners were appointed according to that project, *their* commissioners might, after having spent much time upon the subject, say they were not competent to judge of the alterations necessary to be made in the dams; or might make any other convenient excuse for not agreeing with the commissioners of Pennsylvania. Other commissioners must then be appointed, who might pursue some devious course which would prevent any thing effectual from being done: and thus keeping up the obstructions to the navigation, until Pennsylvania should be worried into submission. That judging from the course which New Jersey has hitherto pursued, it was fair to presume that this would be her future policy. Thus placing Pennsylvania in a worse situation than she at present stands, with respect to her right of removing nuisances in the river.

The New Jersey commissioners appearing determined not to give up their project, the undersigned proposed that the commissioners from the two states should recommend it to the legislatures of their respective states, to state a case embracing the subject of the present controversy for the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States. This proposition was instantly rejected by the commissioners of New Jersey.

The undersigned then proposed to adjust the dispute respecting Mr. Cox's dam at the great falls near Trenton, and if they succeeded in that, then to proceed with the rest of the dams. For this purpose they presented a project—see the document marked No. 7.

The New Jersey commissioners agreed to the proposed regulations in the dam, but objected to certain other parts of the project; inasmuch as under them it would be in the power of Pennsylvania to pass laws for prostrating the dam in question without a judicial investigation.

The undersigned replied, that as the general laws of the state would not reach this case—that none which could be passed, that would be suitable for the state at large, would be effectual in the case of a dam on the New Jersey shore—it might become necessary to pass special laws upon the subject, for the purpose of effectuating the agreement. That it was discovering an unreasonable jealousy of Pennsylvania, that she would take the arbitrary course apprehended by the commissioners of New Jersey, unless required by such circumstances as rendered it indispensable. That it was impossible to foresee what laws would be necessary for enforcing an observance of the regulations agreed upon. That if Pennsylvania agreed to tolerate a dam authorised by New Jersey in violation of the compact of 1783, and in defiance of a solemn protest of the Legislature of Pennsylvania, and under regulations which never would have induced her to have assented to the erection; she ought to have a complete recognition of her right to prostrate the same in such a manner as she should deem proper, or any neglect of or noncompliance with the terms upon which she had assented to its continuance. The justice, the forbearance, the rights, and the dignity of the state of Pennsylvania imperiously required such a recognition on the part of New Jersey.

The undersigned commissioners therefore proposed to agree upon a continuance of this dam, on terms far

more moderate than than they would have assented to its erection: on a condition, however, which if not complied with, either state might have a right to prostrate it, in such a manner as it should judge most proper. This was expressly rejected by the commissioners of New Jersey; they declaring in the most unqualified terms that they could not consent to leave the rights of their citizens to the mercy of Pennsylvania, without the intervention of trial by jury. Thus claiming the power of controlling Pennsylvania in the manner in which she shall exercise her right—a right which will only be exercised by the state which is aggrieved, and which must be at the expense of removing the nuisance.

The undersigned having taken their resolution not to relinquish the important right of Pennsylvania to enact such laws as she might think necessary, to abate nuisances in the Delaware, and to execute them in her own way; and the New Jersey commissioners peremptorily refusing to agree to any terms unless this right was given up: the negotiation was here and on this point broken off.

It is worthy of remark, that during the whole negotiation, not a single proposition for settling the controversy was made by the commissioners of New Jersey, unless their counter project may be considered such; but which the undersigned believed was better calculated for delay and for fostering the controversy, than for an adjustment of the dispute.

After most deliberately considering the immense importance of the navigation of the Delaware to a large portion of the people of Pennsylvania—the great impediment to that navigation placed in the river under the authority of an act of the legislature of New Jersey, in the face of the rights and the authority of the state of Pennsylvania, and in opposition to a solemn protest of the legislature thereof—and after duly weighing the indisposition of the commissioners of that state to afford relief from the injuries occasioned thereby, although they themselves acknowledged it was considerable, and ought not to have been placed there; the undersigned did not for a moment hesitate in taking the course which they have represented.

The undersigned will take the liberty of adding, that although it is very desirable to preserve the mills on the river as far as can be done with safety to the navigation; yet as the injury done in that way by the wing dams is very great and yearly increasing, they are unanimously of opinion, that unless the state of Pennsylvania takes prompt and decisive measures to protect its own rights, the navigation of the river Delaware will in a short time not be worth protecting.

We have the honor to be, with great respect, sir, your Excellency's most obedient servants,

CADW. EVANS, Junr.
WILLIAM ERWIN,
JOHN ROSS.

December 18, 1817.

From the Philadelphia Gazette.

PROCEEDINGS OF COUNCILS.

September 24th, 1832.

Yesterday morning the City Councils met, when Mr. FRITZ, from the committee on fire companies, made the following report, which was read and adopted.

Annual Report of the Committee on Fire Companies.

The committee on fire companies beg leave to report, that they have endeavoured to discharge impartially the duties required of them by the ordinance of April 22d, 1824, and its several supplements, which places under their control the sum of seven thousand dollars, to be appropriated among the fire engine and hose companies in the city, who shall comply with the provisions of the said ordinance. The committee have certified to the mayor the following appropriations, and requested him to draw his warrant on the city treasurer for the said sums in favor of the presidents of the respective companies, viz.

Engine Companies.

	Presidents.	
1. Assistance,	John Greiner,	\$245
2. Columbia,	Daniel Knight	245
3. Delaware,	Townsend Sharpless,	245
4. Diligent,	Samuel Fox,	292 50
5. Good Will,	Adam Eckfeldt,	245
6. Hand in Hand,	Charles J. Jack,	245
7. Harmony,	Wm. R. Maxfield,	245
8. Pennsylvania,	Caleb Cope,	292 50
9. Philadelphia,	Samuel Mason, Jr.,	292 50
10. Hibernia,	James McDonald,	245
11. Reliance,	Anthony Neill,	245
12. Vigilant,	George W. Tryon,	245
14. Washington,	Thomas Stockley,	245

Hose Companies.

	Presidents.	
1. America,	Wm. Jackson,	\$282
2. Columbia,	Adam Dialogue,	282
3. Fame,	James Edwards,	282
4. Good Intent,	Wm. Abbott,	282
5. Hope,	Alex. Henry, Jr.,	282
6. Neptune,	Nathaniel Mercer,	282
7. Perseverance,	Henry Ritter,	282
8. Philadelphia,	John P. Wetherill,	282
9. Phenix,	Richd. H. Johnson,	292 50
10. Resolution,	Charles Shaeffer, Jr.,	282
11. Robert Morris,	James Glasgow,	282
12. Southwark,	Henry Caron,	282
13. Washington,	Charles J. Boulter,	282

Total, \$7,000 00

The committee on their late visit to inspect the apparatus of the different engine and hose companies, observed with great gratification their excellence and efficiency, and the beautiful order in which they all appear to be maintained; reflecting great credit upon the worthy and public spirited citizens who compose them. The committee deem it important also to report, that there are attached to the different companies within the corporate limits, 1146 active and 709 honorary members, upon whose exertions our fellow citizens may confidently rely for protection at all times from the ravages of the destructive element. Your committee regret to state, that several of the companies are considerably in debt, contracted in the purchase of a suitable building for their respective apparatus, and that a number are entirely unprovided with a permanent location. When men give so much of their time and money to the public as the firemen of the city of Philadelphia do, without the slightest advantage or recompense, your committee are decidedly of opinion, that they should not be obliged to bear this additional and very heavy expense; and that there should be provided at the public cost, suitable places of location for their apparatus. Your committee deem this subject worthy the early attention and action of the next Councils, and recommend the same to them.

All which is respectfully submitted by

PETER FRITZ, Chair'n,

H. L. CORYELL,

JOHN P. WETHERILL,

} Committee.

Philadelphia, Sept. 24, 1832.

At a joint meeting of the Select and Common Councils of the city of Philadelphia, held in the chamber of the Common Council, on the 4th Monday of Sept. 1832, agreeable to an ordinance entitled "An ordinance for the management of the Girard Trusts," the following gentlemen were nominated for the several offices established by the said ordinance.

For Directors.

Wm. J. Duane	Richard Price
George M. Dallas	Joseph Worrell
James Page	Lewis Ryan
B. W. Richards	William Lynch
Joshua Lippincott	Coudy Raguet

John M. Scott
 Roberts Vaux
 James Ronaldson
 Henry Horn
 John T. Sullivan
 Wm. E. Lehman
 John Snyder, B. M.
 Joseph Cake
 Thomas Dunlap
 Henry Toland
 Philip Garret
 James M. Linnard
 Thomas Kittera
 H. M. Zollichhoffer
 Charles Callahan
 David S. Hassinger
 John Moss
 Evan Rogers
 Theodore Colliday
 John Latour
 John Crean, Jr.
 Daniel Groves
 Wm. M'Ilvaine
 Michael Baker
 Thomas Biddle
 John M. Hood
 Samuel Grant
 Thomas Reeves, Jr.
 Robert Toland
 John Hemphill
 Charles Massey
 Michael Fox
 Britain Cooper
 Samuel Badger
 John M. Barclay
 P. L. Laguerenne
 Samuel Jackson, M. D.
 Edward Hudson
 Samuel P. Wetherill
 John R. Neff

Capt. John Steel
 Henry Troth
 Thos. P. Cope
 Fredk. Stoeper
 George Emlen
 Hartman Kuhn
 P. Fontanges
 John Horn
 James Sloan
 John Bacon
 Samuel Archer
 John Byerly
 Joseph G. Nancrede, M. D.
 Robert Walsh
 Silas W. Sexton
 Wm. P. Bryan
 P. H. Nicklin
 Richd. Harlan
 Peter A. Browne
 C. C. Biddle
 John P. Wetherill
 Andrew Lienau
 Geo. N. Harvey
 Matthew Carey
 James Hughes
 Wm. Wilson
 Wm. Butcher
 James L. Pevre
 Wm. Shuffelbottom
 James Schott
 John Harlan
 Joseph Hopkinson
 Joseph Taggart
 Charles Graff
 Joseph Snyder
 Joseph Roberts
 Pearson Serrill
 Saml. B. Davis
 E. D. Ingraham
 Thomas Estlack

For Auditors.

John Tolbert
 Samuel Hart
 Robt. Stephens
 Michael E. Israel
 John W. Ashmead
 Wm. P. Smith
 John Bacon
 John P. M'Calien
 Samuel Davis
 John H. Campbell
 Samuel Paton
 Charles Hidclius
 Job Bacon
 Samuel Hazard

Briton White, Jr.
 Condy Raguet
 D. S. Freeland
 George Wilson
 Joseph Bispham
 Henry Simpson
 David M'Clure
 John Greiner
 Joseph Roberts
 Samuel Palmer
 C. F. Breuil
 Silas W. Sexton
 Abraham Baker.

For Treasurer.

Britain Cooper
 George N. Harvey
 John A. Barclay
 Benjn. Jones, Jr.
 George M'Cleod
 John Bacon.

James M. Linnard
 John Ashburner, Jr.
 Thos. Ash
 Wm. Boyd
 Samuel Paton

From the Minutes,

GEORGE FOX,
 Clerk of the Common Council.
 ARCHD. RANDALL,
 Clerk of the Select Council.

CELEBRATION AT THE PAOLI MONUMENT.

Thursday 20th was the fifty-fifth anniversary of the slaughter of the American troops under the command of Major General Anthony Wayne, by a detachment of British soldiers under the command of Major General Gray. At an early hour, large numbers, civil and mili-

tary, collected on the ground to see or participate in the celebration. The remembrance of the event which befel the American army on that spot was calculated to inspire a full and gushing flow of patriotism, and to produce a deep and solemn interest. The day was favorable. The military companies, commanded by their respective officers, were in high spirits, and looked exceedingly fine. The parade was large and imposing—composed of twelve companies, from Chester and the neighbouring counties—two of which were troops of cavalry, under the command of captains Shearer and Jones.

The line was formed at eleven o'clock, and after performing the ordinary evolutions, took up the line of march, under the command of Colonel Harris, to the West Chester rail-road. The soldiers were drawn up in handsome order on a small eminence about a hundred paces south of the rail-road, where they awaited the arrival of the expected troops from Philadelphia. At 12 o'clock a salute was fired; at about a quarter past 12 the cars from Philadelphia, four in number, came in sight, and in a few minutes halted immediately in front of the troops. Almost at the same instant that the cars from Philadelphia arrived, an equal number from West Chester made their appearance. It was a happy moment. It was an evidence of the complete consummation of a work which the citizens of Pennsylvania have long and ardently desired. As the two sets of cars moved gracefully and majestically towards each other, loaded with people, the two companies respectively waved their hats, and greeted each other with bursts of acclamation. It was a glorious sight to citizens and soldiers. The military were in full view from the cars: the banners of the soldiery floating richly in the air—the dazzling brilliancy of their arms—their regular and soldier-like aspect—and the magnificent appearance of the rail-road carriages; combined to make that moment one of universal joy, and to fill the minds of the spectators with unusual hilarity and satisfaction.

After the corps from Philadelphia had joined the regiment, the troops proceeded back to the monument field; and after many interesting military evolutions were dismissed for dinner. Previous to their dismissal, however, they testified more particularly their respect for the unfortunate but valiant soldiers who had there fallen, by moving to the solemn notes of the dead march, by the monument which is consecrated to their memory.

After dinner the different companies again formed, manœuvred until four o'clock, and afterwards dispersed in good order, highly pleased with the proceedings of the day.—*Village Record.*

ASSOCIATION

For the punishment of theft and prevention of depredations on private property.

Every member whose name is hereunto subscribed, agrees to be governed by observe and perform the following

Laws, Rules, and Regulations.

Firstly.—Every owner or renter of real property in and about Reading, may become a member of the said company by signing these articles.

Secondly.—Whenever any member shall visit or be on his own lot, garden, or orchard, he shall observe as much as he conveniently can, what may be going on in the neighbouring lots, gardens, and orchards of members; and if there should be any thing doing or done to the damage or prejudice of a member, he shall either prevent it or give information thereof to the owner with all possible despatch.

Thirdly.—If any member shall have his apples, corn, potatoes, or vegetables, or any other property taken away wrongfully, and shall have it in his power to make legal proof of the facts, it shall be his duty to prosecute the offenders or wrongdoers by suit or otherwise, as

shall be advisable—and it shall be the duty of every member to aid and assist him in every thing relating thereto that shall be lawful and just.

Fourthly.—If any member shall happen to see the bars of another's garden, lot, or outlots open, and the owner or some one in his behalf shall not be near at hand, he shall shut them.—If he should see fences broke down, he shall, if he can with little trouble, put them up—but immediately give notice thereof to the owner. If he should see cattle trespassing in corn, grain, or any thing in which much damage might be done in a short time, he shall drive out the cattle, and moreover give immediate notice to the owner.

Fifthly.—Each and every member of this association shall, on signing the articles thereof, and each and every first Saturday of April thereafter, pay into the hands of its treasurer, the sum of *fifty cents*, to constitute a fund for the necessary expenses of law suits and other matters instituted for the purpose of carrying the object of this association into operation.

Sixthly.—Any person not a member of this association, giving such information as will lead to a conviction of any depredations committed on any gardens, lots, orchards, or any other private property belonging to the members hereof, shall receive a reward of *five dollars*, to be paid out of the funds of the company.

Seventhly.—The regular meeting of the company shall be on the first Saturday of April, in every year to elect their treasurer.—*Reading Paper.*

From the American Republican.

OPENING OF THE WEST CHESTER RAIL-ROAD.

On Thursday the 13th instant, the interesting ceremony of opening the West Chester rail-road was performed, in an appropriate and gratifying manner. The day was beautiful; and at 9 o'clock in the morning, the stockholders assembled at the depot, agreeable to notice given, to proceed in the cars to the Pennsylvania rail-road. As the design was, to give all the stockholders an opportunity to inspect the work, the directors were compelled to restrict their invitations to a limited number of their fellow citizens. Among the invited guests who attended, were the Reverend Clergy, resident in the town—the President Judge of the district—the Hon. Isaac Wayne, and Gen. Joshua Evans, and the Chief Burgess of the borough. At 9 o'clock precisely, the train of cars started from the depot. In the leading car, were the directors and officers of the company, the resident engineer, and the invited guests—with a band of music seated on the top, who added much to the pleasure of the trip, by playing a variety of patriotic and appropriate tunes, during the procession. Moving at an easy rate, the cars arrived at the Pennsylvania rail-road a few minutes past 10 o'clock—where they were received, in due form, by the Engineer-in-chief of that great work, accompanied by his assistants.

Having entered upon the State rail-road, and taken up the gentlemen assembled at the intersection, the train proceeded to the public house of Jonathan Jones, Esq. about three-fourths of a mile towards the city, where they partook of some refreshments, and remained upwards of an hour, very pleasantly occupied in viewing the admirable work, by which the communication with Philadelphia will soon be rendered complete. At twelve o'clock, the party resumed their seats in the cars, and returned to the borough, in the same order in which they departed. On their arrival at 1 o'clock, the company marched to the splendid new hotel of Wm. Everhart, Esq. where they found a dinner table, set in a style of elegance and profusion, that did great credit to the catering abilities of the proprietor. Previous to dining, the President addressed the company, giving a brief sketch of the history of the West Chester rail-road, and taking a hasty glance at the probable benefits of its

operations to this community. A blessing was then asked, in chaste and appropriate terms, by the Rev. Mr. Stevens; and, in like manner, at the close of the dinner, thanks were returned by the Rev. Mr. Scott. The company separated at an early hour, in the most becoming and orderly manner—highly gratified by the occurrences of the day, and animated by the flattering prospects unfolded by the event which they had assembled to celebrate.

ADDRESS

To the Stockholders of the West Chester Rail-road Company, on the opening of the road, Sept. 13, 1832, by the President of the Company.

Gentlemen—It is with no ordinary feelings of gratification that I attempt to perform the duty assigned to me on this occasion, by laying before you a brief sketch of the progress of the work, which your public spirit enabled us to undertake—and which, as you have just seen, has been so far completed, as to connect our town and district with the great public improvements of the commonwealth. I cordially congratulate you upon the success of our enterprise thus far; and fondly trust, that what we now behold is but the dawn of a new and auspicious era in the pursuits and comforts of this community. The prospects now presented to us are, beyond a doubt, vastly more flattering than any we had ventured, at one time, to anticipate. It seemed to be our misfortune at the commencement of the system, to be excluded, by our position, from any direct participation in the advantages to be derived from the magnificent scheme of internal improvement, inasmuch as it was soon discovered that no portion of the Pennsylvania canals could be constructed in our immediate vicinity. Yet it is due to the liberal character of our citizens, to remark, that the great work has uniformly received from them a decided and spirited support. Uninfluenced by local or selfish considerations, the people of Chester county, by their representatives, have sustained the system, from its very inception to the present hour. They not only voted to commence the stupendous undertaking, but, with a patriotic firmness that disdained to shrink from the responsibility, they also voted the ways and means requisite for its speedy accomplishment. The records of the government demonstrate that, in all the mutations of party, such has been the voice of the majority—and I am proud to add, that such has been the emphatic voice of *West Chester* and the adjacent districts. Animated by the spirit which pervaded the commonwealth, our citizens anxiously watched the development of the system, to discover whether it were practicable by any incidental or collateral means, to introduce a portion of the benefits of the public improvements within their own borders. When it was determined to construct a *rail-way* from the Susquehanna to Philadelphia, a public meeting was held, and a committee appointed to ascertain the practicability of locating said rail-way through, or near to, this borough. Here, again, we were doomed to disappointment. Our situation, on an elevated summit, with the deep valleys of the Brandywine and other streams, crossing the route, forbade the attempt to bring the Pennsylvania rail-way by our town. Cut off from all hope of a canal, and then deserted by the rail-road, it seemed as if our thriving village, and our fertile hills, were destined to remain insulated from those public improvements, and to be denied those facilities of intercourse with the great marts of the state, which were enjoyed by other districts. But still we did not despair. The features of the country between the borough and various points on the Pennsylvania rail-way, were anxiously examined, with a view to a connexion by a *branch rail-way*; and the result was a belief in its practicability. Application was thereupon made to the distinguished engineer of the Pennsylvania rail-way, for the purpose of obtaining a preliminary survey of the route. That gentleman, with the approbation of the state commissioners, politely de-

tached a party of his assistants to explore the ground—which service was performed, in a faithful and satisfactory manner, in the month of December, 1830. An estimate of the cost was prepared, which showed that the route was even more favorable than had been anticipated—and subsequent experience has completely established the accuracy of that estimate. An act of incorporation having been obtained, and the amount of capital stock promptly subscribed, the West Chester Railroad Company was organized, and prepared for active operations early in the month of May, 1831. On the 13th day of May, exactly sixteen months ago, the resident engineer commenced the location of the line of road; and you have this day had an opportunity of witnessing the *character* of the work, and the *amount* which has been done under his immediate direction since that time. The directors are free to acknowledge that they have wholly misconceived the subject, if, in *both* points of view, the performance be not pronounced highly creditable to the skill, activity and fidelity of that officer. As a member of the board, I feel it, indeed, to be due on this occasion, both to the principal and resident engineer, again to testify our deep sense of the professional worth and abilities of those gentlemen.

The extent of the West Chester rail-road, from the borough to the intersection with the Pennsylvania railway, is exactly *nine miles*, exclusive of the turn-outs, and the necessary branches at the depot. The number of turn-outs, or sidings, may perhaps be increased hereafter, but at present, it is deemed advisable not to multiply them faster than real necessity requires. It is believed that by a judicious regulation of the travelling, and business on the road, we may be enabled to get along with fewer of those expensive and troublesome appendages, than we originally contemplated.

By an abstract from the Treasurer's books, it appears that the expenses incurred in the construction of the West Chester rail-road, amount to \$86,388 06½.

This sum is made up of the following principal items, viz:

1. Grading the bed of the road for a double track,	\$33,756 65	
2. Iron used in the construction, viz. bars, splicing plates, spikes, and castings,	14,129 05	
3. Sleepers,	8,459 74	
4. Sleepers,	3,494 20	
5. Broken stone,	6,217 05	
6. Construction of single track and horse path,	8,900 22½	
7. Salaries of engineers and agents,	3,344 57	
The cost, proper, of 9 miles of rail-road, averaging 8700 dollars per mile,		\$78,301 48½
8. Fencing the road,	\$3,349 38	
9. Cars and horses,	2,589 49	
10. Car house and stables,	964 58	
11. Damages for crops, &c.	234 33	
12. Incidental expenses,	1,148 83	
		\$8,086 53
		\$86,388 06½
Amount of capital called in,		90,000 00

Balance, \$3,611 93½

Some additional expenses will necessarily be incurred before the accounts are adjusted—particularly in the erection of a tenement for the person who takes charge of the relay station, near the middle of the road; but it is confidently believed that no farther instalments will be required from the stockholders. The rail-road being thus far completed, and ready for operation, with a capital of 90,000 dollars, we cannot but flatter ourselves that it will prove to be a valuable stock to the proprietors, as well as a great public benefit to this borough

and the surrounding country. The facilities which it will afford for intercourse with the city of Philadelphia, will necessarily render our town much better known, and vastly more frequented by strangers, than it has ever heretofore been. It does not seem extravagant to suppose, that the travelling alone, upon the rail-road, will yield the interest upon the capital invested; and when we take into consideration the access which it affords to the trade of the river Schuylkill, Delaware, and Susquehanna, it does not require a sanguine temperament to imagine a great and rapid increase in the population, the business, and the wealth of this town. With such increase, the business upon the rail-road must necessarily keep pace; and thus the benefits of the company, and to the public, will be reciprocal.

I have looked with much interest to the advantages which, it appears to me, the rail-road will extend to the farmers of this vicinity. It is well known that vast quantities of agricultural produce are annually sent from this district to the city of Philadelphia, and it is equally notorious that, for several months in the year, our common roads are almost impassable for loaded wagons. This, too, unfortunately happens at the very season when the farmer most desires to get his produce to market. With the aid of the rail-road, the products of our farms can be run to the city whenever it may suit our interests or convenience; and that, too, with such celerity and certainty, that we may be enabled to profit by any sudden and temporary demands for our commodities. I do not deem it necessary to dwell upon the many and obvious advantages which this work, now so happily consummated, presents to this community. I trust they will all be fully developed, and properly appreciated in due season. With such aids for business, and such facilities for social intercourse, if we prove ourselves worthy of the blessings, we can scarcely fail to increase in wealth and happiness. Prosperous circumstances, we may reasonably hope, will be attended with an ambition for mental culture; and thus the ultimate and legitimate effect of physical improvements may be, to expand the mind, and exalt the moral and intellectual character.

From the Erie Observer.

IRON ORE.

Iron ore, of a superior quality; has been discovered in this county, sufficient, it is said, to justify the erection of iron works on a large scale. These facts are known to the greater proportion of our citizens; and yet, strange as it may appear, there is not energy or enterprize enough among our wealthy citizens, to undertake the business. As there has been the most ore discovered in Fairview and Girard townships, I would respectfully suggest to the inhabitants of those townships, to call a meeting for the purpose of forming a company to go on with the business. It cannot fail, if properly managed, of being good stock. There has also been discovered an extensive bed of marl or lime, near Elk creek village: also a smaller one about one mile south of Mr. Wm. Sturgeon's. Was it known abroad that Erie county possessed such advantages for the manufacture of iron castings, I have no doubt that we would have capitalists from abroad, glad of the opportunity of embarking in the business.

The annual exhibition of the Horticultural Society took place at the Masonic Hall, on Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday of this week. The collection of flowers and plants was as usual, large and splendid.

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EDITED BY SAMUEL HAZARD.

VOL. X.—NO. 14. PHILADELPHIA, OCTOBER 6, 1832. NO. 249.

NAVIGATION OF THE DELAWARE.

(Continued from page 205.)

(No. 1.)

Trenton, September 15, 1817.

Gentlemen,—The undersigned commissioners appointed by and under the authority of an act of the legislature of Pennsylvania, entitled "An act appointing commissioners for settling certain differences between this state and the state of New Jersey," passed the 25th day of March, 1817, deem it important to a satisfactory adjustment of the controversy between the two states, that there should be a perfect understanding between their respective commissioners on the following points:

1. That the agreement signed by their commissioners on the 26th day of April, 1783, and afterwards ratified by New Jersey as well as Pennsylvania, is obligatory upon them in all its parts.

2. That under that agreement, the river Delaware in the whole length and breadth thereof, so far as the same divides the two states, is and shall continue a highway, free and open for the common benefit and advantage of the contracting parties.

3. That the two states have a concurrent jurisdiction of the said river from shore to shore.

4. That after the ratification of that agreement, neither state had a right to exercise a separate jurisdiction in any manner calculated to injure the navigation of the said river.

5. That all laws passed by either state without the concurrence of the other, to authorize the erection of wing dams which would in any degree injure the navigation of the said river, either in ascending or descending the same, is an infraction of the said agreement. If the commissioners on the part of New Jersey should agree with the undersigned in the foregoing position, the commissioners of Pennsylvania will be prepared to enter more fully upon a discussion of the subject referred to them.

We are, gentlemen, with great respect,

Your obedient servants,

(Signed,) CADW. EVANS, jun.
WM. ERWIN,
JOHN ROSS.

(No. 2.)

Trenton, September 15, 1817.

Gentlemen,—In answer to your communication of this morning we beg leave to observe:

1. We admit that the agreement signed by the commissioners of the two states, on the 26th day of April, 1783, and afterwards ratified by New Jersey as well as Pennsylvania, is obligatory on them in all its parts; and further, that the legislatures of Pennsylvania and New Jersey, and also the citizens of the respective states are bound in good faith to observe its provisions.

2. That as to the second and third propositions contained in your communications, we answer, that they are embraced in the agreement of 1783, and form a part thereof, and as we admit that agreement in all its parts, we do not perceive any use in a separate recognition of them.

3. As to the fourth and fifth propositions contained in your communication, we answer, it appears to us that

the respective legislatures of Pennsylvania and New Jersey, notwithstanding the agreement of 1783, have a right to give their assent to, and to regulate by law, the erection on their respective shores, all useful piers, docks, wharves, banks, and even mill dams, or other buildings for the beneficial use of the respective shores; but that in the exercise of this authority they are bound as well by public law as by the agreement of 1783, to preserve the navigation of the river. We consider the agreement of 1783, nothing more than a declaration that the river Delaware within the limits prescribed then, was and should continue to be a public navigable river in contradistinction to a private river, and that it must be subject to the same law, as all other navigable rivers that are deemed public highways—we apprehend it to be a mistaken opinion, however extensively it may have spread itself, that the whole bed of the river is sacred and cannot be touched without a violation of the rights of the states we represent; the soil of the river to the midway thereof, at least at and above the falls of Trenton, if not below, is vested by law in the owners of the adjoining land. It is true that the same principle of law that vests this private right in the owners of the adjacent soil, also vests in the public the right of unobstructed navigation—we admit that the private right must be so exercised as not to injure the public right of navigation. It is not every erection on the bed of the river that becomes a nuisance, and to be construed as a violation of the agreement of 1783; if this was the case, all the piers and docks erected in the river must be destroyed. Docks and wharves judiciously placed on the river, are useful to commerce, in which case they are innocent and lawful erections, but should they become so far extended as to obstruct navigation, they would become public nuisances, be unlawful, and liable to prostration. We apply the same reasoning to mill dams and other erections on the river. Their lawfulness or unlawfulness depends on the fact, whether they are, or are not obstructions to navigation. We have been the more particular in disclosing our opinions on this head, that we might enable you at one view to understand the reasoning that led to certain legislative acts of New Jersey, relative to wing dams.

We have the honor to be, gentlemen,

With great respect,

Your obedient servants,

WILLIAM S. PENNINGTON.
DAVID THOMPSON, jun.
PETER TUCKER.

CADWALLADER EVANS, jun.

WILLIAM ERWIN, and
JOHN ROSS, Esq's.

(No. 3.)

Trenton, September 16, 1817.

Gentlemen,—Last evening we received your letter of the 15th, in answer to ours of the same date.

We had the honor of stating to you in that letter certain abstract propositions, so obviously arising out of the agreement of the two states in 1783, that it was apprehended no objection could arise to their adoption, except that they admitted a separate legislation in the states respectively, in cases where the navigation of the river could not be in any degree injured. This

exception is indeed very questionable, and could only be admitted in cases so obvious, that no doubt could exist as to the fact of their not being injurious to the navigation; and that too, subject to judicial investigation in the adverse state. And as it could not, according to the present views of New Jersey, comport with her policy to object to this exception, we had every reason to expect a cordial acceptance of all the propositions in their full extent.

To our first proposition, you say, that you admit that the agreement of 1783, is obligatory on the two states, in all its parts. And to the second and third propositions, you agree as being embraced by the first.

To our fourth and fifth propositions, you reply by a course of reasoning which we will notice by the following remarks.

By admitting our first, second and third propositions, you have admitted that the two states have a concurrent jurisdiction over the said river, the whole breadth thereof, from shore to shore, in all cases; except those which are expressly excepted in the said agreement. For it is a sound rule of construction founded in good sense, that all instruments of writing, whether between states or individuals, containing a general grant of rights or powers, with certain exceptions, conveys every thing within the boundary of that grant, except what is expressly excepted—now as the erections alluded to are within the boundary over which a concurrent jurisdiction of the two states is given, and as there is no exception of wing dams to that concurrent power, it will follow that they are exclusively subject to that concurrent authority, and that no separate legislation can be exercised over them. It is true, that in your answers to our fourth and fifth propositions, you enter into a course of reasoning to show that each state had a separate legislative authority, in cases that you had just admitted were within the concurrent jurisdiction of the two states—thus admitting a principle and then reasoning it away. You state that the agreement of 1783 was nothing more than a declaration that the river Delaware should continue to be a public navigable river in contradistinction to a private river. If that was the only effect of that agreement, it was an useless instrument; for in the year 1771, that is, twelve years before this agreement was entered into, the states of Pennsylvania and New Jersey had declared that river a public highway. But independent of this act of the two states, it was a public highway from the first settlement of the country. The distinction that is taken in England between tide and fresh water rivers, does not obtain here. In that country their rivers are small, admitting only of a very insignificant navigation; but in this country, the fresh water rivers are large, admitting the passage of boats into the heart of a great continent; hence the policy of these governments, in adjudging all rivers public highways, which are used for a boat navigation.

The lands and rivers now comprehended by Pennsylvania and New Jersey, belonged to one common sovereign, who granted that part which lies on the east side of the Delaware to one subject, and that on the opposite side to another subject, who by a separate grant was entitled to the bed of the river Delaware; yet it was never pretended by him, that this separate grant gave him the exclusive navigation of that river. Indeed it is so interwoven with the system and policy of our governments, that great rivers should be public highways, that we never understood there was any doubt upon the subject in Pennsylvania, even before the year 1771. The act of that year indeed declared it a highway, yet it was not passed to satisfy the people of Pennsylvania, who had no doubts upon the subject, but to satisfy the people of New Jersey, who were subscribing their money, for the purpose of improving the navigation of that river. But even if the river was not a highway before the year 1771, yet after the two states declared it so in that year, no doubt could be entertained upon the subject. The agreement then of 1783, must have meant

something more than making the river a highway as you have supposed.

You state that the soil of the river, to the midway thereof, is vested in the owners of the adjoining lands. We ask, by what conveyance, or by what law? Not by virtue of the patent to the first proprietor of New Jersey; for that grant was limited by the eastern bank of the river. Not by the convention of 1783; nor by any other concurrent act of the two states; nor by any other law, statute or national, that has come to our knowledge.

It will not be contended that because this land adjoins the river, the owners have a right to its bed; for the common law principle is, that no man has a right beyond his boundary, and of course, that he who is bounded by the shore, cannot go to the middle of the river. This being a settled principle of law, and having no kind of evidence of any grant to the inhabitants of New Jersey, beyond the margin of the river, we are utterly at a loss to understand how you will show that their right extends to the middle of the stream.

You say you have disclosed your opinions, for the purpose of showing the course of reasoning which led to certain acts of the legislature of New Jersey, authorizing the erection of wing dams in the Delaware. We did not ask you to concede, that dams which were not injurious to the navigation, were a violation of the compact of 1783, but that such were so, as did injure the navigation. Now if the wing dams, the erection of which were authorized by the legislature of New Jersey, were not in any degree injurious to the navigation, then your reasoning was wholly unnecessary. But if your reasoning was necessary, it was because the dams were injurious.

It therefore becomes peculiarly proper, that we should clearly understand one another upon this subject. Our propositions are void of ambiguity, and are as unexceptionable as we are able to make them. We therefore request explicit answers to them.

We have the honor to be, gentlemen,

With great respect,

Your obedient servants,

(Signed,)

CADW. EVANS, jun.
WILLIAM ERWIN,
JOHN ROSS.

(No. 4.)

Trenton, September 17th, 1817.

Gentlemen,—We supposed that we had answered your propositions so distinctly, that no further explanation would have been required. If our answer was not explicit, we think it was occasioned by the ambiguous nature of the propositions themselves. We stated as our opinion, that the legislature of either state, may, without any infraction of the agreement of 1783, authorize the erection of such useful improvements on their respective shores, as do not actually injure the navigation of the river: and we conceded that such erections as do actually injure the navigation of the river, are unlawful.

On a more particular examination of your first communication, we find that you qualified your fourth proposition as follows: "In any manner calculated to injure the navigation of the river;" and your fifth, by these words, "which would in any degree injure the navigation of the said river." Notwithstanding the seeming particularity of these qualifications, yet they are capable of so uncertain an interpretation, that they are calculated to obscure, rather than elucidate the subject, and if adopted, would, in our opinion, lead to fresh matters of controversy. Whether an act about to be done, is calculated in any degree to produce a certain effect, may be a proper subject of philosophical investigation, but is, in our opinion, too speculative a question for practical subjects; we must therefore decline further explanation on these points. In your communication of the last evening, you seem to infer that we have ad-

mitted certain principles respecting a concurrent jurisdiction on the river Delaware.

We admitted the instrument of 1783, which speaks a language on that subject too plain to be misunderstood, and therefore needs no explanation. We beg you, gentlemen, not to take admissions, by construction and inference.

When we speak of the agreement of 1783, as being nothing more than a declaration, that the river Delaware was a public highway, we only meant that part of the agreement, that relates to the navigation of the river; we well know, that the principal object of the convention was to settle the jurisdiction.

Whether the English doctrine, conferring the bed of the river to the midway thereof, on the owners of the adjacent soil, is adopted in this country, or not, is a question wholly immaterial in the present inquiry. Whether it is in the owners of the adjoining land, or the representatives of the original proprietors, or the state, is a question to be settled in each state, by the laws thereof, and has no bearing on the subject under investigation. It is sufficient that it is in one or another of them. We contend that the agreement of 1783, did not touch the soil, but was confined to questions of jurisdiction and navigation, and that the bed of the river Delaware, to the midway thereof, from the first settlement of the country to this hour, has belonged to the state of New Jersey, or some of the citizens thereof, and that the commonwealth of Pennsylvania, never had, and as we believe, never pretended to have any title thereto.

We have the honor to be, gentlemen,

With great respect,

Your obedient servants,

WILLIAM S. PENNINGTON,

DAVID THOMPSON, jun.

ELLET TUCKER.

CADWALLADER EVANS,

WILLIAM ERWIN,

JOHN ROSS, Esqrs.

(No. 5.)

ARTICLES OF AGREEMENT

Made and concluded the _____ day of _____

A.D. 1817, between the commissioners of the commonwealth of Pennsylvania, and commissioners of the state of New Jersey: Whereas disputes have arisen between the commonwealth of Pennsylvania, and the state of New Jersey, respecting the passage and operation of a certain act of the legislature of New Jersey, passed on the 4th day of February, 1815, to enable Daniel W. Coxe, Samuel Wright, jun. and Peter T. Smith, to erect a wing dam on the river Delaware, and of the supplement thereto, passed on the 16th day of February, 1816. And whereas, the said states have appointed the undersigned their commissioners respectively, to settle all the matters of complaint between the said states, respecting the passage and operation of the said acts of the legislature of New Jersey, and also respecting all wing dams erected and placed in the said river, with or without legislative permission, and to define with precision and certainty, the rights of the respective states, to authorize the erection of dams and other works within the waters of the said river, for objects of public utility and benefit.

Now, for the accomplishing the objects of their appointment, the said commissioners do agree, for, and on behalf of their respective states, in the manner following, that is to say:

1. That the agreement between the two states, signed by their commissioners respectfully, on the 26th day of April, 1783, ought to have been so construed, as to have required the assent of both states to any act authorizing the erection of any wing dam, on either shore of the river Delaware; that such construction would have best preserved the navigation of the said river

from the pernicious effects of wing dams, which are increasing in number, and in injury to an alarming extent.

2. That no wing or other dam, for creating or increasing water power, shall hereafter be erected in the said river, without the consent of the legislatures of both states; but neither state is to be prevented from the erection of any dams, for the sole purpose of improving, and to the exclusive use of the navigation of the said river.

3. That the owners, possessors, or occupiers of any water works, for the use of which any wing or other dam, upon the said river, hath heretofore been erected, with or without legislative permission, shall, within twelve months from the date of this agreement, erect and place in such dam, a good and convenient lock, at least _____ feet in length, and _____ feet in width, and shall forever thereafter keep the same in good and perfect order and repair; and from the said lock, shall open and forever keep free from obstruction, a good and sufficient boat channel below such lock, to the usual boat channel of the said river, so that boats may at all times, safely and conveniently pass and re-pass up and down through such channels and locks. And the owners, possessors and occupiers of such water works, shall attend and open the locks, for the passage of boats through the same, without any let or hindrance, and without charge of any kind. That the said dams shall, moreover be so altered by the owners, possessors or occupiers of the water works connected therewith, as that thirty feet in width, in the most suitable place for navigation, shall be twelve inches lower than any other part of such dam; and with a slope so formed, as to contract or confine the water, and to extend down the river four feet for every foot the dam shall be in height, which shall also forever thereafter, be kept in good order and repair, by the owners or occupiers of the water works connected therewith—but nothing herein contained, shall be construed to countenance any dam which shall be injurious to the property of others, by back-watering the same.

4. That within twelve months from the date of this agreement, each state shall appoint three commissioners, who shall view all the wing and other dams heretofore created, together with the locks and other improvements herein to be made; and also the boat channels forming a communication between the locks and the usual boat channel in the river; and if their report should not be, that the same is made according to the provisions of this agreement, or if the said improvements should not at all times thereafter, be kept in good order and repair, and attended, as is herein directed, such wing and other dams may, under the judicial authority of either state, be abated as a public nuisance; *Provided nevertheless*, That where dams on both sides of the said river, shall be so nearly opposite to each other, as that a lock in either will answer all the purposes of a lock in each, and the owners of the water works, to which such dams are attached, shall agree upon a plan of erecting and supporting such lock, and shall represent the same to the executive of each state, then and in such case, each state shall appoint three commissioners to view the place proposed for such lock, together with the plan thereof; and if approved by a majority of the commissioners of each state, and so certified under their hands to both states, then, and in such case, the erection of a lock in the dam on the opposite side of the river, may be dispensed with; *Provided*, That the lock so erected shall be completed, and shall pass the inspection and approbation of the commissioners, which shall be appointed to view the locks and improvements in the wing dams upon this river.

5. That if the contracting parties to this agreement shall hereafter agree upon any plan for the improvement of the navigation of the said river, the dams now erected, shall not be an obstruction to such improvement, nor shall the owners of the water works attached

to the same, be entitled to any compensation for damages which they may sustain, by the execution of any plan of improvement so agreed to be made.

6. That if any person shall hereafter erect, or place in the said river, any wing or other dam, or shall extend any that has heretofore been erected, such person, being convicted thereof, in either of the states, which shall take cognizance thereof, shall suffer months imprisonment at hard labor, and such dam shall be abated as a public nuisance, at the expense of the party offending. And it is hereby agreed, the said states shall have co-ordinate judicial authority over all the wing and other dams, locks, sluices, and other improvements herein directed to be made, or which shall hereafter be erected, and of all offences committed against this agreement; and each state shall have power to try all offenders found between the shores of the said river, or within the territorial jurisdiction of the state taking cognizance of the offence.

7. That this agreement, and every article and clause therein contained, shall be suspended and take no effect, until each of the legislatures of the states of Pennsylvania and New Jersey, shall have passed laws approving of and ratifying the same, which being done, the said agreement shall be considered a joint compact between the said states, and the citizens thereof respectively, and be forever thereafter irrevocable by either of the said contracting states, without the concurrence of the other.

(No. 6.)

PROPOSITIONS,

Of the commissioners of New Jersey, presented October 17th.

Adopt the first preamble by Pennsylvania, and add the following:

And whereas, the aforesaid commissioners have viewed the said river Delaware, and shores thereof, and find sundry wing dams erected on both sides of the said river, and the lands lying in the same, the larger number of which forming obstructions to the navigation of the river, and materially injuring the same, and that the erecting of wing dams, for creating or increasing water power, and extending such as have already been erected, have a direct tendency to injure the navigation of the river, and a pernicious influence upon the commerce depending thereon. That a liberal construction of the first article of the agreement between the said states of Pennsylvania and New Jersey, of the 26th of April, 1783, and the safest and most satisfactory practice under it, would have been a total abstaining from erecting wing dams in the said river, without the concurrent approbation and consent of the legislatures of both the respective states. But as the prostration and entire destruction of the said wing dams now erected, would render useless a vast body of property, and throw out of employment, great numbers of useful laborers; therefore, as well to prevent public injury to the navigation of the said river, in the erecting wing dams thereon, as to so regulate such wing dams as have already been erected, as to produce the least possible injury to the navigation, the said commissioners do agree, for, and on behalf of their respective states, in manner following, that is to say:

1. The second article of the Pennsylvania proposition, to make the first.

2. That three commissioners shall be appointed in each state, to view each and every wing dam now erected on the river Delaware, either with or without legislative authority; and after examining the same, the said commissioners, or a majority of them, shall give directions in writing, to the owners, possessors, or occupiers of any wing dam now erected in the said river, requiring him, her, or them, by a certain day then to come, not less than _____ months from the time of such notice, to make such reasonable alterations and improvements in said wing dams, by causing locks, slopes, or other

works particularly pointed out by such directions to be made, as will cause the said wing dams to do the least possible injury to the navigation of the said river, and in case the owner, possessor or occupier of said wing dam, so to alter or improve the same, shall not comply with the direction of the commissioners so delivered them in writing by the time named in such direction, or shall afterwards neglect to keep such wing dam in such repair, the said wing dam so directed to be repaired, may be deemed a public nuisance, and be liable to be proceeded against as such, in the courts of either the state of Pennsylvania or New Jersey, which shall first take cognizance of the same, and the offender or offenders punished, and the nuisance prostrated according to the laws of the state which shall first take cognizance of the offence, in such case in force, for the punishment and prostration of public nuisances. And it is hereby agreed, that each state shall enjoy and exercise concurrent jurisdiction and authority, for the purpose of punishing and prostrating nuisances in the said Delaware river, in the same manner, as though the said river was in the body of the country bounding on the same.

3. That in case any wing dam shall be hereafter erected in the said Delaware river, without the concurrent assent of the legislatures of the respective states parties to this agreement, or any wing dam now subsisting in said river, shall be extended beyond the space it now occupies, without like assent, such new erected wing dams, and the extended parts of those now subsisting, shall be deemed public nuisances, and liable to be proceeded against as such, and the offenders punished and nuisances prostrated, in the manner pointed out in the foregoing article.

4th. The fifth article of Pennsylvania to constitute this article.

5th. Whereas the principles of public law and the agreement between the two states of the 26th of April, 1783, hereinafter confirmed by this agreement, concur in declaring the river Delaware a public highway, yet the right of the respective states to regulate their respective shores by erecting docks, wharves, piers, embankment of meadows and other objects of public utility and benefit, is not thereby taken away; but the right in each state to authorize such erections for public utility and benefit, is subordinate to the public right of navigation. Whenever, therefore, in the exercise of this subordinate right, the river Delaware shall become actually obstructed, the superior public right of navigation will be thereby infringed, and of consequence the agreement between the states of the 26th of April, 1783, violated. It is, therefore, agreed, that all and every erections on the river Delaware, of docks, wharves, piers, embankments of meadows, and other works for public utility and benefit heretofore made and erected, which now is or hereafter shall be an actual obstruction to the navigation of the said river, shall be deemed public nuisances, and be liable to be proceeded against as such, and the offenders punished and the nuisances prostrated in the manner herein pointed out in the second article.

6th. That nothing in this instrument shall be construed to weaken or in any manner impair the obligation of the several contracts entered into between the respective states of Pennsylvania and New Jersey. one on the 26th of April, 1783, and the other on the 2d of December, 1785, but that the said contracts be confirmed in all things, and held to be binding as fully and effectually as if this agreement had not been made or entered into.

In witness whereof, the said commissioners of the aforesaid states, have set our hands and seals to two instruments of the agreement, one for each state, the day and year first above written.

(No. 7.)

That the owners, possessors, or occupiers of the water works for the use of which a wing or other dam in

the river Delaware has been erected from the main land of Bloomsbury, in the county of Burlington, to Yard's island, shall within months from the date of this agreement, erect and place in the said dam a good and convenient lock at least feet in length, and

feet in width, and shall, during the continuance of the said dam, keep the same in good and perfect order and repair, and from the said lock shall open and keep free from obstruction, during the continuance of the said dam, a good and convenient boat channel below such lock, to the usual boat channel of the said river, so that boats may at all times during the continuance of the said dam, when the water of the said river shall be two feet above low water mark, pass up from the said usual channel into the channel hereby directed to be made, and thence along the same to the lock hereby directed to be made, and thence through the said lock into the dam; and the owners, possessors, and occupiers of such water works shall attend and open the said lock at all times, from the morning twilight until eight o'clock in the evening, for the passage of boats through the same, without any let or hindrance, and without charge of any kind. That the said dam shall moreover be so altered by the owners, possessors, or occupiers of the water works connected therewith, as that thirty feet in width in the most suitable place for navigation shall be twelve inches lower than any other part of such dam, and with a slope so formed as to contract or confine the water, and to extend down the river four feet for every foot the dam is in height, which shall also during the continuance of the said dam be kept in good order and repair by the owners, possessors, or occupiers of the said water works. But nothing herein contained shall be construed to legalize the said dam, if it shall be injurious by backwatering the lands of others. That if the said lock, slope, and boat channel shall not be made and kept in good order and repair, or the said lock should not be attended according to the provisions of this agreement, it shall and may be lawful for either or both states to abate the said dam as a public nuisance, according to the existing laws, or to such as may hereafter be enacted.

Laid on the table.

ACCOUNT OF THE SCHUYLKILL PERMANENT BRIDGE.

(Concluded from page 193.)

These extracts are calculated to give a general idea of the difficulties, unavoidable expense and magnitude of these all-essential parts of the undertaking. A detailed and accurate description would extend to a greater length than is contemplated in this communication; though drafts and notes for the purpose are preserved.

EXTRACTS.

"Schuylkill Permanent Bridge, Nov. 17, 1801.

"Gentlemen of the Building Committee,

"In compliance with your direction of the 13th October, I now lay before you a statement of the expense incurred in erecting the (eastern) *coffer dam*. At the same time I beg your indulgence while I point out some of the difficulties with which we had to combat. When Mr. L—, [the first mason and superintendent, who misled the committee into an inefficient plan of the dam] "was consulted with respect to this dam, he could give us no useful information or assistance. But in this case, as upon all other occasions of difficulties, we found great assistance from the *acting members* of the Building Committee. We explained to them our objections to raising the dam on the proposed plan of the three rows of piling, which were contemplated. We wished to throw off one, as *there was not sufficient hold at the bottom* to resist the great pressure of such a puddle. We were afraid of its bursting outward. A member of the committee (the president) proposed

forming, at the bottom of the river, around the sides of the dam, a barrier of common building stone and sand, which, when raised nearly to low water mark, he thought would be of great service. The plan was approved of and executed, and we found it to answer the purpose completely; not only of keeping the dam in its place, while we proceeded in finishing it; but was of great use, throughout the whole progress of the work. When the dam was sunk, notwithstanding all the precautions we took, it burst open at the southwest corner, we then had recourse to clamping it." [Mr. R. — then proceeds to give a detailed account of the means taken, with the advice of the committee, for securing the dam. It, however, burst again, and other remedies were applied, so that they began to *puddle*. Preparations were made for pumping, and caulkers were employed to caulk the joints of the sheet piling, which was not only weak and without substance of timber, but was not ploughed, tongued, or grooved. The leakages increased, and some of the puddle was dug out, and the residue rammed; yet the leaks continued *along the pile ties*, which, upon every trial, were found to be the cause, in a great measure, of the misfortunes, from the bad construction of the dam. Remedies were applied, but still the evil prevailed. Caulking began to be efficacious, and enabled them to pump out the water, and see the long looked for bottom of the river.] "When the water was nearly out of the lower side, the dam suddenly gave way at the bottom, caused by the piling being cut square, and not accommodated to the rugged and uneven bottom." [The blowing of the dam and bottom leakages were alarming. Plans to counteract this evil were projected, and applied with great labor and exertions. The chain pumps were worked by horses. Expectation was raised, and suddenly disappointed. The dam gave way behind the chain pumps, which, however, "were kept at work by the laborers with great resolution," until the carpenters had secured this part of the work; and the chain pumps continued at work, and the difficulty was overcome. He then states the reasons why the disasters occurred; which are attributed to the radically bad plan of the dam, which was now amended "by throwing off the outside row, and substituting the stone barrier in its room outside; and the puddle inside, which answered the purpose effectually." The report proceeds to state that,]

"On the 5th September the first stone of the pier was laid. This day we fortunately kept the water out all day; the masons *worked thirteen hours without refreshment*, except a little drink. We were now unanimously of opinion that our difficulties would be overcome; nevertheless, we were obliged to work night as well as day, when the tide answered," [the leakages always increased, owing to the great head of water at high tide.] "until we got above low water mark. We were then at ease; but little pumping afterwards. The water shoots,* laid in the dam, served to regulate the

* Water shoots were tubes in the first, and trunks in the second dam, furnished with valves, or shutters, so as to permit the exit of water, but to repel its entrance, and to be opened, or entirely closed at pleasure. They were placed just above low water mark; and while the dam was filling with puddle, suffered to remain open for the flux and reflux of the tide, or shut when circumstances required. The dam could of course be always emptied to low water mark, without pumping; and by closing the shoots, the tide was entirely excluded. But a great length of time elapsed, while the puddle was filling and consolidating, before it was safe entirely to exclude the tide. The water inside the dam, was a great counter balance; not only to the pressure without, but to that of the settling puddle. None but those who have experienced it, can conceive the almost resistless force of earth while consolidating; and the puddle of these dams consisted of several thousand cart loads.

tide afterwards on all occasions, until the masonry was finished."

"We would be ungrateful if we did not here express our obligations to those members of committee, who, by their personal attention and counsel, wherever it was necessary, contributed, in a principal degree, to the final success of our undertaking, which had along been attended with great risk, and inconceivable difficulties. But from them, and from our own discoveries, which were accidental, we derived much assistance. The variety of schemes suggested by those who occasionally gave their advice and opinion, though gratefully attended to by us, were of no manner of service. We mention this merely to show, how little capable of judging are those, who only partially attend to such subjects, and are not practically engaged therein. In case of failure, our having attended to every thing of this kind which have seemed to be of use, would have been a great consolation to us."

The expense of erecting the eastern dam is detailed, and amounts to \$9,491 38 cents.

(Signed)

SAMUEL JOHNSON.*

The admitting and excluding the water, required great care and judgment; and frequent trials were made before the risk was encountered of the entire exclusion of the tide. Before the earth of the puddle was sufficiently embodied to sustain itself, the work had to support not only its weight, but the immense force and irregular protrusions and pressures of parts differently composed, and settling faster or slower than others.

Every kind of earth or substance, any wise proper, was tried for filling or puddle.

Crude brick, or potter's clay, settled unequally, and cracked when otherwise consolidated. Tempered clay was little better.

River mud was bad; it had some of the properties of clay.

Gravel was good for the filling of the abutments; but not proper for the dam. So was it with sand.

Smith's or furnace cinders were very useful in stopping ground leaks; but a sufficient quantity could not be procured.

After all these were carefully used, in every way, the common loam or earth, free from roots, stones, or foreign matter, was preferred, and found perfectly competent. That under the vegetable mould was the best.

* The eastern dam narrowly escaped being rendered abortive, and the project stifled in its infancy. A most important beam, running longitudinally (like a main girder, in a large building) and on which depended many smaller ties, ramifying from it, was designedly, and wickedly, sawed nearly through, with a fine saw, on Saturday night, at a time of swift water, to expose the dam to the dangers of the next day of intermission from work. It was luckily discovered early the next morning, in time to guard against the ruinous consequences. No discovery was ever made of the perpetrator. It was known but to a few, and kept secret (among other reasons) to preclude alarms in the stockholders; whose apprehensions were sufficiently alive from causes arising from common circumstances. Where advances of money are required, by voluntary payments, no unnecessary terrors need be raised. Some thought the first loss would be the best, and suffered their first instalments to be forfeited, prematurely foreboding the worst. Some invidious and illiberal persons wished ill to the undertaking, as had appeared on various occasions. In this age of speculation, many bets were laid, for and against the final success of the enterprize.

The stroke was aimed at a vital part, if the expression be allowable, and it was adroitly executed. Conjectures were suggested, but none could be verified. But whether it was done from mere mischief, or motives illiberal or sordid, will never be known. It had, however, the good effect of producing caution. A

The plan and execution of the western dam were in perfect contrast with those of the eastern. But the difficulties were also incalculably great, owing to the depth of water, and magnitude of the work, and the expense was in proportion. It would occupy too much room and time to do justice to the subject, which would be instructive as well as monitory. The only hydraulic carpenter of any experience gave up the work, at an early stage of it, as hopeless, and disgracefully abandoned it in despair. An ingenious machinist, who had been the principal dependence for machinery and work in wood, was killed by unaccountably getting under the ram of the pile engine of the western dam, which he had himself constructed. The building committee were thus left to struggle through every difficulty, unaided by any person practically acquainted with such work, and with no scientific assistants. They depended solely on the workmen, who had gained some experience at the eastern dam, for the farther execution and fortunate completion of the work, which they faithfully performed. It is not surprising that the committee should, after all other schemes were considered, and found fallacious and impracticable, be fully sensible of the risk and difficulty of attempting a new and untried undertaking. In their report of the 31st December, 1802, they thus express themselves:

guard was thereafter kept, and a watchman is yet employed constantly to watch the work. This should not be neglected in all such undertakings. Such malicious injuries are generally committed by the vilest members of society, and none others could be suspected. Slaves, depraved children, and cowardly offscourings, generally perpetrate secret mischiefs; and it is often indirect to take too much notice of them, as the hidden perpetrator may not be discovered, and others may take the hint. This is now mentioned, because some have thought that more publicity should have been, at the time, given to the circumstance. Its monitory uses give now its only importance to this fact.

† This ram weighed about 750 pounds. One of almost double the weight was at first used. It was soon found that a too ponderous ram defeated the object of it. It broomed the heads of the piles, shook and weakened the engine, took too much time in its movements, and shattered and split with its own weight, though composed of the best live oak. The rams used at the piling of the foundations of the western abutment and wings were less, being of about 500 pounds. They moved quickly, did more work, and required less power to move them; but the piles were smaller.

The machinery of the engine at the dam, was moved in the usual way seen at the large horse mills, by four horses, on a floating stage, anchored near the dam. There were several parts, ingeniously and uncommonly contrived. The ram was elevated by a 6 or 7 inch rope, which was white, because tarred yarn was found more inflammable, and otherwise unfit. The friction (though the sheave, over which it moved, was of 18 inches diameter) was so great, as to excite a heat, which consumed the hemp internally, when the surface appeared sound, and felt cool; so that the best rope soon failed, and chains, never so neatly formed, would not answer. The ram could be drove to 60 strokes in an hour; but 40 were found to be as many as were, with prudence, admissible. The rope was worked by a vertical cylinder, on the principle of the capstan and leading block. This cylinder was thrown out of gear, by a simple operation, produced by the weight of the ram ceasing to act on it when detached from the traveller. It then (being operated upon by the weight of the traveller) performed a retrograde motion, so as rapidly to unwind the rope; and the traveller instantly followed the ram in its descent. As soon as the tongs had seized on the ram, the cylinder was again in its place, and progressed in its duty. The horses, relieved when fatigued, constantly proceeded with a steady, but somewhat quick pace.

"Our particular duty, as a committee, was to superintend the execution of the plan. But as members of the board, we cannot avoid lamenting that the dangerous character of the river, its extraordinary depth and rocky bottom, forbade any other mode to insure the stability of the piers, than that which necessity compelled us to take. Every substitute we could devise, or were informed of, even though some were only plausible, or palpably visionary, were stated to Mr. Weston, than whom there are few, if any, among hydraulic engineers more competent to judge. He decidedly advised us to the mode we have adopted; warning us of the difficulties we had to encounter. He disinterestedly gave instructions, and furnished the plan of the coffer dam, which is a pattern worthy the imitation of all who engage in such enterprizes. After experiencing the expense and difficulties in erecting our eastern pier, we had no small apprehensions in undertaking the present work. We were flattered by our success; and our experience was, in no small degree, essentially useful. But we foresaw additional danger and expense in our present object. We even wished, if an iron or wooden superstructure were intended, to propose avoiding the sinking the present dam and erecting this pier, by adopting an extended arch, comprehending the breadth of the river, which, in theory, seemed practicable. We know that no iron superstructure of such a span has been executed. We sent for Mr. Timothy Palmer, of Newburyport, a celebrated practical wooden bridge architect. He viewed our site, and gave us an excellent plan of a wooden superstructure. But he pointedly reprobated the idea of even a wooden arch extending farther than between the position of our intended piers, to wit, 187 feet. He had at the Piscataway Bridge, erected an arch of 244 feet; but he repeatedly declared, that whatever might be suggested by theorists, he would not advise, nor would he ever again attempt, extending an arch, even to our distance, where such a heavy transportation was constantly proceeding. We, therefore, found ourselves compelled to progress, on the plan we have been executing, let the expense or difficulty be never so discouraging. Happily we have thus far succeeded; but it is with some emotion we look back to the dangers we have escaped."

By a report of December 26th, 1803, it appears that (although the work was not then finished,) "The whole of the stone work, from its commencement, consisted of 105,780 feet of cut and hammered stone, included in 15,131 perches of masonry. When it is considered that one half, at least, of this was erected under water, it is not extraordinary that the work should have been tedious, difficult, and expensive."

The cut stone was very expensive, though an expedient of cutting the faces of those under water only at the joints, about two inches broad, was suggested to, and adopted by the mason.

The eastern pier is 40 feet high from the foundation, and contains 3,635 perches of masonry.

The western pier is 55 feet 9 inches high from the foundation, and contains 6,178 perches of masonry.

CHRONOMETRICAL OBELISK.

To complete the usefulness of this work, a pyramidal pedestal, surmounted with four dials, for the benefit of passengers, is erected at the eastern entrance of the bridge; and on three of the tablets the most prominent facts and events, occurring in the construction, are recorded. This small obelisk (fifteen feet eight inches in height from the foundation, and five feet square at its plinth) is of white marble, on a basement of freestone, and is of neat and simple construction, in character with the masonry of the bridge. The inscriptions appear to be composed in conformity with a correct criticism on such subjects, as expressed by the elegant pen of the late Dr. J. Beattie. They are calculated "to convey to the traveller, not the wit of the composer, but some authentic information in regard to the object

that draws his attention, and is supposed to raise his curiosity."—"They are simple and true; and concise as the subject will admit." In imitation of the Greek and Roman inscriptions, "mixtures of verse and prose," of "foreign languages," and narrations too much encumbered with abstract remarks, have been avoided.

There will be also an equation table, to show the difference between the time marked by the apparent, and that measured by the real, motion of the sun. With the aid of these accurate and curious dials, and the table, which were delineated, with scientific precision, by professor Patterson, a complete chronometer is obtained. The same gentleman also obligingly furnished, from careful observations, inscriptions of the latitude and longitude, and the variation of the compass.

These objects have been long desired, by astronomical and philosophical characters. Their advantages are obviously great, and highly creditable to the company, who have thus extended the public utility of this establishment.

With copies of these inscriptions, taken from the tablets, and the list of tolls established by law, this account will close. The statements and remarks have been made with no other views, than to excite others to constancy in necessary undertakings, under circumstances appearing never so difficult and forbidding. If scientific or practical knowledge be wanting, it is proved, that persistence, with even common talents, can effect the most valuable purposes. Nor is it intended to hold up this work, as one singularly pre-eminent over all others, or vainly to display peculiar personal merit; though in some of its parts it was attended with unexampled difficulties, which were overcome by unremitted exertions. If this communication should convey any useful instructions, or excite to similar perseverance, its end will be attained. If it should invite others to give publicity to their ideas on such subjects, and to impart similar information of the improvements made in various parts of this prosperous country—rich in the spirit, industry, and enterprize of its citizens—no small reward will be obtained for the time and pains bestowed.

WESTERN TABLET.

THIS BRIDGE

was erected
at an expense of
near 300,000 dollars,
by a Company

Incorporated the 27th of April,
in Virtue of a Law,
passed the 16th of March,
1798.

The Coffer Dams, Foundations,

and other subaqueous works,
consumed a great proportion
of the Expenditure.

It was commenced
by laying the first stone of the
EASTERN PIER,
after many difficulties had
attended the Dam,
On September the 5th,
1801.

And completed for passage, January 1st,
1805.

The Cover was begun and finished
in the same year.

SOUTHERN TABLET.

Dimensions of the BRIDGE.

Length 550 feet.
Abutments
and wings 750 feet.

Total—1300.
Span of smaller arches, each 150,
of middle arch, 194 feet 10 inches.

Width of the Bridge—42.
Curvature of the middle arch 12,
of the smaller arches 10.

The *Curves* are *Catenarian*.

Rise
of the Carriage way—8 feet.

Height,
over the platform, to the
Cross ties—13.

From the surface of the
River to the platform,
in the greatest elevation, 31.

Elevated
above all Floods
ever known
In this River.

Inclined Plane to entrances: 3 1-2 Degrees.

NORTHERN TABLET.

THE EASTERN PIER

was first erected in a
depth of water of 21 to
24 feet, in a *Coffer Dam*.

The lower course of
Masonry is bolted on the
Rock.

THE WESTERN PIER,

attended with greater difficulties, constant hazard, and unavoidable expense, was commenced in the midst of an inclement Winter, within a *Coffer Dam*, of original and appropriate construction; in which 800,000 Feet of Timber were employed.

The depth of Water from the
Rock is 41 Feet.

No Pier of regular *Masonry*,
in so great a depth of Water, is
known to exist in any other part
of the *World*.

The Masonry of this Pier, was
begun on Christmas Day, 1802:
And erected from the Rock to
low Water Mark, in 41 days and
Nights; after 7 Months had been
occupied in preparing the Dam,
and retrieving its Misfortunes.

These Piers are in *Length* 71 Feet 6 Inches,
and in *Thickness* 30 feet at the
bottom; battering to the top; where
they are in *Length* 60 Feet 10 Inches; and in
Thickness 19 Feet 4 Inches.

The Height of the *Eastern Pier* from
the Rock is 40 Feet; and that of the
Western Pier is 55 Feet 9 Inches. The first contains
3,635 Perches, and the latter 6,178
Perches of *Masonry*.

The *Eastern abutment*, 18 feet thick, and
its wings, are founded on the Rock. The *West-
ern abutment*, of equal Thickness, and its wings,
are built on a platform supported by Piles.

Splay of the wings, 60 Feet.

EASTERN TABLET.

THE BRIDGE

is in itself,
the most grateful
Reward,
expected from its
Institution:—
A *Recompense*,

the most honorable to those,
who, by liberal advances,
and long Privations of Profit,
unassisted by public pecuniary aid,
Encouraged and Supported:—
And a *Memorial*,
the most acceptable to those,
who by enterprising, arduous,
and persevering exertions,
ACHIEVED,
This extensively beneficial
Improvement.

EASTERN PENITENTIARY OF PENNSYLVANIA.

We found leisure a few afternoons since to accept of the polite invitation of one of the Inspectors, and to visit the Eastern Penitentiary, familiarly known as the Cherry Hill Prison. This is probably one of the most extensive institutions in the United States, and appears to us perfect of its kind, or at least it will be so when completed. The walls of the building—which are thirty feet high above the surface of the ground, extend to the depth of eight feet below it—are six feet thick at the bottom, and thirty inches at top—enclose a space of ten acres of ground. The law for its erection passed the legislature, if we mistake not, in 1822; but the building was not commenced for a long time after. It is calculated to embrace from five to eight hundred solitary cells—five hundred on the first, and three hundred on the second story, if they become necessary. These cells are built in ranges that shoot out from a centre building, the top of which overlooks the whole establishment. The cells are about eight feet wide, and fifteen deep—the walls being of stone, seventeen inches thick, and the floors of oak. The doors are of iron, and hung upon iron frames, built in the walls, and embedded there in the most substantial manner. The light descends into them through a small crevice or sky light in the ceiling, about two feet in length, and four inches in width on the outside. The cells are warmed in winter by means of an iron pipe filled with heated air, which passes through them. At the back of each cell is a small yard, well walled in, and of about the size of the cell itself. In this yard the prisoner is permitted to walk for one hour each day. The furniture of a cell is an iron bedstead, a bed of straw, a stool, a cup, a wash basin, a comb, and a bottle containing a little molasses. There are about 74 prisoners in the institution at present—among them Wilson, the mail robber; Taylor, the counterfeiter; and Lentz, convicted of manslaughter. Taylor, it will be remembered, is the culprit who a short time since attempted to cut his throat in the court room, immediately after Judge King had pronounced sentence of seven years solitary confinement against him. He is rapidly recovering from the severe wound he inflicted upon himself, and is at present engaged in learning the art and mystery of shoemaking. There are but four women in the prison, all of them blacks.

We were shown a small room at the western side of the prison, as you enter the door way from Coates street, which room is divided into three small apartments. In the first of these the convict is taken when brought to his new and solitary place of residence, and divested of his clothing, head of hair, and whiskers. In the second there is a bathing tub, in which he is compelled to take a bath. In the third apartment he is provided with a suit of prison clothing, a cap is drawn over his eyes, and thus, in darkness, he is taken to the cell assigned him, from whence he never departs until his term of imprisonment expires. In some cases this term embraces the weary period of ten or fifteen years. During all that period, he is compelled to be constantly employed, either weaving, shoemaking, or something of the kind, and his diet is rye bread and coffee,

sweetened with molasses, in the morning; a certain quantity of beef, soup, or hash, at dinner time, and a portion of mush in the evening. Friends, relatives, or acquaintance, no matter how urgent may be their or his desires, are not permitted even to look in upon him, during the whole period of his imprisonment. He is left to a communion with his own mind, and to the reflections which the recollection of the past and the promise of the future, inspire. His lot is, indeed, a dreadful one, but it is such as has been brought upon him by his own iniquities, and is, in short, the penalty of guilt under our laws.

The system of solitary confinement which has been introduced into this establishment, or which, rather, the prison was erected for the purpose of introducing, will, in a few years, be the only system of penitentiary discipline pursued in Pennsylvania, and we may add, in the world. Its design is a philanthropic one, inasmuch as it is calculated to induce reflection in the prisoners, and to prevent those who are novices in crime, from becoming, by association, hardened villains, and prepared, as has often been the case under the old system, to perpetrate crimes on their escape from the penitentiary, which they would have revolted at when they first entered into it. The whole system of penitentiary punishment, throughout the state, is intended to be that of solitary confinement. Thus as soon as a sufficient number of cells are completed in the Cherry Hill prison, and as soon as the new county prison, now in the course of erection on Passyunk road, is finished, all the prisoners will be removed into one or the other of the establishments, both from the Walnut and Arch street jails. The experiment of solitary confinement thus far, has been fully successful. Of the forty-two prisoners who have been discharged from the eastern penitentiary since it went into operation, not one has been returned; a reform having been effected in their habits—or the solitary discipline having such terror for them, that they have fled to other states in which to perpetrate their future misdeeds.

The Eastern Penitentiary will not be finished, it is probable, for more than a year. Upwards of one hundred workmen are constantly employed upon it, Mr. Haviland being the architect, and in faithful attendance. The portion of it that is completed, appears to be constructed in the most substantial manner, and taking the immensity and importance of the work into consideration, the public funds have been disposed of with great economy. The principal keeper, Mr. Samuel Wood, a member of the Society of Friends, is intelligent, amiable, active, and faithful to his trust. The entire management of the prison appears to be prudent and judicious, and the present inspectors deserve the thanks of the community for the disinterested fidelity and zeal which they exhibit in all they do, with reference to the progress of the building, and the success of its management.—*Inquirer*.

The following report made to the Assembly in 1770, exhibits the miserable state of our prisons at that period, in contrast with our present humane system, and the preceding description of our penitentiary.

The committee appointed to visit the Gaol of the city of Philadelphia, and report the state of the prisoners therein to the House, made their report in writing, which was read by order, and follows in these words, viz.

In obedience to the order of the House, the Committee of Grievances pray leave to report, that they have visited the several apartments of the Gaol of the city and county of Philadelphia, wherein the prisoners for criminal matters are confined, and find thirty-two men and twelve women there detained for crimes committed—that most of them have been tried, received their sentence and execution thereof, has been done—that many of them are almost naked and without shirts, have

no bedding of any kind to lay on, and all their covering by night is one blanket for two of them, a number of which blankets have lately been sent to the Gaol from the contributions arising from the charity-sermons lately preached in this city, and other charitable donations—that the prisoners have informed your committee, they have lived well and in plenty for about two weeks past since the donations aforesaid—that before they had lived miserably and greatly distressed, as none of them ever received any allowance from the public after their trials. The committee pray leave further to report the cases of Peter Kearns, John Harrison, and William Davidson—the first (Kearns) has been four years in Gaol, punished for larceny, his fine and fees forgiven—John Harrison near three years, for the like offence, and in the same state with respect to his fine and fees: But the committee understand from the sheriff, that the justices, before whom they were tried, conceiving them to be dangerous men, committed them to the custody of the sheriff, until they should give sufficient security for their good behaviour; for want whereof, they continue in Gaol, and no provision is made by law to enable the sheriff to agree with and pay any master of a vessel for conveying them to places beyond the seas. Your committee find, that William Davidson was committed on the fifth of December, 1768, as a most notorious villain, who then had lately committed a burglary, and broke out of Gaol in Maryland, but no further proceedings appear to them to have been taken thereon, for his removal back to Maryland; all which is humbly submitted to the House by

JOHN MONTGOMERY,
EDWARD BIDDLE,
GEORGE TAYLOR,
JOHN ROSS,
HENRY PAWLING,
MICHAEL HILLEGAS,
JOSEPH WATSON.

January 11, 1770.

From the Washington Telegraph.

LETTER FROM DR. PATTISON.

JEFFERSON MEDICAL COLLEGE.
Philadelphia, Sept. 3, 1832.

My Dear Carmichael,—Your letter of the 23d of August would have been replied to before this time, had my engagements allowed; but my time has been so much occupied with architects, builders, &c. &c. and other matters connected with Jefferson Medical College, (which I am glad to say gets on most prosperously,) that I have had every hour engaged. Moreover, to answer your inquiries on the subject of cholera, is no easy matter. On the nature and treatment of this disease, the minds of medical men are much divided. In offering an opinion, therefore, it is necessary to refer to the opinions of others. I must beg at the same time most distinctly to disclaim any attempt in this letter to enter into a full history of this epidemic. I shall content myself with stating to you briefly the views which have been suggested to my own mind from reading, and from my personal observation of the disease both in this country and in Europe. I offer no claim to originality in my observations, for most of them may be found, with certain modifications, in the works of others.

You request my opinions on the following topics, and to them my observations shall be confined.

- 1st. Is Cholera Asphyxia contagiosa?
- 2d. What causes operate in its production?
- 3d. What system of treatment has been found the most successful?

You will agree with me, I am sure, that the question, whether a disease is or is not contagious, although it may appear, to a mind unaccustomed to the investigation of medical truth, one easy of solu-

tion, is, in reality, one of all others the most difficult to decide, on philosophical principles.

The causes which bring into existence epidemic diseases, operating as they do on particular districts, subject all the members of these communities to their influence. They exist, however, in the same district in various degrees of intensity, dependent on particular local causes. Now, the fact, which I admit, which has been so much insisted on by the contagionists, viz: that it is a very common occurrence for several members of the same family to be attacked, almost simultaneously, with cholera, cannot be received as evidence of its being a contagious disease; all the members of the family have lived under the influence of the same predisposing cause. This cause may be present in a higher degree of intensity in the particular location of their dwelling than in other houses in the neighborhood, and this being admitted, will furnish a much better solution of the facts, than referring to contagion to explain why they have been affected when their neighbours have escaped.

This view of the subject is perfectly philosophical, and may be supported by strict analogical reasoning. Let us illustrate this by taking a neighborhood where the common intermittent fever of the country prevails. All of the members of that particular neighborhood are liable to be affected with intermittent fever, yet all are not attacked. In certain families, not a single case occurs, in others you have one or two cases, and in a third, every member of the family is attacked. The most determined contagionists will not pretend to say, where all are affected, they are affected through the medium of contagion, yet it would be just as philosophical to bring forward such a fact to prove that intermittent fever is a contagious disease, as to conclude, from the circumstances above stated, of its not being unusual for several members of the same family to be attacked with cholera, that its contagious nature was demonstrated.

In investigating the question of the contagious or non-contagious nature of the cholera asphyxia, I have endeavored to divest my mind of every bias, and after much reflection on the subject, and having had extensive opportunities of observing the disease both in Europe and in this country, I have been led to the decided conclusion, that it is not contagious, in the usual acceptance of that term.

I shall state very briefly a few of the leading facts on which my opinion, as to the non-contagious nature of the cholera rests, and I think they will be considered by you as satisfactory and conclusive.

First. Let us take a short review of the progress of cholera in Great Britain. I may premise by stating, that as I write only from memory, I cannot be precise as to dates; these, however, do not affect the argument. The disease first made its appearance at Sunderland, and although the communication between that town and the neighborhood was perfectly open and unrestricted, it remained confined to the town for some months. From Sunderland it moved to New Castle, and what is a most remarkable fact, and worthy of particular observation, although the town of Gateshead is only separated from the town of Newcastle by the river Tyne, the disease existed in the latter place for nearly a month before a single case occurred in the former. In Gateshead, although the most unrestricted communication was kept up between its inhabitants and those of Newcastle; although hundreds of them were in the daily habit of visiting the cholera patients, not one solitary case occurred amongst them, until the night of the 25th of December. On that night the destroying angel crossed the river, an atmosphere essential to the propagation of the epidemic was established, and in twenty-four hours, fifty-five cases and thirty-two deaths occurred in Gateshead!! Did such an occurrence ever

take place in the progress of a disease admitted to be propagated through the medium of contagion? A population in daily communication with a diseased one, remains for a month free from disease, and in one night fifty-five of those who before appeared proof against it, become affected!!! From Newcastle the disease passed into Scotland. It did not take the line of road to London, along which hundreds are passing, but it goes in a northern direction along the route followed by the tens. Had it, however, in its progress kept up a continued chain; had it, as it travelled north, affected the towns and villages situated along its course, the fact of its being propagated by the few, rather than the many, could not be brought forward as an evidence of its not being dependent on contagion. But the fact is, it did not pursue a continuous line. From Alnwick it takes one leap to Haddington, a distance of above one hundred miles, leaving the whole intermediate towns and country without a single case of cholera. Having remained for a short time at Haddington, it strikes Musselburgh, a small town a few miles distant from it in a north-western direction, and there its ravages are dreadful.

Musselburgh is only five miles from the city of Edinburgh. It is occupied principally by fishermen, whose wives bring the fish every morning into Edinburgh. Now, although hundreds of these women were in the daily habit of visiting Edinburgh, many of them coming from the very houses occupied by the dying and the dead; although, in retailing their fish, they entered the dwellings of the inhabitants of the city; although the intercourse was uninterrupted, still it was many months afterwards before a single case of cholera originated in the city of Edinburgh. It is true two individuals residing in Edinburgh were attacked, but these persons had slept at Musselburgh in the affected atmosphere, which sufficiently explained the cause of their illness.

From Musselburgh, the cholera passed not to Edinburgh, but to Kirkintilloch, a small town situated on the great canal which unites the Firth of Forth to the Firth of Clyde. This little town has a population of about 5000 souls. It is situated six miles from the city of Glasgow, in a north-east direction, and is occupied almost exclusively by weavers, who are employed by the manufacturers of Glasgow. The communication between Kirkintilloch and Glasgow, is of a character the most favorable for the propagation of a contagious disease, hundreds of weavers being in the daily habit of visiting Glasgow, bringing into the warehouses the cloth they have finished, and returning with new webs. There was no quarantine placed on this kind of intercourse, but it was suffered to continue without any restrictions. The webs which were finished, were, in many instances, literally brought from the very houses of cholera patients. No fumigation was employed, but they were at once sent out to be tamboured or sewed. Was there a single instance occurred amongst the manufacturers receiving their webs, or the females who tamboured or sewed them in their small confined rooms in which cholera occurred? *Not one solitary instance.* Glasgow remained perfectly free from the disease for nearly six weeks after it had appeared in Kirkintilloch, and when it did appear there, it was quite evident that it was not introduced directly from that town. The fact of its first appearance in Glasgow is a remarkable one, and I am not aware of its having yet been published; being myself on the spot at the time the occurrence took place, I can attest the particular facts of its invasion.

After the disease had remained stationary in Kirkintilloch for about six weeks, in one night it struck Kelvindock, Partick, Glasgow, and Paisley. The manner in which these towns are connected by water communication is rather remarkable, and seems to prove a fact much insisted on by some writers as to

the tendency which cholera has to move along water courses. The canal, on the bank of which Kirkintilloch is situated, about five miles from that town, is conveyed by an aqueduct across the river Kelvin. Immediately under the aqueduct the village of Kelvindock is situated. Four miles below this, on the river Kelvin, is placed the village of Partick, and a mile lower down the Kelvin empties itself into the river Clyde. Five miles below the mouth of Kelvin, the river Cart, on which Paisley is built, enters the Clyde; and two miles above the entrance of the Kelvin, the city of Glasgow is situated. *Cases of cholera occurred in a single night in all these places.*

It is unnecessary to reason on these facts, and it would be quite foreign to the object of this letter to do so. To my mind, and I should think to that of every unprejudiced person, they must be considered as perfectly conclusive. If my space would allow, I might adduce special facts to establish the non-contagious nature of cholera: I shall only state one. In India it is by no means an uncommon occurrence for a regiment coming out of a cholera district, some of the men affected with the disease, and many of the others carrying its germs to enter a large camp. Yet although one-third of them may be carried off whilst encamped; although the soldiers of the other regiment have free intercourse with them, still the ravages of the disease are confined to the regiment which has been in the affected district, and not a case occurs in any other corps.

Although my views as to the propagation of cholera are decidedly opposed to those entertained by the contagionists, still I am prepared to grant that if that peculiar atmosphere exists, which is essential to the production of the disease, an individual living in it, who may from debility or any other cause be predisposed, will be more liable to be affected, should he visit confined rooms occupied by cholera patients, or the wards of hospitals crowded by them. A cholera atmosphere is a vitiated one; it predisposes those who live under its influence to be affected with cholera, but, if surcharged with the effluvia and excretions emanating from the bodies of the sick, its noxious character may be greatly increased. Every thing which tends to purify the atmosphere, although it cannot destroy the cholera influence which exists in it, operates most beneficially in diminishing its intensity, and *vice versa*. This is an axiom worthy of consideration, and one which cannot be too forcibly impressed on the attention of municipal authorities. Its truth has been sufficiently demonstrated in this country, where cities seemed to have suffered more or less, just in proportion as cleanliness has been more or less attended to. Neither a *cordon sanitaire*, nor the strictest quarantine regulations, will ever prevent the extension of the cholera asphyxia; but a rigid code of rules for the cleansing of cities, and a most rigorous enforcement of them by a vigilant system of police, although it may not prevent the disease from manifesting itself, will have a most decided and salutary influence in mitigating its malignity, and saving from its ravages thousands of victims.

II. What are the causes which operate in the production of Cholera Asphyxia?

The subject of atmospheric influences in the production of endemic or epidemic disease is one on which science has, as yet, been unable to shed much light. Even chemistry, in her triumphant progress, unveiled as she has of late years done, the most mysterious of nature's arcana, has, in her inquiries into this subject, failed to elicit any satisfactory explanation of the cause. No medical inquirer doubts but that the intermittent and remittent fevers in this country are produced by malaria. Yet, the difference between a healthy atmosphere, and one charged with malaria,

cannot be detected by the most careful chemical analysis. It is just so in cholera. Facts furnish the most unquestionable evidence to prove, that where this disease exists, the state of the atmosphere is altered; but, in what this alteration consists, whether on electrical, magnetic, or other changes, is altogether problematical.

III. Symptoms and Treatment.

The symptoms which precede an attack of cholera asphyxia vary in different cases, both in their severity and in their continuance. In some instances, the health is deranged for several weeks before the symptoms which characterise the disease manifest themselves. In some rare cases, until within a few hours of the attack, the general health remains unaffected. But although this does occasionally happen, it may be proper to observe that *premonitory symptoms in at least ninety-nine cases in the hundred precede the attacks of the cholera asphyxia.*

These symptoms consist of lassitude, a painful sensation in the region of the stomach, loss of appetite, occasionally nausea and diarrhœa. Of all these symptoms, the last is the one which will be found most regular, and it is one, on the existence of which, no doubt can exist either in the mind of the patient or of his medical attendant. It is IMPOSSIBLE TO PRESS TOO STRONGLY OR TOO FREQUENTLY ON THE PUBLIC ATTENTION THE FACT, THAT CHOLERA ASPHYXIA IS ALMOST INVARIABLY PRECEDED BY DIARRHŒA. Were I to speak simply from my own experience and observation, I should say that this premonitory symptom is *never absent*, and that the more characteristic features of the complaint, *never exhibit themselves without being preceded by diarrhœa*. But, although my own experience would warrant me to make this assertion, I have certainly heard of a few cases, and the authority I cannot question, in which there has been no premonitory diarrhœa, but where the patient has been at once seized with the rice-water vomiting and purging, and spasms, succeeded almost immediately by the stage of collapse.

In no disease do the symptoms follow precisely the same order in each particular case. The symptoms I have above detailed generally precede an attack of the cholera asphyxia; but all of these symptoms are not to be considered as necessarily existing in every case. To illustrate the usual course and progress of the disease, I shall suppose a case. A. B. becomes affected, without any assignable cause, with a feeling of lassitude and an indisposition to exertion; the appetite, before good, fails; uneasy sensations are felt in the region of the stomach; they scarcely amount to pain, but produce an indescribable feeling of sinking in the epigastrium. The bowels become irregular, and a diarrhœa, producing from two to ten, or even more, dejections daily, supervenes. The patient is now in a state of the greatest jeopardy. By energetic and judicious medical aid, he may yet be snatched from the grave; but he literally stands on the very brink of it. *Not an hour — no, not a moment is to be lost.* If you would save your patient, adopt the scripture maxim, "*That which thou hast to do, see that thou doest it quickly.*" We shall suppose the patient to be neglected, and trace his case through its progress. In some instances the diarrhœa continues for ten or twelve days before the marked symptoms of the disease exhibit themselves; generally, however, the term of its continuance does not exceed forty-eight hours after the first diarrhœal discharge. In general the diarrhœa continues until the more characteristic features of the disease present themselves; but the medical practitioner must recollect, that this is not always the case; for, in some instances, the diarrhœa spontaneously disappears, and the bowels, before lax,

become more torpid than natural, for twenty-four or forty-eight hours before the specific attack supervenes.

This fact ought to be carefully borne in mind by the physician. Although the diarrhœa has ceased, he is not to allow himself to be deceived and to suppose the danger is past; on the contrary, should the patient, on being questioned, state that he "does not feel perfectly well," that he "*is out of sorts*," although he cannot say exactly "what is wrong with him;" and if, on examination, a peculiar expression is observable in the countenance, rest assured the germs of the disease are still present in the system, and treat him accordingly. Although there is occasionally a cessation of the diarrhœa, this is not common; it usually continues until it ushers in the second stage, the one which more strikingly distinguishes the pestilence. The dejections, which, in the first instance, were not distinguishable from those of a common diarrhœa, gradually lose their feculent character; they become more and more profuse, and resemble first dirty water with white flocculi floating in it; and afterwards, a thin gruel or rice-water. So soon as the stools assume this alteration, the cholera asphyxia may be said to be fairly formed; and the effect on the system is immediate and overwhelming, nausea, vomiting, giddiness, and violent cramps of the muscles of animal life, particularly those of the extremities, occur. On the manifestation of these symptoms, there is a rapid sinking of the vital powers, and unless they are instantly checked, the patient sinks into the stage of collapse.

A cholera patient in the stage of collapse, presents, even to the physician, a most appalling spectacle. It seems, indeed, as if the spirit, after having for some weeks left its mortal habitation, had again, in an enfeebled state, been restored to it. There is sense—there is motion—there is a hollow unearthly voice; but, there is the ghastliness, the lividity of death stamped on the countenance. The body is cold and pulseless, the tongue has lost the warmth and elasticity of life; it is soddened and yields to pressure like a piece of dead muscle, and the breath, as slowly expired, feels of an icy chillness. It is not like the breath of a living man, but like the cold damp air which issues forth from a charnel-house.

The degree of lividity or blueness which is present in the stage of collapse, is very variable. For my own part, I consider the term blue, as employed to characterise the color of the surface of the body, as an inappropriate one. It may amount to blueness in the extremities of the toes and fingers; but, it is very rare that it assumes this color over the whole of the body. It is more lividity than blueness. In fact, we may easily produce an expression, as nearly as possible resembling the one which exists in cholera patients during the stage of collapse, by burning in a dark room alcohol, in which a quantity of common salt (*mur sodæ*) has been mixed. The change which this produces on the countenance, when burned before it, is very remarkable, and offers as nearly as possible a picture of the skin of a cholera patient during the stage of collapse. But, although this experiment will furnish you with the peculiar hue assumed by the skin during the collapse, it does no more. The expression of the countenance during this stage is very remarkable; the features are contracted and hippocratic; the eye has lost its lustre, and is covered with a thin film; it is sunk deep in the socket, which is surrounded by a dark brownish areola.

The dejections and spasms very frequently cease after the stage of collapse has been fairly formed; whilst, in other instances, although their severity is mitigated, they continue till the close of the scene. Whether these special symptoms should or should not continue, the patient suffers from an intolerable feel-

ing of uneasiness and oppression; he tosses about in his bed, and is constantly throwing the bed-clothes from his breast, as if their weight was oppressive to him. He complains of insatiable thirst, and beseeches his attendants to allow him cold water. The mind, although torpid, will be found perfectly collected, until the final extinction of life. Indeed, I have often got a patient to answer me, distinctly and correctly, a question I had addressed to him, not more than a minute before he expired.

Such is a brief detail of the symptoms which are usually attendant on the cholera asphyxia. As I before observed, the order in which they appear, and the manner in which they are combined, vary in different cases. The premonitory symptom of diarrhœa, is the most regular; *it is very, very rarely absent*; and it is a most happy circumstance that it is so. It disarms the pestilence, in a great measure, of its terrors. Like the rattle of the rattle-snake, it forewarns the individual of the fearful position in which he stands; and if the warning in either case is only attended to, life may almost with equal certainty be preserved.

The medical practice which has been pursued in the treatment of the cholera asphyxia, has been of the most various and contradictory character; and, although the disease has now been under the observation of physicians since the year 1817, and has since that time carried off about *sixty millions* of people, still, we are nearly as much in the dark as to its nature, and apparently as far from having discovered any specific for its cure, as the medical men in India were on its first invasion. I shall not pretend to detail to you all the remedial methods I have seen pursued, but shall content myself with stating, very briefly, the indications I have in view, and the plan which I adopt in the treatment.

(To be continued.)

INSPECTION OF TOBACCO.

An act providing for the inspection of Tobacco for the port of Philadelphia.

Sect. 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That from and after the passage of this act, all tobacco arriving at the port of Philadelphia for exportation, shall be subject to inspection, and the Governor of this commonwealth is hereby authorized and empowered to appoint a suitable person as inspector thereof, who before he enters the duties of his office, shall take an oath or affirmation, before the mayor or one of the aldermen of the city of Philadelphia, faithfully and impartially to do and perform the duties assigned to him by this act, and who shall not directly or indirectly, be concerned in buying, selling or shipping tobacco.

Sect. 2. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That the inspector appointed as aforesaid, shall provide sufficient store houses, conveniently situated for shipping tobacco, with presses, brands and scratchers, and all other apparatus that may be necessary for the purpose of inspecting such tobacco as may arrive at said port for the purposes aforesaid.

Sect. 3. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That the said inspector shall ask and receive, for each and every head of tobacco, for stripping, sampling, pressing, coopering, and branding, from the planter, merchant or importer, the sum of one dollar for each and every hoghead so stripped, sampled, pressed, coopered and branded, which said fee shall be paid at the time said planter, merchant or importer, receives from the inspector a sample, and said inspector shall moreover give a certificate for each and every hoghead marked and numbered as per sample, and any person delivering said certificate for the purpose of

receiving said hogshead or hogsheads within one year shall pay the inspector, the sum of one dollar and twenty-five cents, and if said hogshead remain stored for any period greater than a year, the said inspector shall receive and take for each and every month the same shall have been stored, twelve and a half cents per month, and said inspector shall be required to make in every hogshead inspected, three breaks, and from each break two hands shall be drawn, tied up and sealed, which shall compose the sample of the same.

Sect. 4. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That any person or persons who shall ship or convey from this commonwealth, any tobacco without being inspected or branded as aforesaid, he or they so offending, shall pay for every such offence, the sum of fifty dollars for every hogshead so shipped or conveyed as aforesaid, to be recovered by action of debt, before any justice or alderman, in the name of the inspector, one-half for the use of the said inspector, and one-half for the use of the commonwealth.

JOHN LAPORTE,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

WM. H. HAWKINS, Speaker of the Senate.

Approved—The tenth day of February, A. D. one thousand eight hundred and thirty-two.

GEO. WOLF.

AN ACT relating to Aldermen of the county of Philadelphia.

Sect. 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That from and after the first Monday in January next, the Governor shall appoint and commission a number of persons of known integrity and ability, resident in the county of Philadelphia, to be aldermen, that is to say: in the district of the Northern Liberties he shall commission seven, in the district of Southwark he shall commission six, in the townships of Moyamensing and Passyunk four, in the district of Spring Garden four, in the district of Kensington four.

Sect. 2. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That said aldermen respectively shall have, possess and exercise, all the powers, authority and jurisdiction, in all causes of action arising from contract actions of trover and conversion, actions of trespass done or committed against real or personal property; also, in all other civil causes of action that are now vested in justices of the peace of this commonwealth, under the laws thereof.

Sect. 3. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That said aldermen respectively shall be entitled, in virtue of their offices, to all the authorities, immunities and perquisites, and be subject to all the duties, responsibilities and penalties of justices of the peace.

Sect. 4. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That said aldermen respectively shall, by virtue of their offices, be justices of the peace, so far as relates to criminal matters.

Sect. 5. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That all suits and prosecutions had and determined before any of the said aldermen, may be removed by appeal or certiorari, in the same manner, and with like effect, as similar suits and prosecutions are under existing laws taken up from justices of the peace.

Sect. 6. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That from and after the said first Monday of January next, it shall not be competent or lawful for any justice of the peace resident within the above named districts, to exercise jurisdiction in any civil cause of action whatever, except so far as may be requisite to finish or carry into final effect, any suit or proceeding instituted previously to that time.

JOHN LAPORTE,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

WM. G. HAWKINS, Speaker of the Senate.

Approved—The fourth day of May, eighteen hundred and thirty-two.

GEO. WOLF.

From the daily papers.

WARD ELECTION.—INSPECTORS.

UPPER DELAWARE WARD.

Democrats.		Opposition.	
John H. Dohmart	262	Israel Roberts	310
John Dallan	262	Charles Stout	310

LOWER DELAWARE.

John H. Campbell	214	Nathan R. Potts	370
David S. Freeland	215	Ralph W. Pomeroy	370

HIGH-STREET WARD.

Joseph Worrell	70	John Culin	250
Henry Korn	71	Wm. Dougherty	250

CHESNUT.

Wm. H. Hamilton	143	John S. Warner	240
George Taber	142	Alex. Henry	240

WALNUT.

Wm. L. Hirst	67	Wm. B. Fling	250
A. G. Walters	68	Isaac Myer	250

DOCK.

Thomas Roney	112	George Jeffers	311
Wm. W. Thackara	110	Robert Donnell	300

PINE.

Wm. Ripperger	146	Geo. H. Burgin	301
Isaac Mount	146	Davis B. Stacey	301

NEW MARKET.

John Bell	202	Wm. Abbott	279
James Stuart	200	Henry McMahon	270

CEDAR.

Wm. O. Morin	216	Joseph Moore	196
A. R. Gemeny	222	Wm. James	190

LOCUST.

John Horn	284	James Hickey	291
John Snyder	284	Cornelius S. Smith	291

SOUTH.

Thomas Cave	160	Thos. Bradford, jr.	240
Thomas Desilver	160	Thomas Morrell	240

MIDDLE.

Thomas Hopkins	158	A. R. Perkins	260
J. Crean, jr.	158	A. M. Jones	260

NORTH.

Robert Adams	198	Peter Conrad	393
Britain Cooper	200	Thomas Harper	394

SOUTH MULBERRY.

Thomas Smallman	210	Charles Graff	320
Samuel Martin	212	T. S. Richards	323

NORTH MULBERRY.

Henry Simpson	356	Henry Sailor	290
Joseph Yeager	356	Samuel Overn	290

RECAPITULATION.

	Democrats.	Opposition.	Total.
Upper Delaware	262	310	572
Lower Delaware	215	377	592
High-street	71	252	323
Chesnut	143	243	386
Walnut	68	254	322
Dock	112	311	423
Pine	146	303	449
New Market	202	278	480
Cedar	222	196	418
Locust	284	291	575
South	160	246	406
Middle	158	260	418
North	200	394	594
South Mulberry	212	326	538
North Mulberry	356	290	646
Total	2,811	4,331	7,142

ASSESSORS.

Upper Delaware	Samuel J. Robbins
Lower Delaware	Richard S. Risley
High-street	Thomas Hartley
Chesnut	James Simpson
Walnut	N. Holland
Dock	Wm. S. Hansell
Pine	Jeremiah Boone
New Market	Benjamin Jones, jr.

Cedar
Locust
South
Middle
North
South Mulberry
North Mulberry

J. Andrews
James H. Hutchinson
Jacob Thomas
Robert C. Martin
Joseph Price
Samuel Carles
Reuben Savage

NORTHERN LIBERTIES.—INSPECTORS.

FIRST WARD.			
Levi D. Bodder	153	Samuel Gûlbert	216
Henry F. Smith	164	M. Y. Bryant	222
SECOND WARD.			
Augustin Stevenson	74	Charles J. Sutter	216
Samuel Schell	71	Dr. E. Thomas	215
THIRD WARD.			
Saml. McFate	362	John M. Brown	249
John Kuncker	134		
FOURTH WARD.			
Thos. Bedford, jr.	148	George Erety	220
Henry Hannings	150	David Lyndall	218
FIFTH WARD.			
Jacob Coleman	214	Henry Benner	262
Jordan D. Bitting	209	Chas. J. Wolbert	265
SIXTH WARD.			
Jos. R. Paul	196	Augustus Neilger	205
Jacob Rudy	198	James Donelly	203
SEVENTH WARD.			
Joshua Johnson	211	Peter Grim	129
Geo. Kline, sen.	211	Henry Rohrman, jr.	129

SPRING GARDEN.

FIRST WARD.			
Lewis Lowry	220	Jacob Gardner	409
M. N. Carpenter	220	Jacob Connover	409
SECOND WARD.			
Chas. M. Shoemaker	145	Charles Herbert	145
C. B. Merckle	144	George Mitchell	144
THIRD WARD.			
Wm. Dougherty	74	John Tierney	137
A. Murphy	73	Benj. M. Hough	137

SOUTHWARK.

Walter Thompson	582	Henry Engles	850
Wm. McGlensey	579	Thomas Caldwell	852
John J. Krider	580	David Combs	852
John Floyd, jr.	580	Thomas H. Tress	853

MOYAMENSING.

James McCann	340	Charles Rizer	77
Isaac Shubert	398		

PENN TOWNSHIP.

Joseph Moore	70	John Redinger	26
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BLOCKLEY.

John Miller	97	A. J. Vantuyt	38
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DEFERRED ARTICLES.

From the Pittsburg Gazette.

Launch at Elizabethtown, on Saturday, 18th inst.

We had much pleasure in witnessing the Launch of the large and substantial steamboat, Mediterranean, from the boat yard of Samuel Walker & Co. At 4, P. M. she glided most safely and splendidly into her destined element, and was yesterday (the 19th,) brought into the port, in tow, by the New Brunswick.

The Mediterranean, we understand, is the largest boat on the western waters, being 174 feet keel, 30 feet beam, and 11 feet hold, and will carry 800 tons of cargo, besides her furniture, engine, wood, and water, estimated at 200 tons. She is finishing with an upper cabin of 100 births, including state rooms, and in a style different from most boats of the present day; her cabins above, when thrown open, together, will measure 150

feet in length, and in height of story, 9 feet; her state rooms will have the advantage of a door from the guard, without as well as within the cabin, which will afford a fine ventilation: her upper guard will afford a fine and airy promenade of 400 feet circumference, unobstructed. A part of her lower deck will be fitted up with rooms for families. In point of safety and strength, we presume she stands unrivalled, her planks being double, or two thicknesses, both caulked and finished, making a thickness of six inches; or a floor of timbers 14 inches deep; equal to 20 inches solid timber, besides her keelsons and other fastenings. The lower guard of this boat being 15 feet in width, will admit of a 14 feet bucket; and from her unusual length of floor, she must be of light draft. She is to be propelled by an engine of 250 horse power, building by Messrs. Stackhouse & Thomson, of this city. The boat we understand is intended for a regular packet, from Louisville to New Orleans; is owned by Messrs. McKee, Clark & Co. and Capt. Srodes, of Pittsburg, and is to be commanded by the latter gentleman.

A SPECTATOR.

PHENOMENON IN RAIN WATER.

A correspondent in the following communication, takes notice of certain unusual properties recently observable in rain water, such as peculiar sliminess immediately after falling, which he supposes in some manner connected with the prevailing epidemic. The opinion entertained by our correspondent is very similar to the hypothesis of Dr. Drake, who maintains that this disease is produced by countless and imperceptible myriads of animalculæ inhabiting the atmosphere. The unusual quantities of rain and snow within the last two or three years have been already suggested as probable causes of the epidemic. The increase of rain, to which our correspondent would ascribe an abatement is perhaps not irreconcilable with the theory, since the insects thereby created are washed down or drowned. Our knowledge of these things is very limited, like that of our neighbors, yet from this same circumstance we derive the strongest of all motives to promote a spirit of inquiry. Nothing should be considered too unimportant or too unsearchable for investigation, which may have a tendency to throw light on the mysterious physical agency engendering and communicating this disease, which to our species has proved an enemy so relentless and insatiable!—*Miner's Journal.*

Sir—I have remarked, and I find others have also, during the last two or three weeks, a circumstance, which, as it may have some connexion with the sickness which has been lately scourging a great part of the country, is deserving of notice. It is this: Rain water which has been caught in a large and perfectly clean cask, after standing but a few minutes has become both in appearance and to the feel, of a slimy, jelly-like quality—very unpleasant to use, even for the purpose of washing one hands. I have repeatedly let the water off, and on the cask being filled again after another shower, the same thing has taken place. Can this be accounted for on any other supposition than that clouds of minute insects, too small to be observed floating in the atmosphere, have been washed down by the heavy rains we have had? Probably if these rains have been general, as a consequence we shall hear of a rapid decrease in the numbers of the sick. It does not appear to me that the spread of the Asiatic Pestilence to this part of the world can be accounted for on any other ground—nor can we imagine how the crew and passengers of a vessel leaving a port in England perfectly healthy, and continuing so for 7 or 8 days at sea, should suddenly be attacked by the disease, excepting we allow they fell in with the stream of pestilential air which was then on its way across the vast expanse of water to us.

J. P.

The ravages of the Cholera amongst us having ceased, and the alarm having subsided, the dispensation from the law of abstinence is withdrawn. The faithful of this diocese are therefore bound henceforward to abstain from the use of flesh-meat on Fridays and Saturdays, and on all other days prescribed by the general laws of the Catholic church. Given at Philadelphia, this 22d day of September, 1832.

† FRANCIS PATRICK,
Bp. Arath & Coadj. Phil.

Married, on Monday the 17th inst. at Summit Hill, by S. Holland, Esq. Mr. THOMAS BODEN, to Miss MARY MUCKLOW, both of Nesquehoning.

The above is the first marriage in that place that we have had an opportunity of recording. It gives us pleasure to notice it, and hope the example will be well followed; for, as the *old stock* passes away—and, in the natural course of things, such must be the case—a supply of *young miners* will be wanted. The happy couple have our best wishes.

BEARSVILLE, Pa. Aug. 30.

Early Frost.—On Saturday morning last we were greeted with the unwelcome appearance of a smart frost. In some places, we are told, the corn was considerably injured by it.—*Record.*

A Curiosity.—Mr. Dupuy, of the borough of Wilkes-barre, has in his garden a sunflower, measuring in circumference *three feet four inches.*—*Wyoming Herald.*

Enormous Sunflower.—We have been shown a sunflower of the most extraordinary size—a perfect giant in the kingdom of Flora—it was eighteen inches across the face of the flower, and four feet eight inches in circumference. This flower grew in the garden of Jesse Green, a farmer in Upper Providence, Delaware co.—*Christian Visitor.*

BENJ. JORDAN has been elected President, and SIMON CAMERON, Cashier, of the Bank of Middletown.

SAMUEL JAUDON, Esq. Cashier of the United States Branch at New Orleans, has been elected Cashier of the parent Bank, at Philadelphia, in the place of Wm. M'ILVAINE, resigned.

THOMAS HALE, Esq. has been elected President of the Philadelphia Saving Fund Society, in place of ANDREW BATARD, Esq. deceased.

Market Street Property.—The store No. 211 Market street, 18 feet by 110 deep, subject to a ground rent of \$48, was sold lately at the Merchant's Coffee House by T. W. L. Freeman, auctioneer, for \$18,200.

Mouse Hunt.—A number of boys and men turned out on Saturday, the 24th of August, 1832, eleven on a side, in the township of Troy, Bradford co. for a mouse hunt; and after counting their killed, they found *five thousand and eight*, slain in the battle, principally of the meadow mole or mouse; and although the slaughter was great, yet there appear to be millions remaining.

A SPECTATOR.

Superiority of the Canal.—JOHN NORRIS, Esq. sent from his mills, in Kishacoquillas valley to the Philadelphia market, this spring, 3,381 bbls. flour, and out of that quantity he had but two barrels scraped. The barrels were all delivered from the canal boats clean, without a hoop being disturbed. Mr. Norris estimates, on contrasting the carriage and sale of his flour, with the same amount that had been carried by the river, as formerly, that he had saved at least \$800. Thus is the great utility of the canal daily developing itself to the people. Such has been the lowness of the river this

season, that it would have been impossible to send away the limited quantity of produce in the county this season, and bring up the great quantity of salt, fish, and plaster, that has ascended the canal. Owing to the low stage of the waters in the Susquehannah and branches, the iron masters of Centre county have hundreds of tons of iron on hand which they have been compelled to haul over to the canal at Lewistown, as fast as they can procure teams to carry it.—*Lewistown Rep.*

POTTSVILLE, Sept. 15.

We have already in this quarter experienced some of the evidences of approaching cold weather. Among the number may be ranked several hoar frosts, which, for several mornings past, have been seen whitening certain portions of the ground. On Tuesday evening, a shower, amounting almost to a second deluge, poured down in our streets and on our houses with pitiless violence, while the lightning fiercely glared through our windows, fitfully disclosing the fury of the elements. Indeed it rained so very hard that in a few minutes our streets appeared as if they had sustained the eruption and discharge of a water spout—or the combined operation of the floods of Noah and Deucalion. Since when the weather has been clear and delightful, and the mountain air fresh and invigorating.—*Miner's Jour.*

Presbyterian Church.—We understand that preparations are making for the erection of a church of the Presbyterian denomination, in Lawton's addition to Port Carbon. An advertisement for stone masons appears in the Port Carbon Gazette. The ministerial services of the Rev. Mr. Haight of this place are expected to be obtained during Sabbath afternoons, when the building shall be completed.—*Id.*

PORT CARBON, Schuylkill co. Sept. 5.

Yesterday morning about 6 o'clock, a train of loaded coal wagons, eight in number, came dashing furiously down the lateral rail road, leading from a mine of Col. Samuel P. Wetherill, to the Mill creek rail road, without horse or attendant. Near the town they encountered a train of ascending wagons, with a tremendous concussion. The driver of the latter escaped unhurt, but lost his horse. Most of the wagons were crushed. A spectator says that the descending wagons left a streak of fire along the road, and that the shock was like thunder, fragments of shattered wagons being hurled into the air, and the road strewn with the ruins. This destruction of property proceeded, as we learn, from inattention.—*Gazette.*

A newspaper published in the year seventeen hundred and ninety-one, in the city of Philadelphia, entitled Dunlap's Daily Advertiser, handed us by a respectable inhabitant of our borough, which is now before us, contains, among other antiquities, an account of the establishment of the first Stage Line between Reading and Philadelphia. The establishment of this public conveyance is important and worthy of being noted, not only because every thing which concerns the public is important, but also because connected with the history of the two places, and serving to mark the change in persons and the progress of improvement. Now, instead of a weekly carriage, two four-horse stages run twice every day between this place via Reading to Philadelphia. And the time is perhaps not far distant when we shall have a steam carriage capable of accommodating a small army, travelling our mountains at an unmentionable velocity.

The following advertisement is extracted from the paper aforesaid.

Reading Stage.—The subscriber takes this opportunity to inform the public that he has erected a Light Stage upon springs, between the City of Philadelphia and the Borough of Reading, in Berks county, and will set off every Monday morning at 5 o'clock, from the

House of Mr. John Witman, in Reading, and arrive at Philadelphia on Tuesday Noon, and return on Thursday Morning at 5 o'clock, from the House of Mr. Henry Eppe, the Sign of the Rainbow, in Race street, Philadelphia, and arrive in Reading on Friday at Noon. The subscriber will spare no pains to serve the Public in the best manner, and to give general satisfaction.

WILLIAM COLEMAN.

N.B. The price for each passenger will be Two Dollars from Reading to Philadelphia, and the same from Philadelphia to Reading, and 3d. for each letter, except it be for a subscriber.

The first start from Philadelphia will be on the 3d of March next, and on the Monday following from Reading. Feb. 1, 1791.

From the Stroudsburg Gazette.

Stroudsburg is situated on the waters of the *Pocono*, and near the junction of the *Pocono* and *McMichael's* creek, and on a point of land where the waters of the *Analomick* and the mouth of the above creeks join. The *Analomick* is a fine navigable stream of water for rafts, in freshets; and very considerable quantities of lumber yearly descend on its stream into the Delaware, designed for the Philadelphia market. The scenery of the neighborhood is delightfully romantic. The air refreshing and invigorating—the invalid gains strength, and the old are almost renovated by a sojourn in the place.

Stroudsburg is situated on a handsome level flat, which continues for a considerable distance. Its streets are wide; its houses handsome, which are generally back a short distance from the street with a small yard in front, adding much to the beauty of the appearance. The frame houses, by general consent, it appears, are painted white, with windows and doors of green and yellow, as the fancy of the owners may direct; and many of their fronts are decorated with flowers, &c. If the reader fancies this description high drawn, I would advise a visit to the place.

It is a flourishing village, the principal street continuing for nearly a mile in distance—has a population of about 600 inhabitants. There are in its precincts four places of public worship, viz. one Methodist, two Friends or Quaker, and one open for all societies. Two taverns, six blacksmith shops, and other mechanics in proportion—seven stores, one large tannery, grist and saw mill, &c. Also, within a short distance, a large forge for the manufactory of bar iron, having six fires and necessary hammers, and driven on with spirit by its enterprising owners.

The inhabitants of Stroudsburg are temperate, moral, and religious, and always ready to extend the hand of friendship to the visitor or traveller.

Having given you my view of Stroudsburg as a passing stranger, and one who accidentally became acquainted with you, you are at liberty to publish my rough sketch of the beautiful village in which you reside.

A TRAVELLER.

From the Wyoming Herald.

Soldiers of the Revolution.—A goodly number of the gray headed veterans of the Revolution attended the adjourned court, held in this borough on the 4th inst. for the purpose of substantiating their claims for pensions under the late act of congress. We give below a list of their names, with their ages annexed:

Nathan Beach	69	Benajah Fuller	77
James Thayer	70	Robert Freeland	70
Samuel Pease	72	Chandler Robinson	71
James Ward	75	Elisha Blackman	72
David Doolittle	67	Samuel Vanscoy	66
Thomas Gardner	87	John Bird	73
John Strong	77	Joseph Knapp	71
John Wort	76	Thomas Hawkins	74
Samuel Brees	74	Epaphras Wadsworth	75
Levi Bronson	71	Thomas Taylor	78

Daniel Wadamar	77	George Stewart	77
Asaph Jones	74	Daniel Spencer	
Elam Spencer	63	John Werdon	90
Francis Brewer	67	Moses Darby	72
Benj. Pedrick	68	Josiah Pell	72
Jno. Whitcomb	66		

THERMOMETRICAL OBSERVATIONS, Made in the City of Pittsburg.

	9 A. M.		3 P. M.		9 P. M.
	Shade.	Sun.	Shade.	Sun.	
July 1*	78	108	82	125	80
2†	78	102	85	108	80
3*	76	100	89	116	80
4*	79	102	86	129	82
5†	75	81	84	122	78
6†	77	99	86	106	82
7*	80	116	90	124	83
8†	81	95	88	118	84
9†	73	75	78	103	72
10†	68	82	66	92	67
11†	62	68	64	75	64
12†	64	96	64	74	69
13*	66	84	72	80	70
14*	65	88	73	110	70
15*	66	88	76	119	72
16†	66	84	77	88	75
17*	71	85	78	108	75
18*	76	97	82	119	78
19†	74	80	82	108	79
20†	76	81	82	94	76
21†	76	83	82	102	73
22†	66	65	70	81	71
23†	68	76	73	81	75
24†	72	84	81	110	77
25*	72	96	79	101	72
26†	68	72	76	84	71
27*	66	72	75	113	73
28†	68	69	75	97	72
29†	72	88	74	74	76
30*	69	91	74	103	71
31*	66	91	75	104	70

During the first week of July, the average height of the mercury in the thermometer, in the sun, at 3 o'clock, P. M., was 20 degrees above blood heat. On the 4th of July, at 3 o'clock, P. M., it rose to 129 degrees—31 above blood heat. During July and August, it rose, in the shade, at 3 o'clock, P. M. to 90 degrees on one day only, which was the 7th of July.

July.—Average height of the mercury, in the sun, at 9 o'clock, A. M.	87
Do. shade do.	71
Difference	16
Average height of the mercury, in the sun, at 3 o'clock, P. M.	102
Do. shade do.	78
Difference	24
Average height of the mercury, at 9 o'clock, P. M.	74½

* Clear. † Cloudy. ‡ Rain.
Pittsburg Gazette.

Girard Fund.—The City Councils met on the 1st inst., and in joint ballot elected the following named gentlemen, trustees of the Girard Fund, agreeably to the recently passed ordinance:

James Page,	Michael Baker,
John M. Hood,	Thomas Dunlap,
Roberts Vaux,	Joshua Lippincott,
Wm. E. Lehman,	Joseph Worrell.
John Moss,	

AUDITORS.

Silas W. Sexton, elected 1st ballot.
Michael E. Israel, do. 2d do.
John J. McCahen, do. 3d do.

TREASURER.

Britain Cooper, elected 2d ballot.

HAZARD'S REGISTER OF PENNSYLVANIA.

DEVOTED TO THE PRESERVATION OF EVERY KIND OF USEFUL INFORMATION RESPECTING THE STATE.

EDITED BY SAMUEL HAZARD.

VOL. X.—NO. 15. PHILADELPHIA, OCTOBER 13, 1832. NO. 250.

NAVIGATION OF THE DELAWARE.

(Continued from page 213.)

IN SENATE.

Thursday, February 12, 1818.

To the Senate and the House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Gentlemen—I received on the 7th inst. a letter from the Governor of the state of New Jersey, copies of which, and also copies of the reports, resolutions and documents therein referred to, I have directed the Secretary to lay before the respective houses.

WILLIAM FINDLAY.

Harrisburg, February 12, 1818.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE, NEW JERSEY.

Sir—In conformity with a request of the legislature of this state, I have the honor to transmit you copies of certain reports, resolutions and documents respecting the differences between the commonwealth of Pennsylvania and the state of New Jersey, in relation to the navigation of the river Delaware, and to request that the same may be laid before the legislature of the state over which you preside.

With the highest respect, I am, sir, your obedient servant,
ISAAC H. WILLIAMSON.
His Excellency the Governor
of Pennsylvania.

STATE OF NEW JERSEY.

House of Assembly, January 10, 1818.

The committee to whose consideration was submitted the proceedings of the commissioners appointed under authority of an act of New Jersey, for adjusting certain differences with the state of Pennsylvania, respecting the navigation of the river Delaware, and other purposes therein mentioned, report—

That though it is to be regretted that the attempt of the two states to accommodate existing differences, and to prevent future causes of complaint by means of their respective commissioners, has not been entirely successful, yet as the commissioners did not disagree about the principles which should form the basis of accommodation, but only as to the mode of carrying those principles into effect, there is good reason to hope that the conference will not be entirely useless. The feelings and interests of both states are better understood; and it is to be presumed, that if circumstances should hereafter make it necessary for either of them to exercise a separate legislative power upon the shores of the river Delaware, it will be done in such a way as not to interfere with the interests or rights of the other. By the failure of the commissioners amicably to adjust the differences of the two states, it becomes necessary for New Jersey to decide upon the most eligible course for her to take, in consequence of the remonstrance of Pennsylvania against the passage and operation of the law to connect Yard's Island with the main land at Bloomsbury, and its supplement. On this subject your committee are of opinion, that the most respectful conduct towards the commonwealth of Pennsylvania, and the safest for individuals whose interest is, or may be affected, would be for New Jersey to declare explicitly, what exclusive

privileges she claimed, in passing the above mentioned law, and the nature and extent of the grants intended to be conveyed in it. It is difficult to point out the precise boundaries between the common and separate rights of the two states upon the river Delaware, so as to avoid uncertainty in practice. Each undoubtedly has an independent sovereignty over its own shores, to regulate them as it pleases, for its particular advantages. But the exercise of this independent and exclusive jurisdiction, must be in subordination to the primary and common right of navigation—navigable waters are considered as public highways, over which all the citizens of the country have a right to pass for lawful purposes. It follows therefore, that all the citizens of the United States have a right to the navigable use of the river Delaware, in common with those of New Jersey and Pennsylvania. And if New Jersey exercise her separate rights, so as to infringe this common and public right, it is as much an offence against the independent sovereignty of the other states in the Union, as against that of Pennsylvania. But this extension of the injury to others besides Pennsylvania, would not change its nature or make it more excusable. New Jersey therefore, could not in justice and good faith, in the exercise of her separate rights, and for her separate benefit, cause erections in the river which would essentially interfere with the use of it, for navigable purposes by others. And so far as we are informed, New Jersey never thought of claiming such privileges, or of exercising such powers. The permission to erect a dam from Bloomsbury to Yard's Island was given in consequence of representations that it would not injure the navigation of the river. It was therefore necessarily a part of the grant for its erection, that it should not in its practical effects injure the right of others, by obstructing the navigation. For New Jersey had no intention of guaranteeing, or giving to individuals greater rights than she possessed herself. And as she did not possess or claim any power to control, change or restrict the use of the river Delaware for purposes of navigation, an individual could not claim a power by inference from a general grant to erect a dam. As long as this particular dam does not exceed these implied conditions of the grant, it must be entirely innocent, and cannot give any just cause of complaint to Pennsylvania. And whenever it should prove practically hurtful to navigation, New Jersey ought, and no doubt would restrain it within the conditions on which it was suffered at first to be erected. But in such a case, though Pennsylvania could not complain of actual injury from the practical effects of the law of New Jersey, yet the principle as a rule of conduct for either state cannot be considered altogether unexceptionable. For it would have an appearance of permitting one state to legislate exclusively in cases where she has a common interest only, and of subjecting to her judgment alone, the equal and inseparable rights of both. It would therefore be desirable for the two states to agree upon some general mode, by which to determine the specific regulations to be applied to all the dams in the river. This would do away all cause for complaint or jealousy between them, and would operate impartially upon individuals. Whereas if each exercises a separate authority over the dams on its own shores, the probability is, that no useful regulations or

restrictions will be imposed upon any of them, or else that some will be subjected to such as are troublesome and inconvenient, though perhaps necessary, while others equally injurious will remain unmolested.

Your committee, fully agree in opinion with the commissioners of New Jersey, that the general tendency of wing dams in the Delaware is injurious to navigation, but the injury is of such a nature that it is extremely difficult in any particular case, to describe accurately the kind and extent of it. This very difficulty ought to be a reason for using great circumspection, in permitting such dams to be erected. And we are of opinion, that the safer way to avoid this injury, would be for neither state hereafter to permit the erection of any new dams, for the purpose of creating a water power, unless with the concurrence of the other. For though in this way, fewer dams would be erected, yet as there are at present as many mills and other works on the shores of the Delaware, as the necessities of the adjacent country demand, the partial and negative evil arising from the want of additional works would be much less than the positive injury done to commerce by their erection. As the state of Pennsylvania appears to have taken exceptions to the tendency of the principles supposed to be set up by New Jersey, more than to any precise and positive injury sustained under them. In order to prevent any future misunderstanding, by showing clearly the sentiments of New Jersey, your committee submit the following resolutions.

DAVID THOMPSON, jun.
THOMAS T. KINLEY,
SAMUEL J. READ.

Resolved I. That New Jersey does not claim any exclusive rights over any parts of the river Delaware, which authorizes her to obstruct or injure its navigation.

Resolved II. That the interest of navigation would be better secured, if neither state should authorize by law, any erection in the river Delaware, for the purpose of creating water power, unless in concurrence with the other.

Resolved III. That New Jersey will cordially unite with Pennsylvania in any practicable mode to ascertain the particular injury done to the navigation of the river Delaware, by the dams already erected, and by a joint act to enforce such specific alterations or restrictions as may be thought necessary.

The above report was taken up, and agreed to by the house. Whereupon,

Mr. D. Thompson offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the foregoing report and resolutions be sent to council, and if council concur therein, that his excellency the Governor be requested to transmit a copy thereof to the Governor of Pennsylvania, and also a copy of the report and accompanying documents of the commissioners of New Jersey, appointed for settling certain differences with the commonwealth of Pennsylvania, under the authority of an act passed January 31, 1817, with a request that the same be laid before the legislature of that state.

Which resolution was read and agreed to.

By order of the House,

EBENEZER ELMER, Speaker.

January 31, 1818.

The foregoing report and resolutions were read in council. Resolved, That the council concur therein.

By order of council,

I. H. WILLIAMSON, President.

I certify the foregoing to be a true copy of certain resolutions, passed by the Council and General Assembly of the state of New Jersey, and filed in the office of the Secretary of State.

Given under my hand the second day of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighteen.

JAMES LINN, Secretary of State.

To the Honorable the Legislative Council and General Assembly of the state of New Jersey.

The subscribers, commissioners appointed under the authority of an act of Assembly, entitled "An act for appointing commissioners for settling certain differences between this state and the commonwealth of Pennsylvania, and for other purposes therein mentioned," beg leave to report—

That about the 10th of May last, one of the subscribers, William S. Pennington, was duly notified by his excellency the Governor, that he was appointed a commissioner under the before recited act, in the place of John Beatty, Esq. who had declined the acceptance of the appointment, and having communicated the same to Lewis Condit and George Holcombe, Esq's. the two other commissioners, he was authorized by them to open a communication with the commissioners on the part of Pennsylvania, as to the time and place of meeting. Accordingly on the 26th of May, he addressed a letter to Cadwallader Evans, jun. Esq. one of the Pennsylvania commissioners, informing him of the readiness on the part of the New Jersey commissioners to receive communications from the Pennsylvania commissioners as to the time and place of meeting. On the 20th of June a letter was received by William S. Pennington from Mr. Evans, dated the 18th, giving information, that the commissioners on the part of Pennsylvania had agreed to meet the commissioners of New Jersey at Trenton, on the 1st day of July following. This information was communicated to doctors Condit and Holcombe, by letters put into the mail that day.

Unfortunately the state of Dr. Condit's health, and pressure of private business would not permit him to attend at the time, and he gave notice to the Governor, that he declined acting as a commissioner. The gentleman first appointed to supply his place could not accept, and on the meeting of the commissioners at Trenton, no one appeared on the part of New Jersey, but William S. Pennington. Dr. Holcombe's private business would not permit his attendance, and he declined serving altogether. The commissioners from Pennsylvania all appeared, and as soon as it was ascertained that a board could not be formed, they proposed that the next meeting should be had at Easton, in the state of Pennsylvania, on Monday the 8th day of September, and that from thence a view of the river and its shores should be taken by the commissioners, by water.

This proposal was agreed to by William S. Pennington. In the mean time, his excellency the Governor, appointed the subscriber David Thompson, in the place of Dr. Lewis Condit, and the subscriber Ellett Tucker, in the place of Dr. George Holcombe, as commissioners under the act. His excellency the Governor of Pennsylvania having appointed John Ross, Esq. in the place of Samuel Sitgreaves, who had declined serving. The commissioners of both states met at Easton, on the 8th of September, and proceeded up the river to Belvidere, and down to Trenton, viewing in their progress the river and shores, and the wing dams, and other erections on the river and on its shores, including all wing dams at Bloomsbury and Morrisville; taking in all five days and a half. It was found on this view, that a number of wing dams were erected on the shores of each state, some of which were entirely innocent, and no way affecting the navigation of the river, but that the greater number are more or less injurious to it. That the dams on the Pennsylvania shore appear to be equally if not more injurious to the navigation of the river, than those on the Jersey shore.

After this view, the commissioners of both states met on Saturday afternoon, the 13th of September, in order to adjust the difference between their respective states, in the council room of the state house at Trenton. In this conference, one of the commissioners on the part of Pennsylvania, and as was then supposed with the approbation of his colleagues, demanded of the New

Jersey commissioners, as a preliminary step, and before any further proceedings could be had, an explicit acknowledgment that the legislature of the state of New Jersey had violated the rights of the state of Pennsylvania, on the ground that it had sanctioned in two or three instances by acts of Assembly, the erection of wing dams on its shores. In order to learn the whole extent of the views of the Pennsylvania commissioners, they were asked for the consequences of this admission—on which they were informed by the same commissioner, that had made the first demand, that having violated the rights of Pennsylvania, New Jersey must permit Pennsylvania to mark out the redress. This demand appearing very extraordinary; in order to ascertain whether it was the settled determination of the Pennsylvania commissioners to adhere to it, and also to avoid the uncertainty and misconstruction which may arise from verbal communications, we requested them to submit to us their propositions in writing, and on Monday the 15th, we received paper No. 1. transmitted with this report—to which on the same day we returned an answer, of which No. 2. is a copy—and on the following evening we received a reply contained in paper No. 3. and the morning following returned an answer of which No. 4. is a copy—the same afternoon we received a communication contained in paper No. 5. to which was immediately returned an answer, of which No. 6. is a copy. This correspondence having led to a second conference, in which the commissioners on the part of New Jersey, after observing that the property depending on the wing dams on both sides of the river, was of vast amount and of immense importance, as well to the owners as to the country, they felt a strong desire to preserve it from destruction, but were willing to enter into an agreement to regulate the wing dams, by compelling the owners to make such alterations and improvements as would do the least possible injury to navigation, and also to prohibit the erection of any wing dams on the river in future. This was after some discussion, in substance agreed to by the Pennsylvania commissioners; but they insisted upon inserting in the agreement, that by the true construction of the compact of 1783, the erection of wing dams without the concurrence of both states was prohibited altogether. Though this was contradictory to what we had before contended for, and seemed to be altogether unnecessary; yet, to show the sincerity of our desires to effect an accommodation of the differences between the two states, we finally consented to insert in the contemplated instrument of agreement, an opinion that a liberal construction of the agreement of 1783, and the safest and most satisfactory practice under it, would have been to abstain from erecting wing dams on the river, without the concurrent assent of both states. The principles on which the commissioners of the two states were willing to adjust the differences between them, being thus agreed upon, we expected a favorable result. But as the commissioners had been much longer from their homes than had been contemplated, and as it would take some time to digest and prepare a plan of agreement embracing all the subject committed to us, it was agreed to adjourn, to give time for the purpose, until the 17th of October, and then to meet at New Hope, in the state of Pennsylvania, for the purpose of finally settling the subject of controversy by an amicable agreement. Accordingly the commissioners of both states met at the time and place to which they adjourned.

The commissioners on the part of Pennsylvania, having furnished one of the commissioners on the part of New Jersey, with a project of an agreement, a few days before, of which No. 7. is a copy, presented it now for consideration. The commissioners on the part of New Jersey also presented for consideration, a modification of the Pennsylvania project, of which No. 8. is a copy. The commissioners on the part of Pennsylvania would not agree to any of the suggestions coming from New

Jersey, except the clause in the preamble, that went to the construction of the agreement of 1783, and the practice under it, which was of no importance, and put in solely to gratify the Pennsylvania commissioners, and was a substitute for the first article of their project. It was objected by New Jersey to the project of Pennsylvania, that some of the dams erected on the river, did not in any wise affect the navigation any more than if they had been erected on the banks of the river, being wholly remote from navigation, and therefore such regulation would be an unnecessary oppression. After some discussion, the Pennsylvania commissioners agreed to leave out such dams. It was also contended by New Jersey, that the repairs necessary in one dam might not be necessary in another, and therefore one general regulation would not apply to all; besides which, the commissioners on the part of New Jersey declared that they were not competent judges to say what specific alterations were proper and necessary. This point, after some discussion, was reluctantly yielded, and it was agreed to substitute in the place of it, that the dams should undergo such sufficient alterations, as should render the navigation of the river as easy and convenient as it was before the said dams were erected; but, when the subject of enforcing these provisions came under consideration, difficulties arose.

The Pennsylvania project had at first contained an article punishing the non-fulfilment of the agreement with confinement in the state prison; this was, however, voluntarily relinquished. It will be perceived that by the Pennsylvania project, commissioners were to be appointed to examine the mill dams, and it contained this singular clause. "That if this report shall not be that the same is made according to this agreement," then said wing dam might be abated as a nuisance. It appeared to us so repugnant to principle, that in the mere absence of a report, all the dams in the river, and mills depending on them, should be exposed to destruction, that we endeavored to obtain a modification of this clause, and therefore proposed that on the commissioners, or a majority of them, reporting the alterations and improvements insufficient, that they should be proceeded against as public nuisances; but the Pennsylvania commissioners inflexibly adhered to their own project, and a further discussion led to a conviction that their object was to confer a power on the Pennsylvania commissioners hereafter to be appointed to prostrate every wing dam on the river at their discretion. On the New Jersey commissioners representing that it was unprecedented to appoint commissioners to examine a subject, and for the want of their report to condemn it, the absurdity was attempted to be got over by treating the case as anomalous, and not subject to ordinary rule. It was on this point that the negotiation on the subject of a general regulation on the wing dams on the river was broken off.

The subject of the wing dam from Bloomsbury to Yard's Island came next under consideration. As this had given rise to the controversy between the two states, it was peculiarly desirable that it should be amicably adjusted. To effect this, the New Jersey commissioners agreed to the specific alterations and improvements proposed, but the same difficulty arose on the subject of the provisions. To enforce them it was agreed that a time should be given the owners to make alterations and improvements, and it was proposed on the part of New Jersey, that in the case of a failure in the owners to perform that which should be required of them by the agreements, that the wing dam should be liable to be proceeded against as a public nuisance, according to the laws of the state in which the prosecution should be had for the punishment of nuisances, and that the courts of each state should have a concurrent jurisdiction of the subject. It was first objected to this, that Pennsylvania had no laws in force for the punishment of nuisances on public rivers. We then offered to modify the clause, so as to read laws in force, or hereafter to be enacted.

Our propositions on this subject were rejected by the Pennsylvania commissioners, who insisted that in case of the failure of the owners to perform what should be required of them by the time given, that either state might prostrate the dam in any way it chose to do. We observed that it was proper that the owners should be heard in a court of justice, on the question of performance or not; that it might involve a question of fact proper to be settled by a trial, according to the course of law—but the Pennsylvania commissioners refused any other terms, than leaving it in the power of either state to prostrate the dam according to its will and discretion. And on one of the New Jersey commissioners observing, that he would never consent to destroy the property of any man without hearing and trial, he was answered by the commissioners from Pennsylvania, that then the thing was at an end—and on a short conference had by the Pennsylvania commissioners, with themselves, one of them in the presence of the others, informed us that there was no use in our further continuing together; to which they were answered that we fully agreed with them in opinion—and thus the conference ended.

It is to be observed that the Pennsylvania commissioners, neither in their written or oral communications, took any notice of the third subject committed to us, namely, to define with precision and certainty the rights of the respective states to authorize the erection of dams and other works within the waters of the river Delaware, for objects of public utility and benefit, although this subject was distinctly laid before them by us, in our projected plan of an agreement.

The feelings of the Pennsylvania commissioners were strongly excited against New Jersey, for authorizing by law the erection of wing dams in the river Delaware. But whatever might have been the opinion of the state of Pennsylvania respecting the intention and operation of these laws, when we consider the circumstances under which they were passed, and also that we consented that the dams erected on the Jersey side of the river under authority of laws, should be put under the same regulations which (with) respect to the navigation as those on the Pennsylvania side erected without law—we are unable to perceive any cause for continued resentment, or feelings of wounded dignity.

The owners of land on both sides of the river, have been in the practice, for a great length of time, of building dams according to circumstances and situation, to the advantage of themselves and the convenience of the country. This practice has probably become more common since the compact of 1783, than it was before, and no complaint, as far as we are informed, was ever made against them, until the erection of the dam, the unfortunate cause of the present controversy. If the dams are of themselves a breach of the compact of 1783, as is now contended by the Pennsylvania commissioners, then the breaches of the said compact are stronger against Pennsylvania than against New Jersey; for there are a greater number of dams on the Pennsylvania than on the Jersey side of the river, and they are equally if not more injurious to the navigation. It might, therefore, be reasonably supposed that Pennsylvania would suppress the dams on her own shore, before she should ask for the demolition of those erected on that of New Jersey. The mills built and in operation on the river, give employment to many persons, and are of great necessity to considerable districts of country. We therefore hope a more moderate course may be pursued than their entire destruction—and we are the more inclined to hope for this result, as we believe the wing dams attached to these mills may be so regulated as to produce very little, if any, obstruction to the navigation.

But in the mean time, to prevent any further encroachments on the navigation of the river, and to show that New Jersey has no disposition to trespass on the rights or the interest of Pennsylvania—we take the liberty to recommend to the legislature to pass laws, to

be in force whenever the state of Pennsylvania shall concur therein, effectually to prevent any new dams in the river Delaware, and so to regulate those already erected as to cause them to do the least possible injury to the navigation thereof. We venture to do this, because from a view of the dams in the river, we are of opinion that their general tendency is hurtful to the navigation thereof—and the interest of both states requires that it should not be obstructed.

It will be observed that in our communications with the Pennsylvania commissioners, we have placed the wing dams erected by authority of law, on the same footing as those that are not.—1st. Because we conceive that the privileges granted them are from their nature subordinate to the rights of navigation. And, 2d. Because we presume that the others were obtained in the same manner as that from Bloomsbury to Yard's Island, by representing to the legislature that no injury would be done to the navigation of the river, and in that case the owners cannot complain of a breach of faith, in holding them to representations made by themselves, and under which they obtained their privileges.

It was proposed by the Pennsylvania commissioners to make a case, and submit it to the opinion of the Supreme Court of the United States; but as this subject had been under the consideration of both legislatures, we conceived that it would exceed our powers, nor could we discover any advantage to be derived from the measure, as we cannot perceive any question of law in dispute between the two states.

On closing this report, we beg leave to observe, that we have conscientiously done every thing within the compass of our abilities to do, to adjust the differences between the states, short of compromising the honor and dignity of the state we had the honor to represent.

All which is humbly submitted.

WILLIAM S. PENNINGTON,
DAVID THOMPSON, Jun.
ELLETT TUCKER.

October 27, 1817.

—
Friday, March 20, 1818.

Mr. Morgan, from the committee to whom was referred, on the 12th of January last, the report of the commissioners on the part of Pennsylvania relative to obstructions in the river Delaware, made report, which was read as follows, to wit:

That they have examined and considered, with the attention they merit, the different documents referred to them, and particularly a report made to the General Assembly of the state of New Jersey by a committee of that body on the 10th of January last, and the resolutions contained in said report adopted by said house, and concurred in by the legislative council of said state. Your committee sincerely concur in the regret expressed, that the attempt made by the two states to accommodate existing differences and prevent future causes of complaint by means of their respective commissioners, has not been entirely successful, but are happy to find that the sentiments expressed by the legislature of New Jersey as to the manner of authorizing the future erection of any dams in the river Delaware for the purpose of creating a water power, are such as the legislature of this state cannot fail to consider consistent with justice, and the true spirit, meaning, and terms of the compact entered into by the commissioners appointed from each of the states in 1783, and afterwards ratified by both.

Your committee, however, consider the obligations of each state to the other as arising out of that compact and ratification, and deriving their force wholly therefrom, independently of any subsequent opinion that has been or may hereafter be embraced by either, and therefore as justly and necessarily applicable to all such dams now in existence, and erected since the date of that compact as to any that may hereafter be erected.

Your committee regard the obstructions placed in

the Delaware under the authority of any laws of the state of New Jersey for the purpose of creating a water power, in a much more serious and dangerous light than such obstructions placed therein by individuals without the pretence of any authority from the state, and the dam from Yard's Island more exceptionable than any other, it having been sanctioned, so far as it could be so done, by a law passed the 10th of February, 1816, after the state of Pennsylvania had transmitted to the governor of New Jersey their resolution of the 21st February, 1815, expressive of their serious and well founded objections to such a proceeding—your committee presume the legislature of New Jersey must have then and at all times been fully apprized that Pennsylvania has never, in any instance, since the date of said compact authorized by law the erection of any such dam in the river Delaware, or shown any unwillingness to take effectual measures for removing or preventing such as may have been erected by unauthorized individuals.

Your committee, therefore, apprehend the state of N. Jersey cannot, as they are sure Pennsylvania would not, in a like situation, hesitate in taking effectual measures to remove or cause the removal of said dam, and restore the bed and channel of the river to the same situation, equally free and open to the navigation of the citizens of both states in which it existed previous to the erection of the said dam.

With respect to the other dams erected in pursuance of laws previously enacted by the state of New Jersey, or if any such exist in consequence of laws of Pennsylvania passed since the compact of 1783, or by authorized individuals, your committee fully coincide in the opinion expressed by the legislature of New Jersey in favor of a cordial union of the two states in a practicable mode of ascertaining the particular injury done to the navigation of the river Delaware by them, and by a similar act of each enforcing such specific alterations or restrictions as may be thought necessary, and therefore recommend that a law should be passed on the following principles:

1st. That no dam or device for creating a water power shall hereafter be erected in any part of the river Delaware between New Jersey and Pennsylvania, without a view first had by three skilful and respectable freeholders residing near the spot where it may be intended to erect such a dam or device in each state, and a specific report by them, or a majority of them in each state to the Court of Quarter Sessions of the county by whom appointed, showing distinctly, the improvement, dam, or device intended, and stating that it will not impede or injure the navigation of the river; and such report being approved of and confirmed by each Court of Quarter Sessions, and unappealed from to the Supreme Court of either state during one year after it shall have been so approved of, but if on such appeal the Supreme Court of either state should reverse such approval and confirmation, shall be set aside.

2d. That whenever it shall officially be known to this state, that commissioners have been appointed under the authority of New Jersey to ascertain the particular injury done to the navigation of the river Delaware by any dams already erected, the governor be authorized to appoint an equal number of commissioners on the part of Pennsylvania for the same purpose, and to report to the legislature of each state such an act on the subject as they may jointly agree to recommend to be concurrently adopted by each for the purpose of enforcing all proper specific alterations and restrictions—but that the said commissioners shall be specially instructed to take into view any obstructions occasioned by the dam from Yard's Island to the Jersey shore, especially such as may have been erected or created since the communication to the governor of New Jersey, of the resolution passed by the legislature of this state on the 21st of February, 1815, and to insist, as a preliminary measure to amicable adjustment, on such

alterations being made therein, so as effectually to remove all impediments to the free navigation of the river.

But as time will not permit to afford to this subject all the attention it merits; and as no final resolution relating to the same has yet been communicated from the state of New Jersey to this state, the committee are induced to offer this resolution.

Resolved, That the subject be recommended to the early attention of the next legislature.

Ordered to lie on the table.

From the Philadelphia Gazette.

PROCEEDINGS OF COUNCILS.

Monday Oct. 1, 1832.

SELECT COUNCIL.

Mr. Pettit offered the annexed resolution, which was referred to the Watering Committee.

Resolved, That the City Treasurer and City Solicitor be and they are hereby authorized on behalf of the city, to assent to the confirmation of the proceedings of the jury, in the Court of Quarter Sessions in the matter of Coates's street, and to accept the damages awarded by the jury.

Mr. Lippincott, as chairman of the committee to whom was referred the petition of M. A. Cline, made the following report and resolution, which were adopted by both Councils.

The committee appointed to take into consideration the application of A. Cline, tax collector, praying Councils to release his house, No. 33 Dean street, from the operation of the judgment entered on his bond as a tax collector, report, they have made inquiry as to the propriety of granting the request, and offer the following:

Resolved, That the Solicitor be and he is hereby authorized to release the aforesaid property, to the amount of eight hundred dollars.

Mr. Neff presented a petition for repaving Spruce street between 12th and 13th streets, which was referred to the Paving Committee.

COMMON COUNCIL.

The following communication from the Mayor, inclosing documents, was received.

Gentlemen of the Select and Common Councils:

As another meeting of the Sanitary Committee may not occur, I present to you the inclosed report from the ladies having charge of the Asylum in Library street. This Asylum was instituted at the suggestion of the ladies who have had it in charge, and at a very inconsiderable expense on the part of the committee. It was maintained by donations handed to the ladies. The extent and value of the benefits derived from it during a period of peculiar alarm and distress, are but slightly exhibited in the report. It was the happy home of a large number of orphans, who received a degree of assiduous attention and kindness which parental care could not have afforded. Many of them, through their attentions and the benevolent professional aid of Dr. Emerson, were restored from sickness to health, and all of them, at their removal from the place, exhibited a greatly improved and happy condition. Although no names have been presented with the report, I may remark, that the agents in this good work are extensively known by all those who are familiar with the deeds of charity and of goodness by which the sufferings of the poor are relieved, and by which obligations of grateful remembrance are conferred on their fellow citizens. Conscious that you will unite in the expression of the thanks which the community owe them, I am, yours, respectfully.

B. W. RICHARDS,

Chairman of Sanitary Committee.

The ladies having charge of the Asylum in Library street, submit the inclosed report to the Sanitary Com-

mittee, with the request, as they have received so large an amount from the public, that they will please publish an account of their receipts and expenditures.

September 27th.

S^r.—On closing the Asylum in Library street, opened for the relief of children rendered destitute of parental attention from the cholera, it is proper we should give you some information respecting the manner in which the funds committed to our care have been distributed.

The request we made that an establishment might be opened for that purpose, was in consequence of the great distress which had prevailed in a sister city; and the fear, that in all probability it might be the same in Philadelphia, unless some provision was made. We were satisfied, that if you were able to procure a house and furniture, a liberal public would support it, and in this our most sanguine expectations have been realized.

The destroying angel has passed over our city, and the trouble anticipated has been, comparatively speaking, small. The little family consisted of thirty children, six of them between the ages of fifteen months and nine weeks. Three infants died, and one little boy ill with the cholera, was removed to the hospital in Jones's alley, where every possible attention was shown him. The ladies visited him daily, and in a short time he was returned to the Asylum convalescent. Many of the children were sick when sent to the house; the same cause, which deprived them of their parents having operated upon them. The rest of the family having enjoyed good health, and the delight of parents who had recovered from the disease, on again receiving their children, having given them up when they thought life nearly at a close, would move a heart of stone, and fully compensate for any expense or trouble which had been incurred.

To the physician, Dr. Emerson, the family are under obligations for unremitting kindness and attention, to Mr. Brown and Mr. Miller, for having voluntarily supplied the establishment with medicine.

To Mr. Hughes and the other officers sent by you, it is indebted for having its wants attended to with less expense than might otherwise have been incurred.

We have received from donations \$527 57, and expended \$217 83½, leaving a balance sufficient to pay the board of two infants for the winter, and all others who may be considered destitute in the same manner. We have also received 1 piece of cassinet, 3 pieces muslin, 4 pieces calico, 1 piece of flannel, 1 piece blue cotton, a number of remnants. Also, various donations of shoes, clothing, earthen and wooden ware, 1 keg arrow root, 1 keg tapioca, &c. We must also acknowledge two bundles of clothes from the Brandywine, and a donation of \$5 worth of books from the American Sunday School Union. Independently of the children in the Asylum, 25 have been provided for where they were residing, and the whole number, 55, have been warmly and comfortably clothed for the winter. Of the children in the house 11 have been restored to their parents or friends, 7 placed in the Philadelphia Orphans' Asylum, 2 in Wharton House, 4 are to be orphan, 3 have died, 2 infants at board for the winter, 1 orphan taken by a relation in the country as his own child.

The subjoined is an account of our expenditures:

Sheeting, towelling, &c.	\$10 89½
Sundries,	8 35½
Teacher, wet nurse, and assistants,	61 12½
Bread,	25 90
Milk,	13 90
Fuel,	10 50
Washing,	11 82½
Marketing and groceries,	58 22½
Shoes,	15 12½
Leeching,	2 00

Total, \$217 83½

Received	\$527 57
Expended	217 83½
Balance,	309 73½

Mr. Oldenburg, as chairman of the committee to whom was referred the petition of Captain Wheldin, made the following report and resolution, which were agreed to:

The committee to whom was referred the application of Wilmer Wheldin, for the renewal of his lease for Sassafras street wharf for two years, at the expiration of his present lease, beg leave to report—

That they have considered the application, and are of opinion that it should be granted. They therefore respectfully offer the following resolutions:

Resolved, by the Select and Common Council, That the City Commissioners be authorized to lease to Wilmer Wheldin, Sassafras street wharf, for the term of two years from the 1st January, 1833, on the same conditions as the present lease.

To the Presidents and Members of the Select and Common Councils.

Gen'lmen: Having been nominated, I beg leave to offer myself as a candidate for the office of Treasurer of the Girard Fund, and propose as my sureties the following named gentlemen:

Isaac L. Pearson, No. 350 Mulberry street.

Jacob Lex, No. 283 High street.

Charles F. Lex, No. 283 High street.

With much respect, your obt. serv't.

BRIAN COOPER.

Philadelphia, Oct. 1st, 1832.

Thursday, October 4.

SELECT COUNCIL.

The following communication from the City Solicitor was received and laid on the table.

Gentlemen—I have the honor to report to Councils, that in pursuance of the ordinance passed on the 26th day of July last, I have this day caused a record of Water street, as laid out anew by that ordinance, to be made in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia county, agreeably to law.

I am, very respectfully, gentlemen, your most obt. serv't.

J. K. KANE.

Office of the City Solicitor, 2d Oct. 1832.

To the Presidents of the Select and Common Councils:

Mr. Duane, as Chairman of the Girard Committee, made the following report and resolutions, which were adopted:

The committee on the Girard legacy beg leave to report to the Select and Common Councils, That upon a review of the objects intended to be accomplished by their appointment, and of the measures recommended by them, they believe that no further action on their part is needful. Having incurred expenses for services rendered under their direction, payable out of the Girard fund, the committee present a statement thereof; and respectfully ask for the adoption of the two annexed resolutions:

Payments.

To the City Solicitor \$500

To the Clerk of Select Council, acting as Secretary of the Committee, } 400

To the Deputy Messenger of Councils 100

To Mrs. Lydia Bailey, for printing, 39 70

Resolved, By the Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia, That the disbursements made, as above specified, by the Committee on the Girard legacy, be and they are hereby approved.

Resolved, That the committee on the Girard legacy be and they are hereby discharged.

Mr. Toland called up for consideration the report of the committee for lighting the city with gas, which

was recommended to the early consideration of the next Councils.

Mr. Duane reported an ordinance relative to the Sanitary Committee.

Mr. Duane offered the annexed resolution, which was unanimously adopted.

Resolved, That the cordial thanks of the Select Council be and they are hereby presented to John M. Scott, Esq. for his able, dignified, and impartial conduct as their president.

The following resolution, which was passed by the Select Council, at their previous meeting, was concurred in by the Common Council:

Resolved, By the Select and Common Councils, That the Mayor be requested to draw his order on the City Treasurer, in favor of Henry Young, for the sum of seventy-five dollars, for services to the Councils, and charge the same to appropriation No. 21.

Mr. Duane offered the annexed resolution, which was adopted. Messrs. Duane, Pettit, Neff, Horn, Hood, and Moss, were appointed the committee.

Resolved, That a joint committee of three members of each Council, be appointed to prepare and submit to Councils, at their next meeting, a suitable expression of the sense entertained by them of the services of the medical gentlemen who have had charge of the Sanitary Hospitals.

The Select Council adjourned to meet on Saturday next.

COMMON COUNCIL.

Mr. Sullivan presented a petition praying that Cedar street, between Fifth and Sixth streets be repaved, which was referred to the Paving Committee.

Mr. Baker, as Chairman of the Paving Committee, made the following reports and resolutions, which were agreed to.

The Paving Committee to whom was referred the petition of a number of persons requesting the culvert in Sixth street to be extended to Mulberry Alley, and repaving said street from Vine to Race street—Report,

They are of opinion that when an alteration is made of the regulation of the culvert, it should be extended to the south side of Sassafras, as the gutters in the winter season at that place are dangerous, and cause many accidents. It would be desirable to have them altered, and that a considerable improvement might be made by a change, but having so many petitions for paving where the inhabitants would be in a worse condition than the place mentioned in this petition, they are induced to refer said petition for the consideration of the next Councils, and offer the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Committee be discharged from the further consideration of the subject.

The Paving Committee, to whom were referred the petition of a number of persons for paving Locust street from Broad to Schuylkill Eighth street—Report,

That they have examined said street, and find that Broad street and Schuylkill Eighth street, at Locust street, are not paved, which in paving Locust street would leave the square without any connexion of other pavement, and as the rail road will be laid down Broad street in the course of next year, and that street be paved, the regulations at that part of the city might be altered—they are of opinion, were it not for these circumstances, the request of the petitioners should be granted, and offer the following resolution:

Resolved, That the committee be discharged from the further consideration of the subject.

The Paving Committee to whom was referred the petition of a number of persons for extending the pavement in Walnut street—report,

That they have examined said street, and are of opinion that as the same is now paved to Schuylkill Seventh street, which is beyond the improvements, and as there is so much other paving to finish this season it would be better to defer it until next season, and then to pave from Schuylkill Seventh street to Schuylkill Front, and

recommend it to the consideration of next Councils: they offer the following resolution.

Resolved, That the committee be discharged from the further consideration of the subject.

The Paving Committee to whom was referred the petition for repaving Delaware Eighth street, from Zane to the north side of Mulberry streets—report,

That in consequence of the culvert just finished in said street, a large part remains unpaved, and the remainder is in bad order. They are of opinion it would be the interest of the city to repave rather than to repair it—they offer the following resolution:

Resolved, That the city commissioners under the superintendence of the Paving Committee, cause Delaware Eighth street, from the north side of Zane street to about fifteen feet north of Mulberry street be repaved, and charge the same to appropriation No. 21.

Mr. SEXTON as chairman of the committee, made the following report and resolution, which were adopted.

The committee to whom was referred the petition of sundry citizens, complaining of the offensive effluvia arising from the discharge of the gas operations throughout the common sewer, report,

That they have examined the gas works at the Masonic Hall; and also into the nature and causes of the complaints alleged on the part of the petitioners, and are of opinion, that the unpleasant smell was entirely owing to the improper discharge of the residuum, (which had been accumulating for a series of years,) into the common sewer, and which was not contemplated at the time the permission was granted by Councils. Since that time however, the gas works have undergone a complete alteration, by which the residuum is made use of in such a manner as to form a part of the fuel, and is burnt up; and consequently nothing passes off into the common sewer but the waste water which is used for cooling purposes. From all the information your committee have been able to obtain, they are of opinion that no difficulty is to be apprehended from a recurrence of the unpleasant effluvia; should there be any difficulty the remedy may be easily applied by Councils. They therefore offer the following resolution:

Resolved, That the committee be discharged from the further consideration of the same.

Mr. HOOD offered the annexed resolution, which was adopted.

Resolved, by the Select and Common Councils, That the sureties presented by Britain Cooper, treasurer elect of the Girard Fund, viz: Isaac L. Pearson, Jacob Lex, and Charles F. Lex, be and they are hereby approved; and that the Solicitor be instructed to cause the official bond of the Treasurer of the Girard Fund to be executed, and deposited with the Mayor of the city.

Mr. OLDENBURGH as chairman of the committee, made the following report which was agreed to.

The committee to whom was referred Wm. Rush's communication, respecting the navigation of the river Schuylkill, report,

That agreeably to request of Councils, the committee had a survey of said river made by Messrs. Hains and McClure, whose report was presented to Councils on the 23d of February last. [See Register Vol. 9.]

As it requires an act of legislature to carry the same into effect, and as the representatives of the adjoining districts do not agree with the committee of Councils, they therefore recommend the subject to the early attention of next Councils.

Mr. WETHERILL offered the annexed resolution which was agreed to.

Resolved, by the Select and Common Councils, That the Mayor be and he is hereby authorized to draw his warrant on the City Treasurer in favor of each of the City constables, as per bill presented, for the sum of six dollars, for expenses incurred by them at the late Ward elections; and charge the same to appropriation No. 21.

Mr. SEXTON offered the following resolution which was unanimously adopted.

Whereas, The arduous and important duties devolving upon the presiding officer of this chamber, during the past year, required that some testimonial of our approbation should be expressed. Therefore,

Resolved, That the thanks of the members, individually and collectively, of the Common Council of Philadelphia, be presented to James Page, Esq. for the faithful, courteous, and impartial manner with which he has discharged the various and important duties as President thereof.

Saturday, Oct. 6.

Mr. Pettit was called to the chair in the absence of the President.

Mr. Duane, chairman of the Special Committee, made the following report, which, with the resolutions, was unanimously adopted by both Councils:

The committee appointed to consider and report resolutions of thanks to the physicians, who tendered services during the prevalence of the cholera, respectfully recommend the adoption of the following preamble and resolutions

The Select and Common Councils of the city of Philadelphia, being about to undergo one of those changes, which are considered essential to the purity of municipal, as well as of political institutions, naturally review the occurrences of the past year, with which they have had any relation, in order to ascertain whether any obligation remains to be fulfilled.

By those who shall think proper to inquire, it will be admitted, that the occurrences affecting this city, within the last year, will occupy a conspicuous page in its history: it has largely partaken of providential favor, as well as of the munificence of man: it has advanced in solid and beautiful improvement, to a degree unsurpassed; and it has passed through the ordeal of pestilence without such pangs as have unhappily afflicted other communities.

If it had been in the power of the present Councils to present to their constituents a report upon the disease by which the city has been visited, upon the means adopted to check its ravages, and upon the results, it would have given them pleasure to do so, especially as the whole scene came under their own immediate observation: for such a report, however, the Sanitary Committee have made preparation, and to their successors they with confidence leave its early exhibition.

But the present Councils will not retire, and leave to others a duty and a pleasure, which is peculiarly their own: they will not depart without manifesting their grateful sense of the services of those eminent members of an enlightened, liberal, and essential profession, who, at the moment of general dismay, gave their voluntary and gratuitous services in the cause of humanity. In ordinary cases, medical practitioners incur only the perils incident to the prevalence of disease; but, during the recent existence of the pestilence in this city, it is with mortification recollected, that they had to encounter resistance and menaces, on the part of the timid, ignorant, uninformed, and deluded, which were calculated to produce alarm as well as disgust; yet those who had undertaken to act, persisted unto a happy termination to their labors, overcoming disease by their skill and assiduity, and prejudice by their firmness and moderation. Nor can the present Councils, without impropriety, omit an expression of their cordial thanks to those individuals of the tender sex, who, under a sense of religious obligation, as well as from the impulse of their own pure hearts, performed at once the duties of kindred, and those of nurses to the poor and destitute, in the abodes of disease and death.

Mingling amongst the two classes of persons, thus designated, the members of Councils necessarily entertain a peculiar sense of their services and sacrifices, but they have no apprehension that their fellow citi-

zens have less grateful feelings, or that they will hesitate to approve of the resolutions which their representatives adopt.

Be it therefore, Resolved, by the Select and Common Councils of the city of Philadelphia, That the grateful thanks of the community whom they represent, be and they are hereby expressed, to Dr. John C. Otto, Dr. Joseph Parrish, Dr. Nathaniel Chapman, Dr. Samuel Jackson, Dr. Wm. E. Horner, Dr. Thomas Harris, Dr. Richard Harlan, Dr. Charles Meigs, Dr. J. K. Mitchell, Dr. Charles Lukens, Dr. Hugh L. Hodge, and Dr. O. H. Taylor, for their humane, skilful, and efficient services during the prevalence of the cholera in Philadelphia.

Resolved, That the citizens of Philadelphia entertain an exalted sense of the courageous devotedness, assiduity, and zeal of those individuals of the female sex, and especially of the Sisters of Charity, who risked their lives, and exerted all their energies, to restore the sick to health, to give comfort to the dying, and to protect the bereaved orphan.

Resolved, That the citizens of Philadelphia hereby give their thanks to the medical assistants in the hospitals, for their humane and useful services.

Resolved, That the mayor, and the presidents of the Select and Common Councils be, and they are hereby appointed and instructed, forthwith to cause an adequate number of pieces of plate, with an appropriate inscription on each, to be prepared, and presented, one to each of the physicians hereinbefore named, and one to each of the Sisters of Charity who attended in the cholera hospitals, as a mark of the esteem and thankfulness of the citizens of Philadelphia.

Resolved, That the mayor be and he is hereby authorized to draw his warrant on the city treasurer, for the sum of two thousand dollars, to carry into effect the foregoing resolution, to be drawn from any funds not otherwise appropriated, and to be charged in the account for sanitary purposes.

W. J. DUANE,
JOHN HORN,
JNO. R. NEFF,
J. MOSS,
T. M. PETTIT,
JNO. M. HOOD.

Mr. Duane, as chairman of the Special Committee, made the following report and resolution, which were adopted:

Whereas, Councils have authorized the Watering committee to draw from the city treasurer the sum of eight thousand and five hundred dollars, for the purpose of constructing an ice-breaker and guard pier at the extremity of Coates' street, near Fair Mount, and also the sum of one thousand dollars for the payment of a lot of ground purchased from Mr. Henry Molire.

Resolved, by the Select and Common Councils, that the city treasurer be and he is hereby authorized to place the said sums of eight thousand and five hundred dollars, and one thousand dollars to the credit of the Fair Mount water works for 1832.

Mr. Duane as chairman of the watering committee made the annexed report and resolution which were agreed to.

The watering committee respectfully recommend the adoption of the following resolution:

Resolved, That the city treasurer and the city solicitor be and they are hereby authorized on behalf of the city, to assent to the confirmation of the proceedings of the jury, in the Court of Quarter Sessions, in the matter of Coates's street, and to accept the damages awarded by the jury.

A message was received from the Common Council, enclosing a letter from the Mayor and one from Captain

James Girdon, with two resolutions which were adopted.

MAYOR'S OFFICE, Oct. 6, 1832.

To the Presidents of the Select and Common Councils.

Gentlemen—I enclose you a letter from Capt. Girdon of the brig Navarre. The two Swans therein referred to, have been taken charge of by Mr. Graff, and are now at Fair Mount, where they will form an additional attraction to that beautiful place, and a gratifying evidence of the attachment of Captain Girdon to his city and fellow citizens.

Very respectfully, yours,

B. W. RICHARDS.

Philadelphia, Oct. 4, 1832.

Sir—I have brought with me from Hamburg, in the brig Navarre, two Swans, which I intended as a present to the citizens of Philadelphia, and I beg leave to present them to you, the chief magistrate of the city of Philadelphia. Have the goodness to inform where they are to be sent to, and when, addressing me at Messrs. George W. Geisse & Co's. No. 60 South Front street. I am, very respectfully, sir, your ob't serv't,

JAMES GIRDON.

His Honour B. W. RICHARDS,

Mayor of the city of Philadelphia.

Resolved, That the Swans presented by Capt. Girdon, be placed under the direction of the watering committee, to be kept at some suitable place, at the Fair Mount water works.

Resolved, That the thanks of the Select and Common Council of the city of Philadelphia, be presented to Capt. James Girdon, of the brig Navarre, for the presentation of two Swans to the corporation of Philadelphia.

From the Washington Telegraph.

LETTER FROM DR. PATTISON.

Concluded from page 220.

Every medical man above the rank of a mere empiric, must, in the treatment of diseases, be guided by the views which he entertains of their nature. He forms certain opinions as to the causes of the particular affection he is called on to treat, and the indications which direct his practice, are pursued for the purpose of obviating or removing them. In no science is the introduction of a system of generalization more pernicious in its consequences, than in medicine, and, unfortunately, in none has it been more frequently employed. To proclaim a series of propositions, and to deduce from them a unity of disease, carries with it something exceedingly attractive to the mind of youth. It conveys with it so much simplicity, it removes so many difficulties and, in fact, obviates so much trouble in thinking, that it is not surprising that its fascinations should with many be irresistible, more especially when its theorems are clothed by the genius of its promulgator with all the eloquence of language, and their truth attempted to be enforced without regard to facts. I should be very unwilling to accuse any man of deliberate falsehood. The minds of the inventors of systems become so infatuated with their own views, that their very senses become perverted. Their eyes can see, at least when assisted with a powerful microscope, vessels, aye! and vessels in a state of inflammation, which are altogether undistinguishable by those whose minds and senses have not become subjugated to their doctrine; or should their hypothesis rest on the absence of inflammation, the most characteristic appearances of that state, immediately disappear from their vision. This appears strange and unaccountable to the physician, who is guided by the philosophy of Bacon in his investigations of medical truth. Anxious himself only

to arrive at truth, and submitting all his observations to that unerring standard for estimating their value, induction, he may, perhaps, think that even the pride of system offers no sufficient apology for the denial of palpable facts, and the perversion of the clearest and best established truths.

Would any person believe it possible that an intelligent physician, one imbued with the learning of his profession, could assert that the system of Brown was the one on which the British practice of medicine was wholly predicated, that stimuli, and stimuli alone, embraced the whole of the *modus medendi* of English physicians? Will it be credited that M. Broussais has made this assertion, and that he has further, in despite of the hundreds of treatises which have been published on cholera asphyxia, by British physicians, detailing and recommending every plan of treatment which can be conceived, from the most stimulating to the most depleting, declared that their method of treating the cholera is purely stimulating, and consists in "administering spirituous liquors, such as brandy, gin, rum, not only pure, but impregnated and saturated with aromatics, and other irritating substances?" &c. What would we think of the philosophy of the man who would publish the following proposition, and deduce from it the following conclusion: "Gastritis is an inflammation of the stomach. If called to treat a case should you prescribe 'brandy, rum, gin, not only pure, but impregnated and saturated with aromatics, and irritating substances?' The treatment you adopt would be very injudicious; but at the same time let it be observed, that you will be much more apt to cure the inflammation by prescribing 'brandy, rum, gin,' &c. then leaving the case to nature, and doing nothing. In a word, stimuli are pernicious, but 'it is better in effect to expose the patient to extreme stimulus, than to leave him to perish.'" It will, I think, be admitted, that were any man to promulgate such a doctrine, he would be considered as absolutely divested of reason; yet astounding and incredible as it may appear, a doctrine of a character precisely the same, has been promulgated by Broussais, in his late lectures on cholera.

"Cholera morbus," he observes, "is essentially an inflammatory affection. This is my conclusion. The inflammation attacks the whole extent of the digestive canal," &c. &c. Now observe the corollaries. "This terrible malady, when abandoned to itself, is uniformly mortal, while it is curable, in different degrees, according to the treatment and the conditions by which it may be modified. There are three different ways, then, in which the disease may be treated. 1st. By pure stimuli. 2d. By a stimulating and debilitating treatment. 3d. The physiological treatment." Again, in another passage, he observes, "it is better in effect to expose the patient" (admitted to be laboring under severe inflammation) "to extreme stimulus, than to leave him to perish." This is a doctrine published by M. Broussais, the author of the "Physiological System," so termed by him "par excellence," as if, forsooth, there was any thing new in the application of physiology to the elucidation of the phenomena of pathology. The observation made, if I recollect right, by the venerable Sommering, in relation to the system of phrenology, may, with much truth, be applied to what the vanity of its author has designated the "Physiological System!" "What it contains new, is not true; and what it inculcates which is true, is not new." You will excuse me for this digression. I have been mortified to discover, since my return to the United States, that the fascination of this most specious but erroneous system, has found some admirers in this country, and I dread the consequence of its more general adoption. Woe to that district of country where the sick are treated on the "Phys-

iological System." If it is asserted, as it has been, that the cholera asphyxia, and the violent fevers of this country are to be cured by applying half a dozen leeches to the epigastrium, and giving the patient a little ice or gum water, I shall only say, "*Credat Judeus.*"

The view which I am disposed to adopt, as to the pathology of the cholera asphyxia, has nothing in it of originality. It is the one which was first promulgated by Loder, of Moscow, and since taught by Løwehagen, Coste, and the celebrated Delpech, of Montpellier, with many others. It is, that the seat of the disease is situated in the ganglionic system of nerves. That the morbid agent which generates the epidemic, has the effect of operating specially on this system of nerves, producing, according to some, inflammation in their neurilemma, and according to others, mere diminished functional power. I am inclined to adopt the latter opinion, viz: that the nerves are not inflamed, but that their functional operations are weakened, and that if means are not employed to remedy the evil, they will probably become, ultimately, paralyzed. This opinion, I admit, rests wholly on speculative *data*, and were I to attempt to convey to you my reasons for giving it a preference, it would be necessary for me to enter at large into the physiology of the nervous system, and to adduce numerous facts from pathological anatomy. Instead of filling the pages of a letter, (and this one, I find, let me abridge my observations as I will, you may consider already too long,) it would occupy a volume. I refrain, therefore, from entering into an investigation of the pathology of the disease, and proceed at once to offer, for your consideration, a few remarks on the treatment. I shall consider this, 1st. During the premonitory stage; and, 2dly. When the affection is fairly formed, and when the disease can, with certainty, be ascertained to be the cholera asphyxia.

When the epidemic exists in any particular district, the state of the bowels must be attended to with the most watchful solicitude, and the most trifling irregularity at once remedied. I have before been at some pains to press on your attention the fact, that in almost every instance, the malignant form of the disease is preceded by diarrhœa, and I would now state that in this stage the complaint may, with certainty, be remedied. The diarrhœa indicates mere functional derangement; remove this, and restore the healthy secretions of the liver, stomach, and the other viscera which minister to the functions of digestion and assimilation, and you save your patient. The treatment is very simple. Immediately on ascertaining the existence of the diarrhœa, direct your patient to take one of the following powders:

R Pulv. Rhei	sc. iv.
Sub. Mur. Hydr.	sc. j.
Sulph. Morphæ.	gr. j.
et divide in pulver. æquales.	No. IV.

Should there be much pain and oppression in the epigastrium, and, more especially, should the pain be increased by pressure, apply from fifteen to twenty cups over this part, and if the patient be of a plethoric habit, take blood from the general system. Six hours after the powder has been taken, give from six drachms to an ounce of castor oil. The dejections will be found unnatural in their appearance, and should they continue so, let the powder be repeated twelve hours after the operation of the first one has ceased, and follow it up, as in the former case, with a dose of oil. Continue this treatment until the excretions become natural. Let the patient keep his bed, and take the lightest and most digestible food, and in the course of a few days his health will be perfectly re-established. I have never yet, in the whole course of my experience,

had an opportunity of treating a patient during the premonitory stage, in which I have not succeeded in arresting the progress of the disease. This is a most consolatory truth, and one which cannot be too extensively proclaimed. It disarms the pestilence, in a great measure, of its terrors, and it should have the effect of calming the minds of the timid, and inspiring them with confidence. Fear is, of all the exciting causes, the most powerful; by the publication of these facts, prove there is no ground for it. By attention to diet, and immediately applying for medical aid, should the premonitory symptoms arise, every individual may feel himself secured from danger.

Should your patient not have applied to you for advice until the first stage is verging on the second, the most energetic system of treatment will be required to afford him any chance of recovery.

So soon as the dejections lose their feculent character, and assume the appearance of rice water, then the disease may be said to be entering on its second, and most alarming stage. The effect on the system, when these dejections commence, is immediate.—The strength is prostrated; the countenance becomes contracted and ghastly; the spasms become more frequent and more severe, and, in general, the distressing sensation in the epigastrium is increased. If the case is now left to itself, collapse very speedily takes place; and indeed, very often in spite of the best directed treatment this comes on. It would require me to fill a ream of paper were I to attempt to speak of all the plans of treatment which have been recommended, I shall refrain from doing so, and shall confine my remarks to the indications which guide my own practice, and the measures I pursue in carrying them into effect. Before I do so, I beg leave to remind you, that I put in no claim to originality either in my views as to the nature of the disease, or as to the mode of treating it. My mode of treating cholera asphyxia is in fact, the one which has been so successfully adopted by the British physicians in India.

Believing, as I have already stated, that the disease depends on functional derangement of certain viscera, particularly of those which fulfil the operations of digestion and assimilation; in every stage of the disease, my indication is to restore the healthful performance of those functions. Now, of all the medicines which can be employed for this purpose, calomel is decidedly the most powerful, and to it I look as the sheet anchor of hope. Let all your remedial measures, therefore, be so directed as to promote the operation of mercury on the system. If your patient complains of much pain in the epigastrium, let cupping glasses be applied; and if the pulse will bear it, bleed from the general system. In the employment of general bloodletting, considerable judgment is required, and in determining the quantity, the pulse must be our guide. Even should the pulsation at the wrist be scarcely perceptible, still, if other symptoms should indicate the propriety of bleeding, be not deterred from employing it; you will frequently find that as the blood flows the pulse becomes more and more distinct. If so, continue the bleeding until the pulse begins to feel it. The *instant it sinks*, apply the finger to the wound in the vein, and prevent the flow of *another drop*. General bloodletting is calculated either to do much good, or to be attended with much danger, I will, therefore, be excused in repeating that it should not be prescribed without the most deliberate consideration of the circumstances of each particular case. Emetics may in most cases be employed with much advantage. Whenever there is feeling of oppression and sense of weight in the region of the stomach they may be prescribed with safety. Dr. Jas. Johnston, the distinguished editor of the Medico-Chirurgical Review, a gentleman who

I consider as decidedly one of the very first physicians of the present age, and whose learning of the science of his profession is only equalled by the acuteness and accuracy of his judgment, has strongly recommended emetics of mustard and water in cholera, with the view of removing the congestion which he believes exists in the viscera. Mr. Searle, an army surgeon, who has likewise published a work on the subject, is also a warm advocate for emetics on similar principles. This gentleman, who went to Poland for the purpose of devoting his service to the unfortunate Poles, had charge of a cholera hospital at Warsaw, and was there in the habit of using very extensively emetics of salt and water. It was from Mr. Searle's practice that the salt and water emetic was first introduced into the treatment of cholera in Russia. I prefer the salt and water emetic to any other which has been recommended. Its operation is immediate, and so soon as it has produced free vomiting; its nauseating effect goes off. You will frequently be much struck with the matter dejected by vomiting, substances which may have been taken into the stomach days before, will occasionally be thrown up unchanged, a sufficient evidence of the impaired condition of the digestive functions. Should you when called to a case, be of opinion that vomiting may be required, you will, of course, employ it immediately, as until its operation is over, you need not commence the calomel. So soon as the vomiting from the emetic has ceased, begin with this most important remedy.

Some practitioners recommend the calomel to be used in large doses. From my experience, I would prefer giving it in small quantities, repeating the doses frequently; of course the quantity, and the frequency of giving it, must be regulated by the circumstances of each particular case. One of the following pills, I would give every half hour. *The pills ought to be freshly prepared.* If they have been made for some days, they become hard, and remain some time in the stomach before they are dissolved, and every moment is of value in treating this disease.

R. Sub. Mur. Hydr. sc. iijss.

Pulv. Capsic. gr. xij.

Sul. Morphiaz. gr. ij.

m form. mass. c. m. g. arab.

divide in Pilulæ æquales, No. X.

It will be observed, that each of these pills contain the 1-5th of a grain of the sulphate of morphia. This I consider a most valuable remedy in quieting the stomach and relieving the spasms. But it is one which must be employed with judgment. The indications for its employment are the vomiting and spasms; and so soon as it relieves these symptoms, it should be discontinued. It is probable, after three or four of the pills have been taken these symptoms will disappear; or, at all events become much mitigated. Should this be the case, pills containing merely calomel, should be substituted for those with the morphia. You had better direct your patient to take the calomel pills every half hour, until about thirty grains have been taken; after this quantity has been swallowed, diminish the dose, and let him take only 3 grs. every half hour. The medicine may be continued in this quantity, and taken at these intervals, until from a scruple to half a drachm more of calomel is taken, after which you had better allow the patient a short respite. Should the calomel not of itself produce feculent dejections, after it has remained in the system for some time, it will be useful to give a powder containing twelve grains of calomel and one scruple of rhubarb, and the operation of this may be promoted by giving some hours afterwards, a dose of castor oil. The great object I would recommend you to have in view, is to introduce into the stomach, a considerable quantity of calomel in divided doses, and then to endeavor to obtain feculent dejections. When the

rice-colored dejections are changed into feculent ones, the danger is in a great measure at an end; but persevere in the use of the calomel, until the healthy secretions are fully re-established. When the stools become natural, and when the secretion of urine, which had been completely stopped, is restored, your patient is cured. All that is further required, is rest in bed for some days, and care to avoid taking any but the lightest and most digestible articles of food.

I do not pretend, in this letter, to enter into a detail of the treatment; I merely wish to call your attention to the leading indications which guide my practice, and the principal means I employ for their accomplishment. I am one of those who am decidedly opposed to the treatment of disease on systematic principles. The mind of the physician being imbued with the learning of his profession, and richly stored with physiological and pathological facts, should treat symptoms and not diseases. The system of John Brown, has sacrificed thousands of lives; and the system of Broussais, if once allowed to become the prevailing guide in the practice of American physicians, will destroy the lives of tens of thousands. Fortunately, however, the warmest disciples of this pathologist, although they preach his doctrines to others do not practice them themselves. If you look into the cholera hospitals, managed by the wildest enthusiasts of Broussanism in the United States, you will find that their faith in the assertion of their master, is not sufficient to induce them to believe him, when he asserts that he did not lose more than "one patient from cholera, out of thirty or forty," when he treated them by the application of a few leeches to the abdomen, and gave them, internally, pounded ice. At least, if they do believe him, their good sense constrains them to pursue a much more energetic practice. Guided by symptoms, you will give or withhold stimuli, as the circumstances of the particular case may seem to require; and, in fact, bearing in mind your great indication, to restore the healthful action of impaired functions, treat special symptoms with special remedies.

The injection of the solution of the mur. soda, (common salt,) into the veins, is a remedy which has lately attracted considerable attention. I can offer no opinion as to its value from my own observation, but from the effect it produced in a case where it was employed by my distinguished colleague, Dr. George McClellan, a gentleman whose zeal and acquirements in medical science you are well acquainted with, and justly appreciate, I should feel disposed to use it in very desperate cases, where ALL other means have failed in rousing the vital functions. The case I refer to, was that of a woman in the last stage of collapse. When Dr. McClellan was called on to inject the veins, life seemed at its close, and no person would have conceived it possible to have prolonged it for an hour. My friend was not, however, discouraged, but immediately threw with a syringe, into the median vein, seventy ounces of water, in which a small tea-cup full of salt, (about three ounces,) had been dissolved. The effect was most marvellous. The energies of the system were restored, and the patient lived for more than one hundred hours afterwards. As Dr. McClellan was merely called on to perform the operation, and had nothing to do in directing the after treatment, I am not aware in what it consisted. The case is an interesting one, proving as it does that even in the very worst cases, the energies of life may, at their last ebb, be restored, and time allowed for the operation of remedies. It is, however, only in very desperate cases, that I would use the injection of a solution of salt; and let it be recollected that the operation is a most delicate one, and one, the performance of which should not be attempted by a tyro in surgery.

In conclusion, I shall merely offer an answer to.

two inquiries which are frequently addressed to me. 1st. Would you allow the patients any drinks, and if so, which would you recommend? I would without hesitation, allow the patient to relieve the distressing sensation of thirst, so painful during the last stage of the disease; at the same time, I would endeavor to gratify him, with the introduction into the stomach of the least possible quantity of fluid. I know nothing so grateful to the patient, as allowing him occasionally a table spoonful of ice water, or even a tea-spoonful of pounded ice. You may allow him this, without the least danger, even during the collapse. 2d. Would you apply heat during the stage of collapse? I answer, most certainly I would. I do not, however, apply heat with the expectation of its restoring the circulation, and bringing back the natural warmth to the extremities. The coldness is a mere symptom, and if you hope to remove it, you must attack the cause from which it originates. But, although I have no expectation, that the simple application of heat will, of itself, remove the clammy coldness of the surface; still I am satisfied it will keep the body in a more favorable state for allowing the remedies you employ to produce the effect for which you prescribe them. When the body of a drowned person is taken from the water, you apply heat; but you do not expect by doing so, to restore the functions of circulation; your sole object is to keep the body as nearly as possible in its natural condition.

The following is the most convenient mode of applying heat. It was first recommended by Mr. McIntosh the distinguished chemist of Glasgow. An iron tube, a gun-barrel for example, being twisted after the fashion of the worm of a small still, is to be used as follows. The twisted part is to be placed in a portable furnace, and when it has become red-hot, a long tin tube applied to the further end is to be introduced under the bed clothes, which should be supported with sections of hoops. By introducing into the other extremity of the tube the pipe of a pair of bellows, and blowing through it, you surround the body of the patient with a heated atmosphere. A dry heat I prefer to a moist one; but any other mode for its production, which may be most convenient, can be employed. The heated air ought not to be constantly applied: the indication for its use is, to keep the body in a suitable state for the operation of the remedies you employ, and it should only be carried so far as to accomplish this object.

As respects prophylactic measures, my advice would be confined to enforcing the strictest attention to diet, and guarding against exposure to cold. During the existence of cholera in a district, the inhabitants should refrain from the use of *all fruits*, and should even eat vegetables most sparingly; light digestible articles of food, and avoiding every thing like dissipation, are the best securities which can be adopted to guard against an attack of the pestilence. Should the premonitory symptoms arise, let medical aid be immediately called in. The poor, even those of this class who are sober in their habits, suffer much more than their brethren in the better walks of life. The cause of this is easily explained. They neglect the premonitory symptoms: citizens of a more fortunate class attend to them.

I hope sincerely that you will have no opportunity of testing the justness of the opinions contained in this letter. The treatment of the cholera is, to the medical practitioner, not only the most unprofitable, but at the same time the most distressing duty which his profession can impose on him. It requires him to labor night and day, and very often, in spite of all his exertions, and in defiance of the best directed system of treatment, his efforts to save life are unavailing; that is to say, if his assistance is not called for until the disease has been suffered to assume its malignant form.

Believe me, always, my dear sir, yours most faithfully,
GRANVILLE S. PATTISON.
To Dr. CARMICHAEL, Fredericksburgh, Va.

From the Pennsylvania Inquirer.

COAL TRANSPORTATION—RELAYS, &c.

Comparison of the present mode of Transportation, with a new mode of Transportation by Relays, on the Schuylkill canal, from Pottsville to Philadelphia.

By the general report of the canal operations in the Miner's Journal of the 15th of September, we find that, since the opening of the navigation, 1832, to the 15th September, 118,791 tons have been brought to market in 3407 boats, being an average of 34.86 tons for each boat.

Admitting that the navigation has not been fairly in operation before the 15th of April last, we have to the 15th September, 5 months, or 153 days of navigation.

The aggregate number of boats being 3407, divided by 153 days, will give 22.27 days to each boat to perform a trip up and down. Assuming that this is correct, being taken from the weekly report of the coal operations on the canal, it will require the use of 153 boats to bring to market 118,791 tons, or 22.28 boats per day, each boat carrying 34.84 tons, or 776.41 tons per day. Now let us compare this result with the relays transportation, with its speed, and with the quantity of coal that can be brought to market with the same means now in use.

The distance from Pottsville to Philadelphia is 108 or 109 miles by the canal; let us say 108 miles. Allowing that a draft horse can travel with ease 24 or 25 miles per day, on a continued labour of about 9 months in the year—we can establish 9 relays, 12 miles a part, which will be 24 to 25 miles travelling for each horse per day, going and coming to and from each relay—a trip can be performed in about 9 travelling days from Pottsville to Philadelphia. But allowing 5 days per trip, for unforeseen accidents, detentions or interruptions, on the line in the navigation of the canal—a trip then, under the relays organization, can be performed, going and coming to Philadelphia, in 12 days, instead of 22.27 days, as it requires under the loose, irregular, precarious and expensive mode of transportation now in use.

As to the quantity of the coal brought, the result is in proportion to the speed. We have, as above, a 12 day's trip, which, in 153 days operation, will give 12.75 trips of 22.28 boats, each carrying 34.84 tons per day, or 776.40 per day, and which will take to market 220,557 tons, instead of 118,791 tons, being a difference in favour of the relays transportation of the immense quantity of 101,766 tons, that could have been brought to market with the same means now in use, and within the same time! What beneficial result would it not be to all the poorer classes of the community in every principal city along the seaboard from and including Washington city to the northernmost town in the Union; and how advantageous would it prove to be to all coal interests in Schuylkill county, if such an organization in the mode of transportation could be completed this coming winter, in order to go fairly into operation at the opening of the navigation next spring.

That the relays organization of transportation can be fairly put in operation, and that it can be made to be one of the most productive concerns of investment of a large capital, is beyond a question; even a doubt.

RELAY.

THE CHOLERA.

CHAMBERSBURG, Pa. Oct. 2.

As various rumours have, for some time, been circulating, relative to the existence of Cholera in Chambersburg, we have thought proper to notice the different cases that have given rise to those reports. As far

back as last April, a young girl died after an illness of ten hours, of what was then considered at first only cholera morbus, but which exhibited at its termination, a perfect condition of collapse, particularly the mottled purple hue, which covered the extremities several hours before death, and finally extended nearly over the whole surface. A second case occurred in August, in a German emigrant child, that landed at Baltimore during the prevalence of the epidemic in that city. This child recovered, but was considered by most of the physicians who saw him, as laboring under the confirmed symptoms of Cholera. The third instance occurred last Thursday, the subject of it was an interesting little boy of Mr. W. Heyser, who had returned with the child from Frederick on the 22d inst. He came home sick with the mumps, but was well enough to run about with his play fellows on Wednesday. This case bore a strong resemblance of Cholera asphyxia. Our town and surrounding country has been, and continues to be uncommonly healthy. But few families, however, have escaped some of the forms of stomach and bowel attack, that have been so extensive throughout our country at large.—*Repository.*

RETURNS OF THE GENERAL ELECTION,
OF THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA,
Held on Tuesday, 9th October, 1832.

GOVERNOR—CITY.

	Ritner.	Wolf.	Total.
Upper Delaware Ward	368	297	665
Lower Delaware	460	307	767
High Street	323	147	470
Chesnut	268	186	454
Walnut	260	115	375
Dock	369	173	542
North Mulberry	344	425	769
South Mulberry	348	272	620
North	414	248	662
Middle	236	207	443
South	315	161	476
Locust	356	292	648
New Market	301	251	552
Cedar	217	290	507
Pine	358	187	545
Total,	4957	3558	8515

GOVERNOR—COUNTY.

	Ritner.	Wolf.	Total.
Southwark	802	1033	1835
Moyamensing	218	420	638
Passyunk	80	125	205
Blockley	222	124	346
Kingessing	81	87	168
Penn	77	184	261
Germantown	360	358	718
Roxborough	218	216	434
Bristol	130	73	203
Northern Liberties	1738	1626	3364
Unincorporated N. L.	93	138	231
Kensington	612	766	1378
Spring Garden	778	668	1446
Oxford	202	167	369
Lower Dublin	163	184	347
Byberry	58	45	103
Moreland	21	36	57
Total,	5853	6250	12,103

FIRST CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

	Gowen.	Davis.	Sutherland.
Southwark	609	214	1005
Moyamensing	212	22	397
Passyunk	75	14	121
Blockley	198	75	77
Kingessing	78	00	86

Penn	62	96	79
Germantown	324	23	329
Roxborough	238	7	201
Bristol	120	00	71
Total,	1916	451	2366

SECOND CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

	Binney.	Harper.	Richards.	Horn.
Upper Delaware	373	360	297	284
Lower Delaware	487	468	301	283
High Street	348	339	136	124
Chesnut	293	275	180	169
Walnut	299	287	88	84
Dock	411	387	150	131
North Mulberry	369	353	406	387
South Mulberry	390	365	253	236
North	450	425	232	222
Middle	277	262	201	193
South	335	318	154	144
Locust	384	364	287	272
Pine	391	374	173	162
New Market	334	315	249	221
Cedar	223	212	289	279
Total,	5364	5104	3396	3191

THIRD CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

	Watmough.	Levis.	Burden.
Northern Liberties	1866	620	918
Unincorporated	102	2	125
Kensington	741	108	513
Spring Garden	823	91	513
Oxford	223	21	118
Lower Dublin	188	27	127
Byberry	79	00	45
Moreland	19	00	35
Total,	4041	869	2268

CITY OF PHILADELPHIA.

ASSEMBLY.

Anti-Jackson Ticket.	Jackson Ticket.
Abraham Miller 5265	Samuel Davis 3370
William H. Keating 5234	Charles H. Kerk 3371
William T. Smith 5226	J. A. Phillips 3344
George W. Toland 5249	Paul S. Brown 3356
James G. Clarkson 5197	A. E. Dougherty 3321
Benjamin Say 5235	Thomas S. Smith 3369
Thomas F. Leaming 5206	Theodore Evans 3351

SELECT COUNCIL.

John P. Wetherill 5132	Thomas M. Pettit 3494
Manuel Eyre 5110	William J. Duane 3509
Joseph R. Ingersoll 5127	Roberts Vaux 3496
Lawrence Lewis 5089	Robert Taylor 3491
Dennis M'Credy, 5009	Isaac Wainright 3524
in place of C. Johnson, resigned.	in place of C. Johnson, resigned.

COMMON COUNCIL.

Henry Troth 5148	James Page 3476
Robert M'Mullen 5109	John M. Hood 3505
Samuel V. Merrick 5011	John Patterson, 3503
John J. Borie 5098	Lewis Ryan 3527
Ephraim Haines 5127	John Moss 3520
John Maitland 5042	Peter Fritz 3465
Henry Sailor 5110	James Fearon 3479
S. P. Wetherill 5133	Joseph Murray 3496
Joseph R. Chandler 5132	Daniel Oldenburgh 3501
Isaac Elliott 5129	John Horn 3484
James Gowen 4940	Wm. E. Lehman 3515
Thos. W. Morris 5115	John T. Sullivan 3439
Dr. R. M. Huston 5097	Wm. J. Leiper 3477
John Byerly 5102	Michael Baker 3391
Joseph Aken 5043	Henry L. Coryell 3525
David Lapsley, Jr. 5120	George Fox 3480
Joseph B. Smith 5090	John Crean, Jr. 3485
Robert Toland 5143	T. C. Maberry 3463

Benj. H. Yarnall 5108 Geo. W. Tryon 3503
John Gilder 5081 T. W. L. Freeman 3552

COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.

SENATE.

Samuel Breck 6066 Thomas J. Heston 5857

ASSEMBLY.

John Thompson 6119 F. J. Harper 6090
Benj. Matthias 6225 John M. Bockius 5877
James Hanna 6153 Dilworth Wentz 6046
Joseph Dillon 6026 John Rheiner, Jr. 5997
John M. Ogden 6257 Chester Sturdevant 5314
John Wister, Jr. 6110 Morton M'Michael 5275
John H. Gibbon 6246 Robert F. Groves 5977
Lynford Lardner 6010 Richard Peltz 5262
D. Smith 230
John Rambo 763
Wm. Mooney 716

CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.

SHERIFF.

	City.	County.	Total.
Benjamin Duncan	5059	6078	11137
Thomas Hart	4956	3250	8206
Michael W. Ash	3326	5944	9270
William Ruff	3309	5737	8646

COUNTY COMMISSIONER.

David Paul	5180	6546	11726
Joseph Carr	3296	5527	8823

AUDITOR.

Jesse Y. Castor	5105	5389	10494
John J. McCahen	3371	4649	8020

CORONER.

John Dickerson	3328	3987	7315
John Dennis	3076	3191	6267
Lewis Rush	2575	952	3527
John Dubois	2046	2440	4486
Thomas M. Souder	2072	2616	4688
Peter Parker	3327	29	3356

SOUTHWARK—COMMISSIONERS.

Tiers	998	Snyder	885
Whiteman	997	Bayne	881
Sparks	995	Stump	878
McCully	987	Flickwir	881
Hunt	988	Elwell	874
Cavenough	963	McCall	861

NORTHERN LIBERTIES—COMMISSIONERS.

John Childs	1865	F. Stellwaggon	1546
Samuel Kuen	1830	Peter Hay	1539
John Bosler	1836	Edmund Shotwell	1590
Jesse Roberts	1796	Thomas Timings	1543
John Heyl	1862	Jacob Coleman	1526
Michael Brown	1819	B. E. Carpenter	1535
John G. Wolf	1829	George Thorn	1503

AN ACT

To establish the District Court for the city and county of Philadelphia, and for other purposes.

SECR. 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That from and after the thirtieth day of March, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-two, there shall be a court of record established in and for the city and county of Philadelphia, by the name and style of "The District Court for the city and county of Philadelphia;" which shall consist of three judges, learned in the law, one of whom shall be president, who shall have and exercise the same authority, power, and jurisdiction, and be subject to the same duties, and governed by the same provisions as are enacted by the act, entitled "An act to provide for the erection of an additional court within the city and county of Philadelphia," passed the thirtieth day of March, one thousand eight hundred and eleven, and the supplement to the said act, passed the third day of March, one thousand eight hundred and twelve; and so much

of said two last mentioned acts as are not inconsistent with this act, are hereby revived and continued in force from and after the said thirtieth day of March, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-two: *Provided*, That the first Monday in each and every month, except the months of July and August, shall be a day for the return of all writs of summons, (except summons in partition) of writs of *capias* ad respondendum and executions, issued by said court, and all such writs shall be directed to be returned accordingly, and the parties in all suits instituted in said court may, after such returns of writs of summons and *capias*, file declarations and other pleadings, put causes to issue and have them tried, enter rules of arbitration, and arbitrate causes, and do all other matters and things in the prosecution of suits that might be done if the said writs were returned on the return day of any term of said court.

SECR. 2. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That the court hereby established shall have the same jurisdiction in all cases of appeal from the judgment of any alderman or justice of the peace of said city or county, as is at present exercised by the court of Common Pleas for the city and county of Philadelphia, and shall hear and decide the same in the same manner as the said court of Common Pleas may now do, and all suits depending in the said court of Common Pleas upon appeals, as aforesaid, from and after the thirtieth day of March, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-two, shall be transferred to the court hereby established, there to be heard, tried, and determined, and the jurisdiction of the said court of Common Pleas, in all cases of appeals aforesaid, shall thenceforth cease and determine: *Provided*, That it shall be the duty of each of the judges of the said court, in addition to the other duties required of them by this act, to sit alternately for trials of such appeals at least two weeks in each term, if requisite, a separate docket for which appeals, and list of such of them as shall be at issue, shall be kept by the prothonotary of said court, separate and apart from their other trial list, and a distinct and separate venire facias shall be issued for the summoning the requisite number of jurors for the trial of such issues; the jurors to be drawn in the manner now prescribed by law, and to be paid the same compensation in the same manner as other jurors in said court.

SECR. 3. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That from and after the thirtieth day of March, instant, all actions, matters, and things depending in the present District Court, for the city and county of Philadelphia, and all process issued from and returnable thereto, shall be transferred to and proceeded in by the court, established by this act, and shall have the same effect in law as if there had been no limitation to the present court, and the governor shall, on or before the said thirtieth day of March, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-two, appoint and commission three persons learned in the law, to be judges of the court established by this act, who shall severally receive the same compensation, to commence from that day, and payable in like manner, as the president of the District Court for the city and county of Philadelphia, was entitled to receive under the act entitled "An act to provide for the erection of an additional court within the city and county of Philadelphia," passed the thirtieth day of March, one thousand eight hundred and eleven; and it shall be the duty of the said judges to meet on the thirtieth day of March, instant, or as soon thereafter as possible, and proceed in the business of the court and the judges of the present District Court for the city and county of Philadelphia, are hereby enjoined and required to order the arrangement of the business for the March term, and direct venires to issue for summoning the requisite number of panels of jurors to attend at said term of the court, established by this act, agreeably to the provisions of the second section of the act, entitled "A supplement to an act to provide

for the erection of an additional court within the city and county of Philadelphia," passed the third day of March, one thousand eight hundred and twelve.

SECT. 4. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That any one of the judges of the court hereby established shall have power to try all civil pleas and actions, real, personal, and mixed, and to grant motions, and for these purposes shall have and exercise the same powers, authority, and jurisdiction as are hereby vested in the said court; and it shall be the duty of the said judges to sit separately, at the same time, for the trial of all such causes as often as the same may be found necessary and proper for the despatch of business; and the prothonotary of the said court shall appoint competent clerks, to attend at said trials, when not present in person, and whenever it shall so happen that all of the said judges are not sitting at the same time, either separately or together, questions of bail, and other matters, requiring early attention, (to the decision of which a single judge is, by the foregoing provisions, or ordinary practice, competent,) shall not be permitted to interfere with jury trials, but shall be heard and disposed of by such one or more of the said judges as may not be then sitting for the trial of causes as aforesaid; that it shall be lawful for any one of said judges, when he thinks expedient, to reserve questions of law which may arise on the trial of a cause, for the consideration and judgment of all the judges of said court, sitting together: *Provided*, That either party shall have the right to a bill of exceptions to the opinion of the court, as if the point had been ruled and decided on the trial of the cause.

SECT. 5. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That it shall be the duty of the said court to cause writs of venire facias to issue for summoning the requisite number of jurors, to be drawn in the manner now prescribed by law; to attend before each of the said judges, for trial of said causes, and each of the said judges shall have power to fine the said jurors for non attendance, and while sitting for the trial of causes, shall have the same power and authority that is now possessed by the District Court for the city and county of Philadelphia. And the seal heretofore used by the District Court for the city and county of Philadelphia, shall be the seal of the court established by this act.

SECT. 6. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That there shall be a prothonotary appointed by the governor, for the said court, who shall perform all the duties of a prothonotary, and shall be entitled to receive like fees as other prothonotaries are entitled by law to receive for similar services, and be subject to the like account to the commonwealth, and give the like security as the prothonotary of the court of Common Pleas of the county of Philadelphia is required by law to give for the due performance of the duties of his office; and it shall and may be lawful for the prothonotary, under the sanction of the court, to appoint one or more discreet persons as commissioners of bail, who are hereby empowered to take and receive recognizances of bail, in any suit of action in the said court, to administer oaths and affirmations, and also to appoint arbitrators, in case of the absence or sickness of the prothonotary, in the same manner as if the prothonotary were present.

SECT. 7. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That the motions for new trials and in arrest of judgment, and questions on reserved points, which may be made and sustained before any one of the judges of the said district court, shall be reserved by the said judges, and heard and decided by the three judges of the said court, or any two of them sitting together for that purpose.

SECT. 8. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That in all cases in which the judges of the court hereby established, or any of them holding said court, shall deliver an opinion of the court; if either party by himself or counsel require it, it shall be the

duty of the judge delivering the opinion, to reduce the same with the reasons therefor to writing, and file it of record in the cause.

SECT. 9. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That the Mayor's court for the city of Philadelphia, instead of holding four courts in each and every year, as heretofore, shall hold a court on the first Monday of June, in the year one thousand eight hundred and thirty-two, and on the first Monday of each and every month thereafter, for the inquiring, hearing, trying and determining of all pleas and matters of which the said court has jurisdiction, and they shall do all matters and things necessary to be done for holding courts at the times herein specified, and they shall sit for said purposes as long as may be necessary, to do the business which may at such times be submitted to the said court.

SECT. 10. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That the said Mayor's court shall, after the passage of this act, have authority to grant licenses to hawkers and peddlers, in all cases where the court of Quarter Sessions of the county of Philadelphia, are now authorized to grant the same, under the regulations and provisions established by law, and the authority of the said court of Quarter Sessions to grant such licenses, is hereby taken away.

SECT. 11. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That the act entitled "An act enjoining duties on the Attorney General, and for other purposes," so far as it gives concurrent jurisdiction to the District court for the city and county of Philadelphia, with the court of Common Pleas of the county of Philadelphia, in all the powers and jurisdiction vested in the said court of Common Pleas by virtue of an act entitled "An act to compel assignees to settle their accounts, and for other purposes," is hereby repealed.

SECT. 12. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That the commissioners of the county of Philadelphia shall provide proper and suitable apartments, in which the trials in the said District court shall be had, as provided by this act.

SECT. 13. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That this act shall continue in force for and during the term of three years from and after the thirtieth day of March, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-two, and no longer.

JOHN LAPORTE,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

WM. G. HAWKINS,
Speaker of the Senate.

Approved—The twenty-sixth day of March, A. D. one thousand eight hundred and thirty-two.

GEO. WOLF.

A SUPPLEMENT

To an act entitled "An act to establish the District Court for the city and county of Philadelphia, and for other purposes."

SECT. 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That the ninth section of the act of twenty-sixth March, eighteen hundred and thirty-two, entitled "An act to establish the District Court for the city and county of Philadelphia, and for other purposes," be and the same is hereby repealed.

SECT. 2. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That it shall be the duty of the keeper of the jail of the city and county of Philadelphia, on the first Monday of each month hereafter, or oftener if deemed necessary by the Attorney General, to present to the deputies of the Attorney General for the Mayor's Court of said city, and for the court of Quarter Sessions of said county respectively, complete calendars of the prisoners in his custody, who have been committed for trial in the said courts, carefully specifying their names, color, cause of committal, and the magistrate by whom they

have been committed; and that the said deputies respectively, after inspecting the said calendars, and informing themselves as to the cases therein referred to, shall, as soon as practicable, lay them before the presiding judge of the proper court, who shall have power thereupon to proceed in regard to all such cases, as if the said prisoners were then before him under writs of habeas corpus, induced, "by an act of assembly seven hundred and eighty-five."

JOHN LAPORTE,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

J. R. BURDEN,
Speaker of the Senate.

Approved the ninth day of June, A. D. one thousand eight hundred and thirty-two.

GEO. WOLF.

THERMOMETRICAL OBSERVATIONS,

Made in the City of Pittsburgh.

	9 A. M.		3 P. M.		9 P. M.
	Shade.	Sun.	Shade.	Sun.	
Aug. 1*	67	79	76	113	72
2*	68	88	78	104	74
3*	70	90	81	126	76
4†	72	66	73	78	72
5†	72	74	78	122	73
6*	72	90	79	112	74
7†	73	69	75	77	74
8†	73	75	75	90	73
9†	70	73	77	87	71
10*	68	90	73	96	71
11*	67	90	73	108	70
12†	69	77	76	118	74
13*	72	103	82	127	76
14*	76	100	82	118	81
15†	76	80	82	102	80
16†	75	74	75	77	74
17†	68	66	69	72	67
18†	66	68	70	74	69
19†	68	70	70	75	67
20*	66	89	74	118	72
21*	68	92	74	100	74
22†	72	74	78	107	75
23*	68	97	75	96	71
24*	68	98	74	96	69
25*	64	83	68	101	68
26*	61	70	69	111	66
27*	63	89	72	104	70
28†	68	69	73	97	71
29*	68	100	75	123	74
30†	72	78	80	123	78
31†	78	87	75	91	73

Aug.—Average height of the mercury, in the sun, at 9 o'clock, A. M.	82
Do. shade do.	69
Difference	13
Average height of the mercury, in the sun, at 3 o'clock, P. M.	104
Do. shade do.	75
Difference	29
Average height of the mercury, at 9 o'clock, P. M.	72

* Clear. † Cloudy. ‡ Rain.
Pittsburg Gazette.

NEW BERLIN, Pa. September 28.

Revolutionary Soldiers.—On Monday and Tuesday last our village presented a very interesting spectacle. An adjourned court was held on those days for the purpose of substantiating the claims of soldiers of the Revolution to pensions, which were allowed by a late act of congress. A public dinner was given to them at Mr. Aurand's hotel by the citizens of this place. Thirty-nine of these grey-headed veterans made application. Their appearance in the court-house, while their

declarations were being submitted to the court; and the file of grey heads that surrounded the dinner table, was truly imposing. Their tales and exploits are wonderful and interesting; and if we can obtain copies of their declarations, we shall present them to our readers immediately after the election. The following are their names, with their ages annexed:

Capt. James Thompson, 88; Capt. Christopher Johnson, 80; Lieut. Robert Barber, 81; Lieut. Jacob Bickel, 75; Henry Shreffler,* 81; Jacob Kinney, 80; Geo. High, 80; James Bartelow, 79; John Derr, 79; Benjamin Jones, 78; Geo. Engle, 78; Adam Beaver, 78; John Kuntz, 78; Philip Neitze, 78; Adam Shout, 77; Geo. Stock, 77; Geo. Lashells, 76; John Stahl, 76; David Conner, 76; Baltzer Houtz, 75; George Kerstetter, 75; Joseph Long, 75; Robert Forster, 74; Joseph Bitting, 74; George Orwig,* 74; Nicholas Moyer, 73; John Brobst, 73; Michael Leblich, 73; Philip Hain, 73; Ludwig Dersham, 72; Martin Cronemiller, 72; Christopher Huffnagle, 72; David Walter, 71; Geo. Miller, 71; James S. Poake,* 70; Michael Lincoln, 70; Peter Kuester, 70; John Wilson, 68.

* Henry Shreffler, Geo. Orwig, and James S. Poake, are totally blind.—Union Times.

THE REGISTER.

PHILADELPHIA, OCTOBER 13, 1832.

On Tuesday last, the general election took place in this city and throughout the state. The polls were opened about 8 o'clock. On no former occasion, we believe, have such an excitement and interest been manifested. The windows and avenues were crowded at a very early hour; each person anxious to vote during the forenoon. In most of the wards, it was arranged so that a certain number of each party was detailed to attend at the windows to prevent disorder—this, together with the plan adopted by the voters, to place themselves in single file, from the street to the windows, and each one proceeding in his turn to vote, prevented a great deal of the pressure and confusion which have heretofore attended our elections. With some few exceptions, there was much less noise and disturbance, than was to be apprehended from such a crowd, excited as they were by the deep interest taken in the result of this election, which turned principally on the Presidential question. A painting hung out in front of a hotel in Chesnut street, above the Theatre, excited the resentment of some of the populace, and caused an attack, resulting in the destruction of the picture, and considerable injury to the house. During the evening, some riotous proceedings also occurred at another hotel opposite the State-house, in front of which another painting was exhibited; but the interference of the police prevented any serious injury; and two or three persons were arrested. In our present number will be found the returns of the elections taken from the morning papers.

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HAZARD'S REGISTER OF PENNSYLVANIA.

DEVOTED TO THE PRESERVATION OF EVERY KIND OF USEFUL INFORMATION RESPECTING THE STATE.

EDITED BY SAMUEL HAZARD.

VOL. X.—NO. 16. PHILADELPHIA, OCTOBER 20, 1832. NO. 251.

WESTERN PENITENTIARY.

Report of the Inspectors of the Western Penitentiary.
Read in Senate, February 14, 1832.

To the Honourable the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Since the last annual statement of the condition and circumstances of the Western penitentiary, it has been the misfortune of the institution to have been deprived, by death, of the valuable services of their late president, John M'Donald, Esq. The vacancy occasioned thereby, was filled by the Supreme Court at the September session, in Pittsburgh, by the appointment of Mr. Benjamin Darlington.

The board, therefore, now consists of the following members, viz.

Benjamin Darlington, President.

John Irwin, Treasurer.

William Robinson, jr. Secretary.

William Wilkins, and William Hays.

The absence of the two last named gentlemen, the former in the Senate of the United States, and the latter in the Senate of this state, has deprived the board of their aid and suggestions in making its annual report.

In conformity vested by law in the board, the following appointments have been made and continued:

Warden, Mr. John Patterson.

Physician, Wm. H. Denny.

Clerk, A. D. Pollock.

During the preceding year, there have been received forty-four convicts; forty-one have been discharged, and one has died; leaving in the prison, on the 31st December, 1831, sixty-four prisoners, all of which, and other matters required, by law, will more fully appear by reference to the annexed tabular statement marked A.

Constructed as this prison has been, it seems next to impossible that that great object, the reformation of its profligate inhabitants, can be largely promoted. Indeed, with the appalling train of disadvantages in the construction and interior arrangement of this prison, when the well disposed cannot be separated from the more hardened in crime, it is more a matter of wonder that good has been done at all in this respect. In short, in constructing the Western penitentiary just as it *now* is, the state of Pennsylvania has done nearly all in its power to secure mere confinement, and, (though not designedly) exclude reformation.

Still, however, under all the disadvantages, we are not without some encouragement. The truly pious and enlightened young clergyman, Mr. Pollock, whose unrequited services we have happily secured for the last two years, states to us in his report, "that though amid cases of consummate hypocrisy, he is yet prepared to say that good has been done. In several instances, the voice of prayer is whispered in the cells, and that in some which he could name, the *Bible* has become dear to convicts who, previous to their entrance, were either unable to read it, or had no desire to do so;" and in view of the subject proceeds to say, "that his experience and observation justify him in believing that reformation of character, as an object of the imprisonment system, is no chimera in prisons more favourable than this for solitary confinement." The importance of securing permanent aid in this department, requires us again to suggest to you the propriety of making a pro-

vision for that object, by a *small* annual appropriation.

It appears from the report of the physician, that constipation of the bowels and diarrhoea, have been the most numerous diseases in the prison; in his report he says "so many cases of constipation of the bowels were in some measure owing to want of their usual exercise; but as both constipation and diarrhoea occurred most frequently among drunkards, the frequent attacks of that character may also be attributable in a great degree, to the withdrawal of their accustomed stimulants." But one case of death has however occurred, and but five now remain unwell."

In closing our report, we again consider it our duty to place before your observation, the manifold imperfection in the plan of this prison, so little adapted in our estimation, to the furtherance of the beneficent intentions of the Legislature. With this view, we would ask leave to refer you to the report of this board for the preceding year, together with the accompanying documents. To the opinion of the intelligent and respectable president of the board of the Eastern Penitentiary—who states that he visited this prison in June, 1830, for the purpose of personal inspection, and that the result of his observations was, "that the ranges of cells were too small, and not sufficiently ventilated and lighted to be used as workshops, to be principally useful as directories; and he was induced to believe that convicts could not be advantageously employed therein at solitary labor. The building being also unprovided with separate yards for the different cells, it becomes necessary to the health of the prisoners, to allow them to associate with each other in the common yards." Besides these manifest disadvantages, the prisoners can, whilst in their cells, hold conversations with each other, either for good or evil purposes; nor can they be employed therein as above stated, in useful or profitable labor. We also lay before you a report from the warden of this prison to the board, marked B. and to renew to you our former assurances of entire confidence in his capacity and zeal to promote, (as far the construction of the prison will in its present shape admit,) all the requisitions of the law.

To obviate the defects which we have only in part endeavoured to describe, and for the purpose of placing the establishment in such a condition as will accommodate the present number of convicts in the necessary stock, tools, and implements of manufacture, and make the alterations required; to give proper effect to useful employment, to more salutary confinement, and to the important cause of moral and religious reformation, and generally to adapt the prison to the accomplishment of those ends intended by the law, we respectfully suggest that the sum of ten thousand dollars be appropriated. With this sum, it is the opinion of the board, that the Western penitentiary may be made permanently beneficial to the interest and security of society, both by the punishment and reformation of offenders, and an exemption of expense to the various counties now obliged to maintain their own convicts.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

Western Penitentiary, January, 1832.

BENJAMIN DARLINGTON, President.

JOHN IRWIN,

Wm. ROBINSON, Jr.

TABULAR STATEMENT A.

No.	Sex.	Place of nativity.	When sentenced.	Yrs.	Offence.	At what Court sentenced.	Times convicted.	When & how disch.
125	Male	Carlisle, Pa.	Aug. 8, 1827	21	Rape	O. T. Allegheny co.	First	
222	do	Philadelphia	Jan. 22, 1828	3	Larceny	Q. S. Miffin	do	Jan. 22,
324	do	do	July 9	5	Horse stealing	Q. S. Butler	Second	[1831.
462	do	New Jersey	July 18	4	Passing counterfeit coin	Mayor's Ct. Pittsburg	First	
536	do	Berkley co. Va.	Aug. 16	5	Forging counterfeit coin	O. T. Huntingdon	do	
626	do	Washington co. Md.	Nov. 12	3	Larceny	Q. S. Huntingdon	Uncertain	Nov. 12
728	do	Washington co. Pa.	Dec. 24	3	Horse stealing	Q. S. Washington	Second	Dec. 24
824	Female	Lancaster, Pa.	April 14, 1829	2	Perjury	Q. S. Beaver	First	May 4
922	Male	Steubenville, Ohio	May 13	2	Larceny	Mayor's Ct. Pittsburg	do	May 13
1042	do	Harrisburg, Pa.	do	2	Assault, &c. intent to kill	do	do	do
1118	do	Fayette co. Pa.	May 16	2	Larceny	do	do	May 16
1235	do	Lancaster, Pa.	May 22	2	do	Q. S. Westmoreland	Second	May 22
1339	do	Miffin co. Pa.	June 10	2	do	Q. S. Fayette	do	June 10
1423	do	Fayette co. Pa.	do	2	do	do	First	June 10
1529	do	New Jersey	Aug. 4	3	do	Q. S. Allegheny	Second	
1628	do	Pittsburg, Pa.	do	2	do	do	do	Aug. 4
1721	do	Fayette co. Pa.	Aug. 6	3	do	do	First	
1818	Female	Canfield, Ohio	Aug. 13	2	Conceal'g child's b'th & d'th	Circuit Ct. Allegheny	do	Aug. 13
1919	Male	Beaver co. Pa.	Nov. 7	2	Larceny	Q. S. Washington	do	Nov. 7
2051	do	Delaware	Aug. 28	4	Subornation of perjury	Q. S. Beaver	do	
2142	do	C'ty Monahan, Irel'd.	Oct. 31	3	Larceny	Mayor's Ct. Pittsburg	Second	
2220	do	Centre co. Pa.	Nov. 25	2	do	Q. S. Centre	First	Nov. 25
2325	do	C'ty Down, Irel'd.	Dec. 8	3	do	Mayor's Ct. Pittsburg	do	
2446	do	do	do	3	do	do	do	Jan. 24*
2530	do	New York	Nov. 25	2	do	Q. S. Westmoreland	do	May 21*
2629	do	Washington, D. C.	Jan. 27, 1830	4	do	Q. S. Centre	Uncertain	
2734	do	Centre co. Pa.	do	4	do	do	First	
2855	do	Franklin co. Pa.	Feb. 23	1	Perjury	Mayor's Ct. Pittsburg	do	Feb. 23
2920	do	Washington co. Pa.	March 25	3	Larceny	Q. S. Washington	do	
3046	do	do	do	3	do	do	do	
3153	do	Lancaster co. Pa.	April 23	12	Murder	O. T. Allegheny	do	
3226	do	Baltimore	April 24	5	do	O. T. Miffin	do	
3315	Female	Chambersburg, Pa.	May 10	1	Larceny	Mayor's Ct. Pittsburg	do	May 10
3425	Male	Huntingdon co. Pa.	April 14	1	Bigamy	Q. S. Huntingdon	do	April 14
3522	do	Steubenville, Ohio	May 10	1	Larceny	Mayor's Ct. Pittsburg	do	May 10
3622	Female	Pittsburg, Pa.	do	1	do	do	do	do
3744	Male	Queen Anne's co. Md.	May 11	1	do	do	Uncertain	May 11
3836	do	County Derry, Irel'd.	May 29	7	Murder	O. T. Westmoreland	First	
3944	do	Dauphin co. Pa.	May 29	4	Manslaughter	do	do	Feb. 26*
4023	do	Lancaster, Pa.	Jan. 21	5	Assault, &c. intent to ravish	Q. S. Miffin	do	
4125	do	Dublin, Ireland	July 8	2	Larceny	Q. S. Cambria	do	
4235	Female	Shippensburg, Pa.	July 29	1	do	Mayor's Ct. Pittsburg	Second	July 29
4327	Male	Allegheny co. Pa.	do	1	Bigamy	do	First	do
4436	do	Norfolk, Va.	do	1	Larceny	do	Uncertain	do
4538	do	New York city	Aug. 10	1	do	Q. S. Huntingdon	do	do
4618	do	Westmoreland	Aug. 25	1	do	Q. S. Westmoreland	First	Aug. 10
4728	do	Greene co. Pa.	Sept. 14	5	Burglary	O. T. Greene	do	March 23*
4822	do	do	do	5	do	do	do	Dec. 19*
4933	do	Butler co. Pa.	Sept. 24	1	Horse stealing	Q. S. Armstrong	do	Dec. 19*
5024	do	Baltimore co. Md.	Oct. 6	2	Larceny	Q. S. Washington	Uncertain	Sept. 24
5153	do	Lancaster co. Pa.	Oct. 23	21	Stealing from U. S. Mail	District Court, U. S.	First	
5241	do	Conway, Mass.	do	1	Counterfeiting coin	do	do	
5335	do	County Kent, Eng.	Oct. 26	1	Larceny	Mayor's Ct. Pittsburg	Uncertain	Oct. 23
5426	do	Berkley co. Va.	Oct. 28	1	do	do	do	Oct. 26.
5532	do	Little York, Pa.	Nov. 16	3	do	Q. S. Miffin	First	do
5635	do	County Caven, Irel'd.	Nov. 18	5	Rape	O. T. do	do	
5723	do	C'ty Longford, Irel'd.	do	5	do	do	do	
5833	do	Franklin co. Pa.	Nov. 27	1	Larceny	Q. S. Westmoreland	do	
5933	do	Mount Vernon, Va.	do	3	Assault, &c. intent to ravish	Q. S. Venango	do	
6033	do	County Antrim, Irel'd.	Dec. 22	1	Larceny	Q. S. Washington	do	Nov. 27
6137	do	do	do	1	do	do	Uncertain	
6223	Female	Washington co. Pa.	Dec. 24	1	do	do	First	Dec. 22
6326	Male	Fayette co. Pa.	Jan. 6, 1831	1	do	Q. S. Fayette	do	do
6425	do	Crawford co. Pa.	Feb. 8	1	Bigamy	Q. S. Erie	do	Dec. 24
6536	do	Connecticut	do	3	Burglary	O. T. Erie	do	
6621	do	Sussex co. N. J.	Feb. 18	2	Larceny	Mayor's Ct. Pittsburg	do	
6740	Female	Bordeaux, France	Feb. 16	1	do	do	do	Oct. 1†
6863	Male	C'ty Monahan, Irel'd.	Feb. 24	7	Kidnapping	Q. S. Westmoreland	do	
6918	do	Fayette co. Pa.	March 9	5	Burglary	O. T. Fayette	do	
7018	do	Cresaptown, Va.	March 11	3	do	do	do	
7147	do	Somerset co. Pa.	do	2	Larceny	Q. S. Fayette	do	

No.	Sex.	Place of nativity.	When sentenced.	Offence.	At what court sentenced.	Times convicted.	When & how disc.
72 18	Female	Detroit	March 30	1 Larceny	Q. S. Washington	First	
73 26	Male	Westmoreland co. Pa.	March 26	1 1/2 Bigamy	Q. S. Armstrong	do	Dec. 31
74 60	do	County Derry, Irel'd.	March 31	3 Horse stealing	Q. S. Indiana	do	
75 26	do	Butler co. Pa.	April 7	2 Larceny	Q. S. Butler	do	
76 22	do	Allegheny co. Pa.	April 26	4 Robbery	O. T. Allegheny	do	
77 38	do	Hampshire co. Mass.	April 21	1 Forgery	Q. S. Mercer	do	
78 51	do	Worcester co. Mass.	May 5	3 Counterfeiting coin	District Ct. U. S.	do	
79 44	do	Portsmouth, Eng.	May 11	2 Larceny	Mayor's Ct. Pittsb'g	do	Dec. 1 1/2
80 16	do	Fayette co. Ea.	do	1 do	do	do	Oct. 20*
81 21	do	Cork, Ireland	May 14	1 Assault, &c. intent to kill	do	do	
82 24	do	Allegheny co. Pa.	May 28	4 Arson	O. T. Westmoreland	Second	
83 19	do	Trumbull co. Ohio	June 28	3 Larceny	Q. S. Allegheny	First	
84 33	do	Oncida co. N. Y.	Aug. 6	2 Burglary	O. T. Erie	do	
85 41	do	New Hampshire	do	1 Larceny	Q. S. do	do	
86 30	do	Grafton co. N. H.	do	2 Passing counterfeit coin	do	do	
87 26	do	Litchfield, Conn.	do	4 Burglary	O. T. do	do	
88 47	do	Chester co. Pa.	Aug. 18	2 Ass't, &c. intent to ravish	Q. S. Crawford	do	
89 29	do	do	Aug. 12	2 Larceny	Q. S. Huntingdon	do	
90 27	do	Montgomery co. N.Y.	do	2 do	do	do	
91 41	do	Cumberland co. Pa.	Aug. 27	2 Manslaughter	O. T. Westmoreland	do	
92 44	do	C'ty Antrim, Irel'd.	Aug. 24	2 Ass't, &c. intent to ravish	Q. S. Centre	do	
93 27	do	New Jersey	Sept. 9	3 1/2 Larceny	Q. S. Beaver	do	
94 33	do	C'ty Antrim, Irel'd.	Sept. 30	1 do	Q. S. Indiana	Third	
95 26	do	Philadelphia	Oct. 5	2 do	Mayor's Ct. Pittsb'g	First	
96 17	Female	Pittsburg, Pa.	Oct. 26	10 Arson	O. T. Allegheny	do	
97 42	Male	C'ty Tyrone, Irel'd.	Oct. 27	3 Ass't, &c. intent to ravish	Q. S. Allegheny	do	
98 25	do	Westmoreland co. Pa.	Oct. 29	6 Manslaughter	O. T. Fayette	Uncertain	
99 44	do	Allegheny co. Md.	do	3 Larceny	Q. S. Fayette	First	
100 40	do	Fayette co. Pa.	Oct. 31	5 Manslaughter	O. T. Fayette	do	
101 28	do	C'ty Laitrim, Irel'd.	Nov. 17	2 Assault, &c. intent to kill	O. T. Huntingdon	do	
102 22	do	Centre co. Pa.	Nov. 19	8 Murder	do	do	
103 28	do	Adams co. Pa.	Nov. 22	1 1/2 Larceny	O. T. Mifflin	do	
104 20	do	Somerset co. Pa.	Dec. 9	2 Horse stealing	Q. S. Somerset	do	
105 27	do	Berkshire co. Mass.	Dec. 7	2 Larceny	Q. S. Warren	do	
106 29	do	Westmoreland co. Pa.	D. 20, 18 50	10 Horse steal'g & burglary	Q. S. & O. T. W'gton	do	

From the preceding statement we have made the following summary of the crimes and places of birth:

Crimes.	Counterfeiting coin	
Larceny - - - 55	Forging do - 1	
Burglary - - - 7	Perjury - - - 2	
Horse stealing - - - 6	Arson - - - 2	
Assault with intent to ravish - - - 5	Forgery - - - 1	
Murder - - - 4	Robbery - - - 1	
Bigamy - - - 4	Kidnapping - - - 1	
Manslaughter - - - 4	Steal'g from U. S. Mail 1	
Rape - - - 3	Concealing birth and death of a child 1	
Assault with intent to kill 3	Subornation of perjury 1	
Passing counterfeit coin 2		106

* Pardon'd.

† Died.

Those not marked have served their time out.

Places of birth.			
Pennsylvania - -	54	Delaware - -	1
Ireland - - -	16	District of Columbia - -	1
Virginia - - -	5	France - - -	1
Maryland - - -	5	Michigan - - -	1
New Jersey - -	4		106
Ohio - - -	4		
New York - - -	4	Natives of this state	53
Massachusetts -	4	Do. of other states	33
Connecticut - -	2	Foreigners - -	20
New Hampshire -	2		
England - - -	2		106

‡ Sentence reversed by Supreme Court.

B.

To the Board of Inspectors of the Western Penitentiary of Pennsylvania.

Gentlemen—In my report last year, I pointed out many of the defects in the construction of this prison, and the inconveniences necessarily resulting therefrom, the impossibility of introducing into this prison a regular system of profitable labour, and the very doubtful prospect of reformation in the prisoners confined within its walls. The opportunities for communication between convicts, enables them to form conspiracies and concert plans for escape, and for other mischievous purposes, and enables the most depraved and abandoned amongst them, to extend their demoralizing and contaminating influence throughout the prison, thereby preventing reformation in others, and defeating the objects of the institution.

I deem it unnecessary to dwell upon this subject, or to repeat what has been heretofore communicated, as the Inspectors have a full knowledge of the defects in

the construction of this prison, and of the necessity of a thorough and radical alteration of the interior being made, before any benefits can result from the operations of this institution.

During the last year, there has been earned by convicts, as follows, viz.

Shoemaking,	\$244 00
Picking Oakum,	340 00
Carpenter work,	1 50
Sewing,	7 50

Total, \$593 00

During the year 1831, there have been received forty-four convicts, forty-one have been discharged, and one has died, leaving in prison on the 31st December, 1831, sixty-four prisoners.

Of those who have been discharged from the prison, as far as heard from, there are but very few cases of amendment. Although in this prison, in its present defective state, so little has been effected either in a moral,

religious or pecuniary point; I have no doubts in my mind, as to the efficiency of the system of separate confinement on the plan of the Eastern Penitentiary, I would therefore respectfully recommend that this prison be altered, and the cells re-built on the plan of those of that prison.

If this, or some other measures is not adopted, serious injury will be the result.

All which is respectfully submitted.

JOHN PATTERSON,
Warden, Western Penitentiary.

January 1, 1832.

AN ACT

To enable the Mayor, Aldermen, and citizens of Philadelphia to carry into effect certain improvements, and certain trusts.

Whereas, by the last will and testament of Stephen Girard, late of the city of Philadelphia, deceased, the sum of five hundred thousand dollars is bequeathed to the mayor, aldermen, and citizens of Philadelphia, in trust among other things, to apply the income thereof, "first, to lay out, regulate, curb, light and pave a passage or street on the east part of the city of Philadelphia, fronting the river Delaware, not less than twenty-one feet wide, and to be called Delaware Avenue; extending from South or Cedar street, all along the east part of Water street squares, and the west side of the logs which form the heads of the docks, or thereabouts; and to this intent, to obtain such acts of assembly, and to make such purchases or agreements as will enable the mayor, aldermen, and citizens of Philadelphia, to remove or pull down all the buildings, fences, and obstructions which may be in the way, and to prohibit all buildings, fences, or erections of any kind to the eastward of said avenue, to fill up the heads of such of the docks as may not afford sufficient room for the said street, to compel the owners of wharves to keep them clean, and covered completely with gravel or other hard materials, and to be so levelled that water will not remain thereon, after a shower of rain, to completely clean, and keep clean, all the docks within the limits of the city, fronting on the Delaware; and to pull down all platforms carried out from the east part of the city, over the river Delaware, on piles or pillars." "Second, to pull down and remove all wooden buildings, as well as those made of wood and other combustible materials, as those called brick-paned, or framed buildings, filled in with bricks, that are erected within the limits of the city of Philadelphia; and also to prohibit the erection of any such building within the said city's limits at any future time." "Third, to widen, pave, and curb Water street, and to distribute the Schuylkill water therein, upon" a certain plan therein set forth. Now, for the purpose of enabling the mayor, aldermen, and citizens of Philadelphia aforesaid, to effect the improvements contemplated by the said testator, and to execute in all other respects, the trusts created by his will, to enable the constituted authorities of the city of Philadelphia to carry which into effect, the said Stephen Girard has desired the legislature to enact the necessary laws.

Sect. 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That it shall and may be lawful for the mayor, aldermen, and citizens of Philadelphia, by ordinance lawfully enacted, or the intervention and act of authorized officers or agents, to lay out, regulate, curb, light, and pave a passage or street, not less than twenty-one feet in width, on the east part of the city of Philadelphia, fronting the river Delaware, at such distance or distances in the several parts thereof from the eastern line of Water street as they shall judge proper, extending from Vine to Cedar street, to be called the Delaware Avenue; and that, having laid out such street, they shall cause a record of the same to

be made in the court of Quarter Sessions for the county of Philadelphia.

Sect. 2. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That it shall be lawful for the mayor, aldermen, and citizens of Philadelphia aforesaid, in manner aforesaid, to lay out Water street, in the said city, anew, in such manner as that the same shall be as nearly straight as conveniently may be, and of a uniform, or as near as may be uniform width throughout, not less than thirty-nine feet, if practicable, and the same to open and keep open for ever, as a common and public highway; and that having laid out said Water street of such increased width, they shall cause a record of the same to be made in the court of Quarter Sessions for the county of Philadelphia.

Sect. 3. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That it shall be lawful for the mayor, aldermen, and citizens of Philadelphia aforesaid, to pass ordinances, or take other measures for regulating, adjusting, and determining the easternmost line to which wharves may thereafter lawfully be constructed on the river Delaware, fronting said city, and to cause a record of such regulated line to be made in the court of Quarter Sessions for the county of Philadelphia; to fix and decide on, or cause their officers to fix and decide on the levels of all wharves fronting the said city, and to declare the regulation thereof; to require the owners thereof to pave the same or lay them with gravel, according to such regulation, so as effectually to drain and pass off the water from the same, and to require all persons owning and occupying or using docks or wharves, to cleanse the same, and to keep the same in repair, and to prescribe the form, materials, and character of workmanship of all wharves hereafter to be constructed, and to require all platforms now projecting into the river Delaware, and supported on piles, pillars or piers, to be removed, and to prohibit the construction, in future, of any such projecting platforms; and to require the removal, and prohibit the construction, in future, of all buildings, fences, and other obstructions, to the eastward of the Delaware Avenue, above mentioned, and to declare all erections and constructions whatsoever, contrary to the said ordinances, whether erected before or after the passage of the same to be nuisances, and generally to devise, ordain and execute whatever other things shall by them, the said mayor, aldermen, and citizens of Philadelphia aforesaid, be deemed necessary or convenient for the good arrangement, security, and government of the said wharves: *Provided*, That the easternmost line of the said wharves shall not be held to be finally determined, and the record thereof shall not be made, as aforesaid, unless the board of wardens, of the port of Philadelphia, shall decide and make their certificate in writing, that such easternmost line is not inconsistent with the public interests, which certificate shall also be recorded in the said court of Quarter Sessions; but if the said certificate shall not be granted by them, within three months after application made therefor, the refusal or omission of the said board of wardens to grant such certificate, shall, when duly verified by affidavit, be esteemed the judgment and decision of the said board of wardens, that such easternmost line is inconsistent with the public interests, and in case such a decision shall in any wise be made, an appeal shall lie therefrom to the said court of Quarter Sessions, as in other cases, and the judgment of the said court, in favor of such regulated line, shall be, for all purposes, equivalent to a similar decision by the said board of wardens: *Provided*, That nothing herein contained shall be construed to give authority to any one to erect wharves, or piers, extending out as far as the said regulated easternmost line, without license from the said board of wardens, as heretofore.

Sect. 4. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That it shall be lawful for the mayor, aldermen, and citizens of Philadelphia aforesaid, to pass ordinances, prohibiting the construction within the said

city, or any parts thereof, of all framed or brick-paned or other buildings, the walls whereof are not wholly composed of incombustible materials, determining the thickness of which walls of buildings of different dimensions and character shall hereafter be made in the said city, and in making all such other legal provisions as they shall think expedient for preventing the extension of injuries from fire, in the said city, and to declare all buildings, the walls whereof are not wholly composed of incombustible materials, to be nuisances.

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That when any of the said ordinances shall have been passed, or other proceedings had in relation to the said Delaware Avenue and Water street, or either of them, and the record thereof shall have been made as aforesaid, it shall be lawful for the mayor, aldermen, and citizens of Philadelphia aforesaid, to proceed, from time to time, to open for public use, any part or parts thereof, and the same to keep open as common and public highways forever; and to that end, to enter upon such property as may be found to be within the same, construct wharves extending into the river, within the lines of said Delaware Avenue, and to a reasonable distance beyond the same, and fill up all docks within the limits thereof, and remove all obstructions, of whatever kind, from within the limits of said avenue and street, or any parts thereof, and level, drain, pitch, and pave the same, as other streets in the said city. And from and after the passing of such ordinances, and the record of the said avenue and street, all buildings, thereafter erected or rebuilt on the said avenue and street shall conform to the recorded limits of the same, and the mayor, aldermen and citizens of Philadelphia aforesaid, may pass ordinances, declaring all obstructions within the same to be nuisances.

Sec. 6. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That it shall at all times be lawful for the mayor, aldermen, and citizens of Philadelphia, aforesaid, to remove and abate any building, erection or obstruction whatever, which, by this act, or by any ordinance to be hereafter passed by virtue of it, may be declared a nuisance. *Provided*, That if such building, erection or obstruction shall have been in existence at the time of the passage of this act, or of such ordinance passed by virtue thereof, the mayor, aldermen, and citizens aforesaid, shall give at least three months notice of their intention to remove the same to the persons having the ownership, occupation or use thereof, or in case no such persons shall be known to them, then they shall affix a copy of such notice to and upon such building, erection, or obstruction, three months before proceeding to remove the same.

Sec. 7. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That it shall be lawful for the said mayor, aldermen, and citizens of Philadelphia, aforesaid, to provide for the punishment of any person or persons who shall commit any nuisance contrary to the intent and meaning of this act, and of the ordinances which may be passed by virtue thereof, and of any person or persons who having committed any such nuisance, shall, after notice, refuse or neglect to remove the same.

Sec. 8. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That all persons whatsoever, who shall receive damage to their property by reason of any thing which shall have been done by the mayor, aldermen, and citizens of Philadelphia, under this act, or any ordinances passed by virtue hereof, may, after ten days notice of such their intention, to the mayor, aldermen, and citizens aforesaid, apply by petition in writing, to the court of Quarter Sessions for the county of Philadelphia, who shall thereupon appoint a jury of twelve disinterested freeholders, citizens of the city of Philadelphia, which jury shall assemble, after ten days notice of their meeting, given as aforesaid, and shall be sworn or affirmed to inquire what damages the petitioners, or any of them, have sustained by reason of any thing so done, considering as well the advantages which may accrue to

such petitioners as the injuries by them complained of, and the said jury having viewed the premises and heard the parties, or their counsel, shall report in writing, under the hands of at least ten jurors, and their report having been considered and confirmed by the court, the damages thereby found, shall be paid by the mayor, aldermen, and citizens aforesaid, in six months after the confirmation of the said report.

Sec. 9. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That if the mayor, aldermen, and citizens aforesaid, shall deem it expedient that the damages should be legally ascertained before proceeding to enter on premises for the purpose of removing obstructions, and before appropriating to public use, any property of individuals, or otherwise injuriously affecting the rights and interests of any proprietor, the mayor, aldermen, and citizens aforesaid may, from time to time, apply to the court of Quarter Sessions for the county of Philadelphia, by petition, in writing, specifying therein as nearly as may be, the persons and property in regard to which they desire that the damages should be ascertained, and thereupon the said court shall appoint a jury of twelve disinterested freeholders, citizens of the city of Philadelphia, which jury shall assemble, after ten days notice of their meeting giving to the owners or occupiers of the property, and shall be sworn or affirmed, as is provided in the foregoing section of this act, and having viewed and heard, as is therein provided, shall report in writing, under the hands of at least ten jurors, specifying in their said report, as well as the causes for which damages, if any should be paid, as the amounts of such damages, and in such case, the mayor, aldermen, and citizens aforesaid, may, within one year after the confirmation of such report by the court of Quarter Sessions, tender to any owner of property named therein, the amount of damages thereby found in his favor, or may pay the same into court, for his use and benefit, and may thereafter proceed to enter upon the premises, and remove the obstructions, or appropriate the property for which damages shall have been so paid or tendered, first giving three months notice to the tenant in possession, if any: *Provided however*, That if the amount so found by such jury in favor of any owner, shall not be so tendered or paid within one year after the confirmation of such report, then the proceedings had upon the said petition of the mayor, aldermen, and citizens aforesaid, shall, so far as relates to the said owner, be null and void, and the mayor, aldermen, and citizens aforesaid, may thereafter present their petition in writing anew, under this section, as if no proceedings had before been had: *And provided also*, That when a report shall have been made by a jury, under the provisions of this section, and damages shall have been tendered or paid, in accordance therewith, if thereafter any other damage than that reported on shall be sustained, the party aggrieved may thereafter apply, in regard to such other damages, for a jury to assess the same, under the eighth section of this act: *Provided further*, That it shall at all times be competent to the mayor, aldermen, and citizens aforesaid, to agree with any owner or owners of property, so to be taken, removed, or affected for the damages thereby to be occasioned, and such agreement shall be instead of any of the proceedings detailed in this or the foregoing sections of this act: And, forasmuch as in the course of time it may appear that powers are not vested in the said mayor, aldermen, and citizens of Philadelphia, which may be yet required to the full execution of those parts of the said will of the said Stephen Girard, for the carrying of which into effect he has in his said will requested legislative provision, and it is the object and intent of this act fully to confer all such powers.

Sec. 10. Be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That it shall be lawful for the mayor, aldermen, and citizens of Philadelphia, to exercise all such jurisdiction, enact all such ordinances, and do and execute

all such acts and things whatsoever, as may be necessary and convenient for the full and entire acceptance, execution, and prosecution of any and all the devises and bequests, trusts and provisions contained in the said will, which are the subjects of the preceding parts of this act, and to enable the constituted authorities of the city of Philadelphia to carry which into effect, the said Stephen Girard has desired the legislature to enact the necessary laws.

Sec. 11. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That no road or street shall be laid out, or passed through the land in the county of Philadelphia, bequeathed by the late Stephen Girard for the erection of a college, unless the same shall be recommended by the trustees or directors of said college, and approved of by a majority of the Select and Common Councils of the city of Philadelphia.

JOHN LAPORTE,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
WM. G. HAWKINS,
Speaker of the Senate.

Approved—The twenty-fourth day of March, A. D. one thousand eight hundred and thirty-two.

GEO. WOLF.

A SUPPLEMENT

To the act entitled "An act to enable the mayor, aldermen, and citizens of Philadelphia, to carry into effect certain improvements and to execute certain trusts."

Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That the Select and Common Council of the city of Philadelphia, shall be, and they are hereby authorized to provide by ordinance or otherwise, for the election or appointment of such officers and agents as they may deem essential to the due execution of the duties and trusts enjoined and created by the will of the late Stephen Girard.

JOHN LAPORTE,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
WM. G. HAWKINS,
Speaker of the Senate.

Approved--The fourth day of April, Anno Domini, eighteen hundred and thirty-two.

GEO. WOLF.

AN ACT

To appropriate the legacy of Stephen Girard, to improvement by canal navigation.

Whereas, the late Stephen Girard has bequeathed to the commonwealth of Pennsylvania, the sum of three hundred thousand dollars, for the purposes of improvement by canal navigation, which sum is in the treasury unappropriated: Therefore,

Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That the canal commissioners be and they are hereby authorized to apply the said sum of three hundred thousand dollars, to the construction of canal navigation, agreeably to the provisions of the will of the late Stephen Girard, deceased, on the several canals embraced in the act, entitled "A supplement to the act, entitled an act relative to the Pennsylvania canals and rail-roads, passed the thirtieth of March one thousand eight hundred and thirty-two;" and in completing the unfinished balance of so much of the French creek feeder as may be necessary to connect with Conneaut lake and French creek; and in performing their duties under the said act and this act, where the better completion of the work requires a change from slack water to canal, it shall be lawful for the ca-

nal commissioners to make contracts for that purpose.

JOHN LAPORTE,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
J. R. BURDEN,
Speaker of the Senate.

Approved—The ninth day of June, A. D. one thousand eight hundred and thirty-two.

GEO. WOLF.

COAL TRANSPORTATION MEETING.

In pursuance of public notice, a large and respectable meeting of citizens residing on the Susquehanna river and its tributaries, convened at the Court House in Williamsport, Lycoming county, on the 4th of October, 1832, for the purposes of taking into consideration the necessity of a reduction of tolls on the article of coal, on the Union Canal and Schuylkill Navigation.

The meeting was organized by appointing Jabez Hyde, Esq. of Susquehanna co. chairman, and WM. G. CARPENTER, of Lycoming co. Secretary.

The object of the meeting having been stated by Joseph B. Anthony, Messrs. E. Greenough, of Northumberland, Joseph B. Anthony, of Lycoming, R. C. Grier, of Columbia, Harris Jenkins, of Luzerne, Benj. M'Kean, of Bradford, James Goodrich, of Tioga, Thos. Curtis, of M'Kean, Geo. Grafius, of Centre, Robert Lytle, of Huntingdon, James T. Hall, of Mifflin, Henry W. Snyder, of Union, and Henry H. Burr, of Dauphin co. were appointed a committee to report a preamble and resolutions embracing that object, who, after retiring a short time, reported the following, which were unanimously adopted.

The citizens of all the counties bordering on the Susquehanna and its branches, are deeply interested in the success of the public improvements already made and now in progress, to facilitate their intercourse with our commercial metropolis. The Pennsylvania Canal penetrates the anthracite and bituminous coal regions of the state, and the Union and Schuylkill canals are a continuation of the chain of improvements from those regions to the city of Philadelphia; yet without the transportation of coal these canals cannot be productive. If all the agricultural products of the district should pass upon the canals, they will afford employment but a small portion of the year, and unless coal, (the value of which greatly depends upon the price of its carriage) can become a matter of trade and commerce, and find its way to market by means of canal transportation, the immense sums of money expended in constructing those great highways will yield but little profit, and their utility be greatly diminished. It is therefore equally important to the stockholders of the Union and Schuylkill canals, as to the owners of coal beds, that the canals should afford the utmost facilities of carriage. Anthracite and bituminous coal are very abundant near the waters of the Susquehanna—the mining is not attended with much expense or difficulty, and if the transportation can be made as low as it ought to be, there is no doubt that both kinds of the best quality can be carried to Philadelphia at a fair profit.

The principal difficulty with which the dealers in coal have to contend, is the amount of toll. This at the present rate on the Union and Schuylkill canals, shuts them out from the city. The Pennsylvania Canal Commissioners were aware of this, and in the exercise of prudence and sound judgment, they have thought it most advantageous to the interest of the commonwealth to fix the toll upon coal at half a cent per ton per mile; and the committee avail themselves of this opportunity to express their decided opinion, that the Canal Commissioners could not better promote the object of constructing these expensive public works. The cheapness and safety of carriage on the Pennsylvania Canal, induce traders in coal to desert the beds of the rivers, and if the toll of the Union and Schuylkill canals should be so reduced, that the articles will bear carriage on

B. A. M. A. Schuyl.

them, the trade to Philadelphia will be immense—the tonnage on those canals will be immediately increased; the mountains which are now of little value, will be sought after by capitalists, and the stock of these canals, and especially that of the Union Canal, will rise in proportion. In a word, if the coal of the Susquehanna country can be profitably transported through the Union Canal, it may be confidently expected that the city and county will be mutually benefited. To attain so desirable an object, it is to be hoped that the directors of the Union and Schuylkill canals will adopt the proper and rational mode which our state Canal Commissioners have adopted, and in order to induce them to take this subject into their serious and immediate consideration, we respectfully recommend the adoption of the following resolutions:

Resolved, That Charles Chauncey, Benjamin W. Richards, Joseph L. Bevan, Simon Gratz, Joseph R. Ingersoll, Matthew C. Ralston, Benjamin Tligham, and John L. Hodge, of the city of Philadelphia, be appointed a committee to confer with the directors of the Union Canal and of the Schuylkill Navigation Company, and endeavor to procure a reduction of their tolls on the transportation of coal.

Resolved, That the President of this meeting be requested to transmit a copy of these proceedings to the committee above named, with a request that they will represent the interests of their fellow citizens of the interior, and endeavor to secure the objects above stated. That he also be requested to communicate a copy thereof to the President of each of the above companies, and that the result of the negotiation be published in the newspapers of the coal district.

JABEZ HYDE, Chairman.

WM. G. CARPENTER, Secretary.

From Poulson's American Daily Advertiser.

TRIP TO FRENCH TOWN.

The enterprising and accomplished originators and finishers of the New Castle and French Town rail-road, having concluded to make a trip to this highly interesting and valuable link in the chain of our internal improvements, fixed on Saturday last, to review the result of their labors. About two hundred gentlemen were invited to join the party. The splendid steam boat Wm. Penn, having been handsomely placed at their disposal by the president and directors of the Citizen's Union Line for the occasion,—at half past nine o'clock, A. M. the company being assembled to the number of about one hundred and fifty, this gallant boat, decked with flags and streamers, got under way, Johnson's fine band of music pouring its rich and heart-animating notes upon the ears of the company, and thrilling the hearts of the thousands, who, from the wharves and buildings, beholding the boat and her decorations, had come out to see and inquire what all this meant!

The day, though cloudy, was pleasant. The air from the south-west was refreshing and bracing. The recent triumph of the friends of the constitution and liberty, and the corresponding defeat of those who had struggled to maintain the present order of things, both appeared to mix and mingle in the approaching spectacle. The triumph of art, and the pleasures of the festival, were intended to be the theme of all tongues, and the enjoyment of all. The hospitable gentlemen who had planned the excursion, seemed to have resolved to snatch one day at least from the hurly burly of politics, and make it sacred to sociability and enjoyment. Their guests were selected, therefore, without regard to party. The guests themselves approving the truce, mingled as citizens should on such an occasion, and thus was produced a scene of harmony and universal gratification, which will long be remembered.

It was not possible to descend the river with the banners of liberty waving over us, and the martial notes of

the band striking upon our ears, without a momentary abstraction from the present, and a going back into the past, and especially when this river has been so fruitful in incidents of war-like renown, whose shores have been made wet with the blood of the invaders, and with that also of the sons of liberty, who dared, even in the infancy of our strength, to breast those who had been sent to rivet upon them the chains of slavery. And the waters, too, which on this day were so tranquil, and glided onward so smoothly, had been in a foam with the bombs and balls, and stained with the blood shed in that same glorious, and holy, and triumphant contest. Mud Fort and Red Band will never be seen by any eye that has gone over the history of those eventful days, without awakening joyful recollections of the deeds that have made them immortal. And who can look upon the waters without thinking that upon their bosom was borne the Hyder Ally, and her intrepid commander, the gallant Barney, and of the speedy return of that vessel upon these same waters, with the Gen. Monk, her vanquished and splendid prize?

When within about ten miles of New Castle, a collation was announced. We will not stop to inquire what it is that on an occasion of the sort, whets the appetite to so keen an edge, but so it was, we all fell to, and partook of the varied and abundant repast—nor were the drinkables less abundant, or less rich. The wines were rather too good.

This over, we were approaching New Castle, and here, as if to remind one of the days when it bore, according to Knickerbocker, the neat comfortable name of Fort Cassimer, lay a regular built Dutch, ship, just from under the hands of the painter! Her precisely perpendicular, and half square, and half circular bow, and swelling sides, and spreading hips, appeared to have been all arranged for the express purpose of keeping her from sailing, and securing to the Mynheers on board, a freedom from those frequent ablutions which those are doomed to experience who venture to sea in our cutter-looking ships and frigates. The wave of the ocean that would venture to roll against this genuine Dutch model, with any intention of making a visit to the deck, would find itself destined to bear upon its top the whole of this massy burden. Never was a ship more gaily ornamented. She reminded one of the fair damsels of Manhattan, with their blue stockings, and fiery red cloaks, and the short petticoats which were constructed for the express purpose of showing off these dazzling appendages and the broad hips that were constructed to hold them up. The clamps which connect the stays to the hull, and every particle of iron that anywhere occupied an external place, was painted a bright red, which formed a most splendid contrast to the darkness of the hull—and then a lion crouching mounted the rudder—and looked like the monarch of the forest, about to spring upon some devoted victim. We certainly heard him "roar."

We were now landed—but not without making a circle in the Delaware, for the gratification of the fair, who hearing the music of the band, had crowded the windows and porches to witness the display.

All eyes were now directed to that apparently animated and living contrivance, called a locomotive engine, which, on this occasion was to lead off its own tender, and eleven cars, carrying altogether 165 persons, the whole weighing, including itself, its tender and eleven cars, about 36 tons, or 80,644 pounds.

At the given signal, the locomotive began its living and breathing and triumphant motion; slow at first—then faster—till the lengthened train of cars, feeling the impulse, followed on, faster and faster, until we were pretty soon going at the rate of a mile in a little over three minutes! The undulations of the road, when ascending, would occasionally retard us, but with only the application of about half the power that could have been applied, and with the most perfect safety, we found ourselves, at the expiration of one hour and nine

minutes, at the landing place at French Town, distant from New Castle sixteen miles and a half! Not an incident happened to break the spell of the enchantment which we all felt in cutting the air at this rate—the houses and trees all seemed to be rapidly passing us, and sometimes a bird would, when we were descending, look to the eye as if its wings were of no use to it, except to expand and close, for it would keep along with us like a fixture. Presently wheeling and returning, it would seem to do more than fly, so rapid was the effect of the double motion, we going from it and it from us.

So entirely agreeable is this mode of travelling, and so perfect is the confidence in one's entire security from all sorts of danger, that we took a most refreshing nap for about fifteen minutes, and thus enjoyed the variety of both waking and sleeping.

Arriving at the landing at French Town, the steam boat, the Washington, being there, we were invited on board, and there was spread, on her spacious deck another collation, full brother in all respects, to that we had just shaken hands with on the Delaware.

There was a monstrous consumption of the good things provided here, also. The feast over, and the locomotive changing ends, we were all seated—delightfully seated, and in one hour and fourteen minutes we were back to New Castle, and on board our noble and gaily decked Wm. Penn. The reader must not think we went across that tongue of land, without our music. There was a car hitched on expressly for the accommodation of our musical chief, Frank Johnson—and now and then the woods were made to resound to the airs which nobody can hear from Frank Johnson's band without being delighted.

We could not help thinking of those days when we have had the extreme felicity, and at the risk, at every turn of the wheels of the stages, as they would fetch up their congregated loads of mud, of being capsize and broken to pieces, bones and all, of being about five hours in going from this same New Castle, to that identical French Town.

We hope the gentlemen we are about to name will excuse us for introducing them into this hasty sketch. We do it in this place, because, when we enjoy a good thing, it is most natural to think, and with gratitude, of those, especially, who, in the gloom of doubtful beginnings, were resolute to meet the difficulties, and persevering enough to overcome them. We have an example in Palemon—who remembered "from whom his liberal fortune took its rise."

We fancied, as we were gliding so delightfully over this rail-way, that all this was enchantment, and that we should awaken presently from the dream, and find ourselves where we used to be, in mud—and instead of the notes of the band, that the driver's "gee up," would greet our ears, and the crack of his oft-resounding whip would make the very horses snort—and we thought we saw, in one damp day in November, our friend S. Nevins, in company with a friend, exploring the ground, and planning a rail-road! Doubts hung over the enterprise. But they were not the sort of men to give back before the force of difficulties. It was resolved!—Then, W. D. Lewis, the active, intelligent, and persevering co-operator, joined in the enterprise. A charter was obtained in 1827—operations were commenced in August, 1830—and the public were introduced to it, and this great public benefit was enjoyed in February, 1832! Never, from that dull and cloudy morning, until the work was complete, did S. Nevins, and W. D. Lewis, relax one moment, or grudge to the company and the public, a second of their time. It is no fancy—nor is it fancy to say that these two active and zealous gentlemen are already ranked, as they deserve to be, among the benefactors of their race.

The cost of the road, so far, is \$376,487 15. But we resume our hurried narrative.

The Wm. Penn. was soon under way—bearing her

delighted company back to the city of brotherly love.

About five o'clock dinner was announced. We confess we began to feel it a hard duty. Three dinners in one day appeared like forcing the steam too high. But nothing lacking, we went below. We will be borne out by every person present in saying that it was not possible for tables to be more sumptuously furnished. The markets could afford nothing that was not there—flesh, fish, fowl, vegetables, in every variety—fruits and wines, of the richest and most costly sort, as abundant as water, and Champagne flowed from bottles so numerous, that no man would have felt willing to encumber the task of counting them. Every thing was arranged with a taste which was not less manifest than was the abundance, the variety, and the richness of the fare.

James Booth, Esq. president of the company, presided, assisted by S. Nevins, Major Stockton and W. D. Lewis.

The cloth being removed, the following regular toasts were drunk:

1. The constitution of the United States.
Applause—air, Hall Columbia.
2. The President of the United States.
President's March.
3. The Judiciary of the United States.
Bursts of applause—The American.
4. The Congress of the United States.
Applause—Yankee Doodle.
5. The Army and Navy.
Applause—Free trade and sailor's rights.
6. The Union—the noblest work of Freemen—cemented by the blood of our ancestors—May it be rendered perpetual by the virtue and patriotism of their descendants.

Shouts of applause—Star Spangled Banner.
7. The memory of Washington—"First in war—first in peace—and first in the hearts of his countrymen."

Drank—standing—and in silence—The Centennial dirge, composed by F. Johnson.

8. Our Country—Here the free spirit of mankind at length throws its last fetters off—and who shall fix a limit to the giant's unchained strength, or curb his swiftness in the forward race.

Great applause—Sweet home.
9. Charles Carroll, of Carrollton, the survivor of a band of patriot statesmen.

Applause—Carrollton March, by F. Johnson.
10. The Improvement of our Country by Roads and Canals—The surest safeguard to the permanency of our republican institutions.

Great applause—Grand Canal March.
11. The cause of liberty throughout Europe—Now in the hour of adversity and trial, if its votaries prove constant, its triumph is certain.

Bursts of applause—Marseilles Hymn.
12. The states of Maryland and Delaware.—We have this day witnessed the happy effects of their enlightened legislation.

Applause—Rail Road March, composed expressly for the occasion, by F. Johnson.
13. Our fair Countrywomen.

Applause—long continued.—Oh! woman.
When the 10th toast was drank, Richard Peters, Esq. rose and addressed the company in a neat and pertinent speech, in which he paid deserved compliments, not to the triumphant labors of the New Castle and French Town Rail Road Company, but to the splendid hospitality which we were enjoying. He concluded by offering the following toast, which was drunk with great applause.

The President and Directors of the Citizen's Union Line Steam Boat Company.

The following letter was announced by the chair as having been received from the Hon. John Sergeant, accompanied by a toast. It was read, and cheered most enthusiastically.

"Mr. Sergeant's respects to the President and Directors of the New Castle and French Town Rail Road Company, and regrets extremely that a professional engagement for Saturday will deprive him of the pleasure of availing himself of their kind invitation. He wishes them a pleasant day, and complete success in their important work.

Mr. S. cannot forego the opportunity of remarking the interesting evidence afforded by the state of Delaware of the value of the Union. Though one of the smallest of the states in territory and population, she has within her borders, in the Chesapeake and Delaware Canal, and the New Castle and French Town Rail Road, the chief portion of two of the finest monuments of art applied to facilitate and promote the intercourse between our fellow citizens in every quarter of this great country, and thus to increase the general welfare and her own.

Philadelphia, October 10, 1832.

If there should be an opportunity, please give the enclosed for me."

The toast was—

The State of Delaware—A sure link in the chain of the Union.

A complimentary toast being given to the Hon. Charles F. Mercer, that gentleman rose, and with his usual eloquence, electrified the company, by irradiating, from the lights of his mind, the great subject of internal improvement—and bestowing on Delaware and Maryland a beautiful and well merited eulogium, concluded by offering the following sentiment, which called forth shouts of applause.

Rail Roads and Canals—Next to popular education, the firmest bond of national union—May they be now and for ever capable of resisting executive vetoes and South Carolina nullification.

A complimentary sentiment being offered and received with loud applause, to Mr. Booth, the President of the New Castle and French Town Rail Road Company, that gentleman addressed the company in a most sensible and well arranged speech. We wish we could follow him, and do him justice; but our limits will not allow it. Suffice it to say, that he uttered sentiments touching the great subject of internal improvement, to which every American heart not stuffed with the veto doctrines, would respond—and then turning to the states of Maryland and Delaware, bestowed on them well merited praise—and then viewing the dividing line between Delaware and Pennsylvania, in the light of an artificial boundary, or one intended only to designate where one sovereignty begun and the other ended; claimed for Delaware the great city of Philadelphia as its emporium, to which the fruits of the industry of Delaware were conveyed, and where it always finds a market. He awarded to Philadelphia and Baltimore the great honor of furnishing the means for the completion of the great work we had just witnessed, and concluded with a just and corresponding sentiment.

Wm. D. Lewis gave—Philip E. Thomas, Esq. the faithful and efficient President of the Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road Company. The Daniel Boone of rail roads in America.

S. Nevins gave—The memory of Oliver Evans—The inflexible pioneer, the leveller of the mountains and the forests, that were in the way of those facilities which his early labors did so much to put within the grasp of those who live after him.

Major Stockton gave—General Winchester, the President of the Baltimore and Susquehannah Rail Road Company—Liberal and intelligent, may the affairs of the company over which he presides prosper.

Hon. Judge Johns gave—Robert L. Stevens, Esq. the President of the Camden and Amboy Rail Road Company—We look to the success of the magnificent enterprise to which his fine talents are now devoted, with no less confidence than delight.

Col. C. G. Childs gave—The noble steamboat Wil-

liam Penn, and her amiable and accomplished commander—May the one long run to comfort passengers, and the other long live to enjoy the prosperity he merits, his claims to which are so handsomely exemplified by his courtesies on this delightful occasion.

Col. McKenny gave—The GRAND TRIO—Steam, Mechanics, and Enterprize—The annihilators of time and space, as exemplified to-day on the New Castle and French Town Rail Road—Prosperity to the originators and successful prosecutors of this great national convenience.

Mr. Vaughan gave—The memory of Fulton, who rendered steamboats efficient, and furnished the strongest link of the chain to bind the United States together.

Mr. Kneass gave—The memory of time and space, annihilated by rail road intercommunication—The means, science and art; the final cause, national prosperity.

Mr. Teakle, of Maryland, gave—The American System, and the integrity of the Union—Demented be the man who would meditate the severance of the states.

A toast being given complimentary to the Hon. Jas. Brown, and Louisiana, that gentleman rose, and panegyricized Louisiana, in a strain of fervid eloquence, which, if the citizens could have heard, would have endeared him to them, if possible, more than ever. He went among them a young man. He owed, he said, much of their attachment to him, to his having acquired their language, which was at that time chiefly Spanish. But though connected by many ties to their parent country, they were always the advocates of freedom and of law. So enamoured were they even so long ago as that, of the principles which support equal rights, and so delighted with what, at last, became their inheritance, not having extended over them our laws; and being embraced in the mantle of our constitution, that they clung to both then, and cling to both yet, with an ardor which nothing can ever cool. Leaving them for a season, and going to Europe, he returned among them, he found they had adopted our language with our laws—and so wedded are they to both, that he found as little use for his Spanish and French in Louisiana, as he does in Philadelphia. He eulogized them as the friends of the Union, of the Judiciary, and as enemies to usurpers, from no matter what quarter, and concluded by giving an appropriate sentiment in behalf of the Union, &c. &c.

Col. Swift, being called on for a toast, came forward, and delivered a short, but highly eloquent address, in which he illustrated the benefits of the rail road, by stating that during the late war it cost \$3,000 to transport a gun from Pittsburg, or Harper's Ferry, to Lake Champlain. Showed the national benefits should war come again, and how much the nation owed those enterprising individuals who were giving such facilities to transportation, and wound up by wishing them every possible success and prosperity.

Patriotic songs were sung—many other toasts were given, but we could not get them, and at about nine o'clock we were landed, without the slightest accident or occurrence of any sort to mar the happiness of the day.

PRO BONO PUBLICO.

UNION BENEVOLENT ASSOCIATION.

The annual meeting of this institution was held at the Franklin Institute, on Thursday evening. The large and respectable assembly which attended on this occasion, manifested the deep interest which is taken in the success of the association. The annual report, which we now publish, was read; and will be found an interesting document. The report of the ladies, was also read; and will be inserted next week.

From both reports, it will appear, that the members, especially the female, have been very active, and

that much good has been the result. Many cases of distress have been relieved; children have been placed at schools or bound out; and a considerable amount of money has been through their exertions, deposited with the Fuel Saving Society—to be returned in wood during the winter. Two eloquent appeals in behalf of the Institution were made to the audience by James C. Bidle, and Peter M'Call, Esquires; in which the design and advantages of the association, were in a very able manner, set forth. It would give us pleasure to record their addresses in our pages.

TO THE UNION BENEVOLENT ASSOCIATION.

In presenting our first annual report, the Executive Board is of the opinion, that it will best promote the interests of the institution, to revert to the objects for which it was established, and the beneficial results anticipated from carrying its principles and system into operation, as set forth in the address, by which the society first presented itself to the public, and exhibited the ground on which it claims support. Then by simply narrating what has been effected during the first year of its existence, to show, how far those views have been found to be correct, and to what extent those expectations have been realized.

For whatever discrepancy there may apparently have been, in any of the transactions of the society with its avowed disapprobation of general alms-giving; and for whatever deficiency existing in the completion of the system which we profess to pursue; we trust, that the circumstances which led to the one, and the obstacles which prevented the other, will be considered as equally imperative and unavoidable.

The ultimate object of the Association, is, to elevate and better the condition of the poor, by inculcating the principles of an efficient morality, and calling forth, or cherishing in their minds a spirit of independence and self estimation, which will produce habits of thoughtfulness, and reliance on their own resources.

This transformation of character we propose to effect by the simple agency of plain instruction, and cheering council, conveyed through the abodes of the destitute by the familiar visitation of those more elevated in life; who, rendering themselves acquainted with their habits of domestic economy, may at the same time that they point out the causes of existing depression, strive to teach the means whereby the greatest number of comforts may be obtained at the least possible cost.

As auxiliaries in promoting so desirable an end, our design embraces the encouragement of new modes of industrious occupation, the collecting and communicating to the labourer a knowledge of situations where he may procure work, and the wages which his exertions will command; affording him through the medium of tracts, facilities for obtaining information on practical subjects; instructing his wife in the most advantageous employment of her needle, the most frugal manner of providing for her family, and impressing upon her, the value of thrift and economy in conducting all her household affairs. Urging upon those who may require it, the necessity of giving their children suitable education, and undertaking to place them in schools where they may obtain it; or, to procure situations for those who can be spared from home; and inducing all to lay by, as a resource for the future, such portion of their weekly or monthly income as they can spare; instead of spending it in dissipation, or personal gratification.

The completion of a work so extensive and diversified, as is embraced in this general outline, cannot be expected, without the expense of much time, and great labour: but nevertheless, we are persuaded, that by perseverance, and proper management, it may be so far attained, as to strip poverty of the character of impro-

vidence and willing dependence, with which it has been so long branded.

To facilitate the accomplishment of so desirable a result, we have availed ourselves of locality, and division of labour: employing numerous agents, who concentrate their exertions upon a given department, and so systematize their operations, as to act with equal force upon every individual part. We thus prevent the waste of strength which results from diffused, irregular, and unconnected efforts.

In the execution of this system, both ladies and gentlemen are interested, but upon the zealous co-operation of the former success mainly depends. On them devolves the important duty of general visitation among the poor; and inspection into their habits, and means of self-maintenance; while the gentlemen are called upon to attend such cases only, as from peculiar circumstances properly demand their exclusive attention, and also to render such assistance as may be necessary, when requested by the lady visitors.

The division of the city proper into twelve districts, is made by constituting Market and Spruce streets the dividing lines running from east to west; and Sixth, Twelfth, and Schuylkill Sixth streets, the same from north to south. The numbering begins at the north-east district, which is within Vine and Market, the Delaware river and Sixth street. No. 2, is within Market and Spruce, the Delaware and Sixth street; and No. 3, is within Spruce and South, the Delaware and Sixth: then commencing again with the most northern, No. 4, is within Vine and Market, Sixth and Twelfth streets; and so on as before.

The Northern Liberties are divided into four districts, by Coates' and Third streets. Numbers one and two are between the Delaware river and Third street, the numbering beginning with the south-east. Southwark is divided by Catharine and Third streets, into four districts; numbers one and two being between the Delaware and Third street: the numbering beginning with the north-east. Each of these districts is sub-divided into numerous small sections, which are respectively placed under the care of a greater or less number of visitors; according to the amount of pauperism, and the labour to be performed.

Although the plan of the society is thus simple, and, as we believe, the beneficial effects which must result from it, self-evident; yet in the organization of so extensive an enterprise, there are so many obstacles to be surmounted, and so many subjects to claim attention, that much time was necessarily consumed before the members became thoroughly engaged in the cause of reformation. The work of charity has been so long prosecuted within our city, and the poor reap so rich a harvest from the many noble alms-giving institutions with which it abounds; that too many had allowed themselves to be deceived; and concluding that enough had already been done, or was doing, it required considerable time and explanation, before a sufficient number could be enlisted in the service, to allow of our commencing with any prospect of success.

By the reports received from the Board of the Ladies Branch, which branch, constitutes by far the most efficient part of the association, it appears that the organization of committees for the different districts, and the appointment of visitors in the respective sections, were necessarily performed at various periods. But previous to the middle of February the whole was completed; and upwards of four hundred and fifty ladies entered, as visitors, upon the arduous duties which were necessarily involved in the first encounter with an indigent population; many of whom recoiled at the exposure of their necessities; while the greater part assailed them with the importunities of alleged want. Besides urging upon these the need of exerting themselves in proportion to the difficulties which surrounded them, and assisting them to engage in the occupations to which they had been trained, or such as under ex-

isting circumstances they were able to pursue; it is incumbent upon the visitors to inculcate the practice of rigid economy, and habits of cleanliness; and to take care that suitable attendance and assistance are rendered to those suffering under sickness, or any peculiar misfortune; at the same time guarding against imposition, and carefully applying the bounty bestowed by them, for other charitable institutions.

Of the satisfactory manner in which these duties have been performed, the following gratifying testimony is borne in the second report of the Ladies Board. After speaking of the necessity of taking an early opportunity to give more extensive information of the original design of the association, and to urge conformity to its principles, they add, "While these suggestions are thrown out, we are happy to say, that it is believed the great majority of the visitors are judicious, faithful, and efficient; acting in accordance with its rules, and in conformity with its principles. Complaints have been occasionally made, that they do not relieve the poor. It is true that they do not comply with every request; for they are better judges of the circumstances of those they so frequently visit, than others, who merely hear a tale of distress, and call for relief."

No sooner did the visitors begin their labour in the respective sections, than they found that the unexpected commencement of cold weather, its extraordinary severity, and the general prevalence of an epidemic; had so far aggravated the usual wants and distresses of the lower classes, that it would be necessary to resort to some means, other, than those possessed by the society, for furnishing relief adequate to the emergency. Those who from voluntary idleness, or improvidence, had taken no precaution to guard against want; those, who by sickness, or other unavoidable misfortunes, were prevented from pursuing the means which had heretofore afforded them support; and many who owing to the inordinate price of fuel, found their accustomed resources altogether inadequate to procure the necessities of life; all these presented cases of suffering, which, in the depth of an unusually rigorous winter required immediate pecuniary aid.

This state of things having been communicated to the Board, they deemed it expedient to call a public meeting of the citizens, and to lay before them the state of the poor, as brought to light by the inspection of the visitors; and to trust to their well known liberality for the funds indispensably requisite for administering relief. And although the bestowal of alms, is not embraced in the design of the society; yet as the condition of the poor could be more fully investigated, and the money raised, more economically appropriated, by those who were so frequently mingling with them as our visitors; it was resolved to undertake the distribution of such portion of it, as the public should be willing to place at our disposal; and a pledge was given, that in no instance should the funds be applied, without a personal inquiry into the circumstances of the parties relieved. A committee of the board was appointed to purchase such articles as were required, and to superintend their division among the respective districts; who were enjoined to take special care that the intentions of the association should be complied with, and the pledge given to the public, faithfully redeemed. The report of that committee presented to the board in April last, was laid before the second quarterly meeting of the Association. It shows, that we were not deceived in our expectation of receiving an ample supply, from a community whose sympathies are so quickly aroused by the cry of calamity; and that this supply was applied in such manner as most effectually to relieve the existing want; and at the same time to further the objects of the society, by placing within the reach of many of the poor, the means of obtaining in future their own support, accompanied by habits of industry, frugality, and temperance.

The whole amount paid into the hands of our treasurer by the several collectors appointed at the town-meet-

ing was \$4196.98. Two hundred and sixty-seven cords of wood were purchased at different periods, and distributed by the visitors of the respective sections, in portions not exceeding a quarter of a cord, to such families as were found most in need of it. Various small sums of money were placed in the hands of the different district committees, to be appropriated in such manner as they might deem most advisable. This money was principally expended in the purchase of Indian meal and potatoes, which were dispensed under the direction of the ladies.

For a full account of the manner in which the trust confided to the Society was fulfilled, we must refer to the above mentioned report of the committee as published by direction in Hazard's Register.*

In addition to the sum received from the public liberality, the Board are happy to acknowledge that aid has been obtained from various benevolent institutions, which have made our visitors the medium for conferring their benefits on such classes as they were designed to assist.

It is also due to the Guardians of the Poor and their officers, to mention the promptitude with which they have attended to those cases, which it has been found necessary to place under their notice.

By the reports of the Board of Managers of the Ladies Branch, it appears, there have been 2669 families regularly visited: of whom 1068 have been relieved. One hundred and eighty-nine adults have been furnished with regular employment, and one hundred and twenty-eight placed at school; eighty-two children have been put into families, at trades, or sent to sea; and six hundred and ninety-eight placed at school.

Eighteen persons have been induced to deposit in the Savings Fund Bank, 408 in the Fuel Saving Society, and several to place in the hands of visitors small sums to be applied in the payment of rent. In several instances, families, or individuals have been relieved from the inconvenience of debts pressing upon them, and from which they saw no means of freeing themselves; and that without giving or advancing any money, but simply by prevailing upon them to make a small weekly deposit saved by economy from their usual earnings.

In some cases of peculiar hardship, it has been found requisite to afford pecuniary aid, in order to prevent the accumulation of distress sinking the unfortunate victim into despondency. When judiciously applied it not only administers immediate relief, but stimulates to unwearied exertions. The following case reported by the visitors of the first district, illustrates the truth of this remark. "The visitors found in the first month last a poor woman in a suffering condition. Her husband had deserted her, leaving one quarter's rent due, and in debt for bread, milk, groceries, &c.; and two small children, the eldest not three years of age, dependent upon her for support. From that time (1st month) until the first of fourth month she paid her rent by her own earnings. The Catholic Society, and a few visitors paid the arrearage for rent. Since the 1st of fourth month, she has redeemed her quilt from the pawnbroker, paid nine dollars towards the recovery of an article on which she had taken up money; paid debts to the amount of seven dollars, and at the expiration of this quarter, with her present prospects, it will be in her power to pay her rent again. She was sick two weeks, and at that time received a few groceries. She was assisted with one quarter of wood, cold provisions and old clothes. She is sanguine of success, and says 'she is happy, now she is noticed.' This individual is a seamstress, and owes her present comparatively comfortable circumstances to the counsel of her visitors."

Loudly as the reports speak in commendation of the untiring zeal of those engaged in the service of the Association; yet they do not afford a correct view of all that has been done. In some instances

whole districts have not reported on many important items, and in several other districts, whole sections have made no reports. In the second report from the ladies board, they say "It is to be regretted that all the reports do not contain a particular statement of what has been done. The words 'many,' 'several,' &c. are used instead of the precise number. In some instances, the amount of money is given without the number of depositors; in others the number of depositors without the amount of money. Thus the visitors do not do justice to themselves, nor show what the society is accomplishing. The amount of moral influence exerted it is impossible to report; but this may in some measure be judged of, by things that *admit* of calculation."

Independent of the number stated as having been placed at school; a school has been established within the limits of the twelfth district, by the indefatigable exertions of the visitors of the fifth, who have the former district under their care; at which there is a daily attendance of poor children, averaging about seventy in number. The following highly interesting account of the origin and opening of this Seminary is extracted from the quarterly report of April. "The visitors of this district (the twelfth) found a large number of children living in idleness and ignorance. They endeavoured to place them in public schools. Their remote situation was an objection; the schools were also so crowded that they could not be admitted. Feeling for the destitution of these children, and assured that any influence over their parents was to be gained through them; they applied to the Secretary of the Board of Comptrollers of public schools for some provision for this district. Owing to recent arrangements, in other parts of the city, the visitors were informed that nothing could be done this year. Here a question arose—shall we wait another year, and allow these children to make twelve months progress in ignorance and vice, or shall we open a school, and under Providence, trust to the liberality of the friends of education for its support? The question was soon decided. and now upon the banks of the Schuylkill between eighty and one hundred children are collected together for the purpose of instruction. The little meeting-house belonging to the Baptist Church under the care of the Rev. Mr. Brantly has been gratuitously granted for the use of the school. A stove and fuel have been given. The school is entirely under the management of three visitors to whom it owes its existence; although 'all the visitors of the fifth and twelfth districts feel a local interest in it, and aid in collecting for its support.' Another school it is expected will be opened this fall, in the tenth district, as appears from the following paragraph contained in the July report. "The schools are so remote from a large number of very small children that the parents are unwilling to send them. Impressed with the importance of having a school in this district, the visitors, on the 25th of June, resolved to make an effort to establish one. A good room has been obtained on the banks of the Schuylkill near Arch street, through the liberality of Mr. Kerr who granted it free of charge. The visitors have since called upon the inhabitants of their sections to collect funds; of course, entirely independent of the Union Benevolent Association.

In the third district a work room was opened and continued for some time, where a number were supplied with plain sewing; but for want of adequate funds it was obliged to be closed in April last. It was particularly useful to a few old women, who can do nothing but coarse sewing, and who found it difficult to procure it in any other way; they expressed much regret when the committee were obliged to refuse supplying them any longer.

In some instances the visitors have found it useful to redeem articles pawned; but to require the payment of the money advanced; of course, without interest. In other cases small sums of money have been loaned to

enable poor widows to open shops for the sale of tapes, pins and needles, &c. or to prevent their being obliged to close such shops, already established. The money advanced is returned in small sums paid weekly or monthly.

In reverting to the causes of impoverishment as discoverable by the visitors; it is found that *intemperance*, either as a remote or immediate agent, is the most general; the most overwhelming in its effects, and the most difficult to eradicate. Idleness, and the hope of support from public charity, lower the moral condition of those who indulge them, and create habits of dependence every way injurious; but we may encounter these, with much greater prospect of success crowning our efforts to revive the long dormant spirit of independence, and feeling of moral obligation; than where we have to contend with a vice, which, while it destroys the power for making exertion, at the same time deadens every feeling of shame, and renders its victim equally insensible to his own, and his family's welfare. We are happy to note in the several reports, many instances narrated, in which the elevating principle that influences the operations of the Society, has been evinced, by a reformation in both morals and manners: where the pauper has been reclaimed from habits of indolence, improvidence, and vice; and an opportunity afforded him to become a respectable and useful member of society.

We notice the following instances among others mentioned in the reports. In district No. 1, city proper, the visitors "mention one man whose wife and children were reduced to want by his intemperance, who appears to have become so much ashamed of the circumstance after it claimed their attention as to renounce the practice of using strong drink. From that time (for about five months) he has maintained his family, and is now able to lay up money." One visitor of the fourth district mentions the case of a mother with an infant sixteen months old, lost to all the proprieties of life, forsaken by her friends, her abode without a parallel for uncleanness and confusion. She has been aroused; her room presents a very different appearance; she has been to a place of worship, and though very far still from the desire of the visitors, they are not without hope that the reformation will progress.

"Some interesting circumstances (say the visitors of the sixth district) have come to our knowledge which we think worthy of noting; not because there is any thing remarkable in the facts themselves; but simply to prove by a few examples out of many which could be adduced, the benefit to be derived from the visiting system." Among others given is the following. "A female was visited who was found lying on a bundle of straw, in the corner of a miserable hovel. She was diseased; both herself and husband intemperate, and surrounded by companions of similar habits. A physician was provided; her immediate wants relieved; and she was persuaded to send her children to an Infant School, which she did; sending one every day neatly clad. Her husband soon after died of cholera, and she now appears to be aroused to a sense of her real condition, exerts herself for the support of her family; and attends a place of worship."

"The father of a family in the seventh district who had given himself up to habits of intemperance, has, it is hoped, through the influence of the visitor, reformed. For several months he has entirely abstained, and though strong inducements were offered to him to abandon his wise resolve, he continues sober."

The report of district No. 10 states, "The materials mentioned in the last report as purchased to furnish work for the infirm poor have employed several. A poor woman has been engaged to sell the garments made, upon commission. She is lame, and supports herself by a little shop, of which these things form a part of the stock. By this arrangement the small sum entrusted to the committee is made useful, and not exhausted."

The establishment of a Reference Office and the services of an Agent being found indispensably requisite, a committee was nominated to receive applications and make the necessary arrangements, and in April the board appointed William E. Sherman, agent, and opened the office in Carpenter street near 7th.

Among other duties enjoined upon the agent are the following.

To ascertain, as far as practicable, where employment can be obtained, and to keep a record of the same; specifying the different kinds, as well as the rate of wages paid for each. To give the poor making application for employment, such advice and assistance as may aid them in obtaining it. To obtain a list of all the charitable institutions existing in the district; and keep a register of the same as well as those which may be hereafter established; showing the names of their officers, and the kind and extent of relief they afford.

To him the visitors apply for such information and assistance, as they may require, and he is capable of communicating. By his report it will be seen, that during the prevalence of the cholera in our city, in addition to the usual duties of his office, he was zealously and laboriously engaged in rendering advice and assistance to many of the suffering poor who were brought under his notice; and that through his exertions, several orphan children were rescued from the inevitable destruction which appeared to await them, and placed under the care of those benevolent ladies who superintended the asylum in Library street.

It is highly desirable that all persons, or companies, who employ laborers, would transmit to the agent, information when in want of workmen; the kind of work to be done; and the rate of wages generally paid.

Deficiency in the demand for those kinds of occupations, in which the poor are usually engaged, and the inadequate compensation received, are evils severely felt by a large class, who owe their indigence to no aversion to labor. They prevent the 'industrious poor' from making provision for the winter; have obliged many to cease depositing for fuel; and during the prevalence of sickness and suffering in the past summer, when many were unable to obtain employment of any description; several were obliged to withdraw the small sums they had placed in the hands of visitors for that purpose. A committee of the Board have had this subject referred to their particular care, and we trust that ere long, some, though a partial remedy will be applied.

As it is a matter of much importance that the poor should be enabled to use their fuel in the most advantageous and economical manner, a committee has been appointed to consider whether it be expedient to recommend through the visitors a proper stove or grate for anthracite; to be used by such persons as may consult them on the subject; and if they deem it expedient, to suggest the best apparatus for that purpose.

The suppression of street begging, by which means so many live upon the public, the cause of whose poverty is either indolence or vice; is a result anxiously desired by the society; and the subject has claimed the serious consideration of the Board. But owing to the difficulty of executing any plan, whereby we may enable those families which have broken virtuous to give away, to dispose of them without waste or inconvenience; and to refuse the solicitations of those who apply at their doors; we have not yet been able to effect much towards accomplishing this important reformation. The subject however is not lost sight of.

We anticipate that more full effect will be given to the system of visitation and inspection into the situation of the poor, during the ensuing year, inasmuch as the Board have succeeded in obtaining the services of gentlemen in every section who are willing and capable of rendering such assistance as may be required. This duty the Board have heretofore had to perform principally themselves.

Although we carefully avoid the donation of money, and all other alms, so far as circumstances will admit of it; and are anxiously solicitous to withdraw the poor from the expectation of receiving any assistance in that way; yet it is indispensably necessary, that the society should be possessed of funds, sufficient to meet the demand made in cases of extraordinary suffering, brought under the notice of visitors, requiring immediate relief to be administered. With the number of members now belonging to the association, the annual contribution is entirely inadequate to defray the expenses necessarily incurred; and while we solicit every individual to aid by joining in membership with us, we must appeal to public liberality for the means to render our exertions availing.

In reviewing the operations of the past year, notwithstanding so much remains to be done, we nevertheless trust there will be found encouragement sufficient to stimulate to unrelaxed exertion. Experience amply proves that the peculiar system which characterizes the association, viz. location and division of labour, is productive of the happiest effects.

By assigning to each visitor a small section, within which the attention and labour is limited, the beneficial influence of locality is soon felt, both by those to whom the section is allotted, and those who reside within it. The former by becoming familiar with the extent and character of the field in which labour is to be performed, are more likely to prosecute with vigor such improvement as it manifestly requires; especially as they perceive that every day's toil accelerates its accomplishment: while the cordial intercourse which is gradually established, imperceptibly creates a feeling of affectionate interest in the concerns of all with whom they are thus personally associated. On the part of the latter, (the visited,) it is found that repeated kindly offered instruction and assistance speedily counteract any distant or unsocial feeling, and soon opens a free communication of circumstances and wants which would have remained unknown, but for these benevolent attentions frequently proffered.

Example soon lends its aid in inspiring confidence. One family informs its neighbour of disinterested services rendered, or benefits conferred, and they are led to seek counsel and instruction from the same source, until the influence of the advisers is found to pervade the whole location.

The numerous noble charitable institutions with which our city is so conspicuously adorned, prove conclusively, that philanthropy and beneficence have many willing votaries. Yet the situation of the poor notwithstanding all that has been done, proves, even to a casual observer, that the most liberal distribution of alms, or the most extensive provision for the indigent, tend to produce but little permanent improvement in their condition. We believe little can be done towards effecting that improvement, until the poor are brought in some measure, under the redeeming influence of morality and intelligence. This is the object which we have in view. So great a moral change can not be effected within a period of time so short as has been the existence of this association; and with the best devised system it will not be achieved without much labour and perseverance. But from what has already been performed, we may reasonably hope that success may be finally attained. It is true the work is one of magnitude; but a spirit is abroad which prompts to the enterprise, and possesses strength adequate to the task. Not by enjoining the inordinate exertions of a few, but soliciting the concerted operation of the many; each labouring in his or her peculiar department. However small their allotted portion may be, and however withdrawn from the glare of publicity, yet if it be thoroughly rescued and reformed, the necessary result will be, to rescue the whole from poverty and degradation.

THOMAS C. JAMES, President.

(Attested,) JAMES J. BARCLAY, R. S.

October, 1832.

PROCEEDINGS OF COUNCIL.

Friday, Oct. 12, 1832.

The Select Council was organized by the election of Joseph R. Ingersoll, Esq. as President, Mr. A. Randall, as Clerk;—Lydia R. Bailey, as Printer, and Wm. Blackburn, as Messenger.

The Common Council was organized by the election of Mr. Henry Troth as President, and Robert Hare, jun. as Clerk. The Common Council concurred in the election of Lydia R. Bailey, as Printer, and William Blackburn, as Messenger.

The Common Council appointed as the committee on unfinished business, Messrs. Morris and Lapsley.

Agreeably to the rules of intercourse, the following gentlemen were appointed a Watering Committee: Messrs. J. P. Wetherill, H. Toland, M. Fox, L. Lewis, E. Haines, J. Byerly, J. Gowen, and R. McMullen.

The Councils adjourned to meet on Tuesday morning, at 11 o'clock, to elect the Mayor.—*Phil. Gaz.*

From the United States Gazette of October 17.

THE MAYOR.

Yesterday morning, at 11 o'clock precisely, the Select and Common Councils met in their respective chambers. Shortly after their organization, notice was received that the Select Council was ready to meet the Common Council.

The Select Council was received with the customary ceremonies by the other branch, and the President, Joseph R. Ingersoll, announced to the joint meeting that the object of their assembling was to choose a Mayor of the city. He then named Charles Massey as teller on the part of the Select Council, and the President of the Common Council, Henry Troth, named Joseph R. Chandler as teller for that body.

At the first attempt there was no choice, 28 votes having been given, whereof John Swift had 14, and Samuel Rush 8, and 6 were scattering. On the second calling of the names, there were 29 members present, Mr. Groves, of the Select Council, having entered. Nineteen answered "for John Swift," and ten "for Samuel Rush."

The following was the vote on the second ballot:

FOR JOHN SWIFT,

S. Council—Messrs Fox, Lewis, McCredy, H. Toland, Worrell.

C. Council—Messrs. Aken, Byerly, Chandler, Elliott, Gilder, Huston, Lapsley, Merrick, Sailor, Smith, R. Toland, Troth, S. P. Wetherill, Morris.

FOR SAMUEL RUSH,

S. Council—Messrs. Eyre, Groves, Ingersoll, Massey, Neff, J. P. Wetherill.

C. Council—Borie, Maitland, McMullen, Yarnell.

After this had been announced by the President of the Select Council, Messrs. Lawrence Lewis, of the S. C. and S. P. Wetherill, of the C. C. were appointed a committee to wait on the Mayor elect, and request his attendance in the Council Chamber. Shortly afterwards the Mayor elect was introduced by the committee, and informed by the presiding officer of his election; he then took the oath of office, administered by Alderman Binns.

The Mayor then expressed his heartfelt acknowledgments to the Councils, for the mark of their confidence, avowed his distrust in his own abilities to discharge the duties which he then assumed, professed his desire to receive aid and advice from the Council, and added an assurance that whatever errors might be found in his administration, should be imputable to the head and not to the heart.

The Mayor then exchanged felicitations with every member of the Councils.

After the adjournment of the Councils, the Mayor was conducted to the police office, which was crowded with citizens; here he was received in a very handsome manner, by the late Mayor, Benjamin W. Richards, Esq.

who congratulated him on his election, conducted him to the chair of office, and retired.

Col. Swift then received the congratulations of the numerous citizens in the room. After which he entered upon the duties of office; in the discharge of which, we wish him success, for his own and for the city's sake.

During the joint session of the Councils, and indeed long before the hour of meeting, the Council Chamber was crowded with citizens, within and outside the bar who watched with the greatest earnestness the result of the vote. As might have been expected in such a place, and from citizens of Philadelphia, the utmost decorum prevailed.

The 11th Vol. of the *Encyclopædia Americana*, has just made its appearance. The two following biographical sketches are derived from it.

DAVID RITTENHOUSE.

DAVID RITTENHOUSE, a distinguished American astronomer, was born near Germantown, Pennsylvania, April 8, 1732. During his early years, he was employed on his father's farm; yet, even there, his peculiar genius manifested itself. His younger brother used to say, that while David was employed in the fields, he repeatedly observed the fences, and even the plough with which he had been working, marked over with mathematical figures. The construction of a wooden clock exhibited the first evidence of his mathematical talents. He was then but seventeen years of age, and had never received any instruction, either in mathematics or mechanics. The delicacy of his constitution, and the irresistible bent of his genius, soon after induced his parents to allow of his giving up his husbandry, and to procure for him the tools of a clock and mathematical instrument maker. From the age of eighteen to twenty-five, he applied himself with the greatest assiduity, both to his trade and to his studies. Engaged throughout the day in the former, it was only the time commonly assigned to rest, or, to use his own expression, his *idle hours*, that he could devote to the latter. Yet, with so little time at his command, with but two or three books, and without the least instruction, he acquired so considerable a knowledge of the mathematical sciences, as to be able to read the *Principia* of Newton. It is even asserted, that he discovered the method of fluxions, and that he did not know, until some years afterwards, that Newton and Leibnitz had contested the honor of an invention of which he deemed himself the author. It was during this double employment of his time in labor and in study, that Mr. Rittenhouse planned and executed an instrument, in which his mathematical knowledge, and his mechanical skill, were equally required. This instrument was the *orrey*. Machines, intended to give to the student of astronomy a general conception of the relative motions of the heavenly bodies, had been constructed before; but the object of Mr. Rittenhouse was, to construct an instrument, by means of which he could exhibit, with accuracy, the positions of the planets and their satellites at any given period of the world, past, present, or future. It was, in fact, to make a kind of perpetual astronomical almanac, in which the results, instead of being given in tables, were to be actually exhibited to the eye. In this attempt he succeeded. Two of these orreries were made by his own hands. One belongs to the university of Pennsylvania; the other to the college of Princeton. In 1796, Mr. Rittenhouse was named one of the committee, appointed by the American philosophical society, to observe the transit of Venus over the sun's disk, which happened June 3 of that year. A temporary observatory was directed to be built for the purpose, near his residence. In silence, and trembling anxiety, Mr. Rittenhouse and his friends waited for the predicted moment of observation; it came, and brought

with it all that had been wished for and expected by those who saw it. In our own philosopher, it excited, in the instant of one the contacts of the planet with the sun, an emotion of delights so exquisite and powerful as to induce fainting. The reputation which Mr. Rittenhouse had now so justly acquired, as an astronomer, attracted the attention of the government, and he was employed in several geodesic operations of great public importance. In 1779, he was appointed by the legislature of Pennsylvania, one of the commissioners for adjusting a territorial dispute between that state and Virginia; and the success of this commission is ascribed, in a great degree, to his skill and prudence. In 1786, he was employed in fixing the northern line, which divides Pennsylvania from New York. In 1769, he was employed in settling the limits between New York and New Jersey; and, in 1787, he was called upon to assist in fixing a boundary line between the states of Massachusetts and New York. Mr. Rittenhouse was elected a member of the American academy of arts and sciences, at Boston, in 1782, and of the royal society of London, in 1795. In 1791, he was chosen the successor of doctor Franklin, in the presidency of the American philosophical society. All his philosophical communications were made through the medium of the Transactions of this society, and the list of his papers, printed in the three first volumes, showing his zeal for science and the fertility of his genius. In 1777, doctor Rittenhouse was appointed treasurer of Pennsylvania, in which office he continued until 1789. In 1789, he was appointed, by the general government, director of the mint of the U. States. The mechanical skill of doctor Rittenhouse rendered him a highly useful officer. In 1795, he was obliged to resign in consequence of the state of his health. His constitution, naturally feeble, had been rendered still more so by sedentary labor and midnight studies, and on the twenty-sixth of June, 1796, he died. His last illness was short and painful, but his patience and benevolence did not forsake him. Upon being told that some of his friends had called at his door to inquire how he was, he asked why they were not invited into his chamber to see him. "Because," said his wife, "you are too weak to speak to them." "Yes," said he, "that is true, but I could have still pressed their hands." In private life, doctor Rittenhouse exhibited all those mild and amiable virtues by which it is adorned. As a husband, a father, and a friend, he was a model of excellence. Immediately after his decease, the American Philosophical Society decreed him the honor of a public eulogium; and the duty was executed in the ablest manner by doctor Rush. In 1813, a large volume of memoirs of his life was published by his relative, William Barton, esquire, of Lancaster, the materials for which were derived from the work just mentioned.

BENJAMIN RUSH.

Benjamin Rush, M. D., was born on the 24th December, 1745 (old style,) near Philadelphia, and, in 1759, entered the college of Princeton, where he graduated, in 1760, before he had completed his fifteenth year. The next six years of his life were devoted to the study of medicine. During his novitiate, he translated the aphorisms of Hippocrates into English, and also began to keep a note-book of remarkable occurrences, which he continued through life. From a part of this record, written in the seventeenth year of the author's age, we derive the only account of the yellow fever of 1762, in Philadelphia. In 1766, he went to Edinburgh to study at the university in that city, and took his degree of M. D. there in 1768. The next winter he spent in London; in the spring, he went to France; in the autumn, he returned to Philadelphia, and commenced the practice of his profession. In 1769, he was elected professor of chemistry in the college of Philadelphia, and when, in 1791, the college was merged in the university of Pennsylvania, he was appointed professor of the insti-

tutes and practice of medicine, and of clinical practice. In the previous year, he had begun to publish his new principles of medicine, depending chiefly for the cure of diseases upon bleeding and cathartics; and these were more or less developed by him in his successive annual courses of lectures, for the subsequent twenty-three years of his life. In the year 1793, when Philadelphia was desolated by the yellow fever to an extent almost equal to that of the ravages of the plague in the old world, the theories and the active strength of doctor Rush's genius were put to the test. All the physicians, for some time after the commencement of this disease, were unsuccessful in its treatment. Doctor Rush adopted a new mode of treatment, to which he was led by a manuscript of Doctor Mitchell, of Virginia, respecting the yellow fever which prevailed there in 1741. His success was great, and naturally brought him a great increase of practice. He had scarcely a moment of repose. Whilst at his meals, his house was filled with persons, chiefly the poor, waiting for his advice; every day he was obliged to refuse numerous applications, and in riding through the streets he was often forced to tear himself away from persons who attempted to stop him, and to drive his chair as speedily as possible out of the reach of their cries. His incessant labors of body and mind, by night and day, nearly cost him his life; but, by timely and proper treatment, he was rescued from the grave. This was the most eventful year of his life, and in it he laid the foundation of a reputation inferior to few in the annals of medicine. Doctor Rush did not confine his attention exclusively to the practice of his profession, but took an active and zealous part in political affairs. He was an ardent friend of liberty, and was one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence. In 1777, he was appointed physician-general of the military hospital in the middle department; some time after which, he published his observations on our hospitals, army diseases, and the effects of the revolution on the army and people. In 1787, he was a member of the convention of Pennsylvania for the adoption of the federal constitution, which received his warmest approbation. During the last fourteen years of his life, he was treasurer of the United States' mint. Doctor Rush took a deep interest also in the many private associations for the advancement of human happiness with which Pennsylvania abounds. He was an honorary member of many of the literary institutions, both of this country and of Europe. In 1805, he received a medal from the king of Prussia, for his replies to certain questions respecting the yellow fever. On a similar account, he was presented with a gold medal, in 1807, from the queen of Etruria; and, in 1811, the emperor of Russia sent him a diamond ring, as a testimony of his respect for his medical character. The life of this great and good man was terminated April 19, 1813, in the sixty-eighth year of his age. Notwithstanding his great labours as a lecturer and practitioner, he was a voluminous writer, having, during forty-nine years, from the nineteenth year of his age to within a short period of his death, been constant in the employment of the pen. His printed works consist of seven volumes, six of which treat of medical subjects, and the other is a collection of essays—literary, moral and philosophical. He also wrote various other political essays, which were published in the papers of the time. From the result of his individual experience and observation, he established more principles, and added more facts to the science of medicine, than all who preceded him in his native country. He possessed a lively imagination, a retentive memory, and a discriminating judgment, together with the power of intense application. He was, moreover, philanthropic, kind and religious.

BENJAMIN DUNCAN, Esq. was, on Wednesday last, qualified as Sheriff of the city and county of Philadelphia, and entered upon the duties of his new office.

PUBLIC MEETING.

EXTREME DISTRESS IN THE CAPE DE VERD ISLANDS.

At a numerous meeting of the citizens of Philadelphia, held on Thursday, October 18th, at the Mayor's Court Room, to consider the calamitous condition of the inhabitants of the Cape de Verd Islands, and to devise means of affording them relief; JOHN SWIFT, the Mayor of the city, was called to the chair, and John C. Lowber, was appointed secretary.

Mr. Sergeant offered the following resolution, the adoption of which he enforced by some appropriate and impressive remarks; urging the strong claim of these afflicted islanders upon the charity of their fellow men, and presenting it to the citizens of Philadelphia as a just occasion for showing their gratitude for the many blessings with which they have been favoured, and especially for the mildness with which they have been visited by the recent pervading pestilence.

Whereas, information has been received, that the inhabitants of the Cape de Verd Islands are suffering the greatest calamity by a general failure of the crops, so that many lives have been lost for the want of necessary food, and that from the prevalence of the drought, it is supposed that the seed sown in the present season will not vegetate; and whereas, it is important that succour should be afforded in the most prompt and effectual manner: It is, therefore,

Resolved, That committees be appointed in the wards and adjoining districts of the city of Philadelphia, to solicit contributions in money or otherwise, for the relief of the suffering inhabitants of the Cape de Verd Islands, to be immediately invested in provisions adapted to those Islands, and be forwarded with all possible dispatch.

The preamble and resolution being unanimously adopted, the following committees were appointed viz:

UPPER DELAWARE WARD.—Samuel J. Robbins, Alexander Cook, John Patterson, George W. Tyson, John Haseltine, Po well Stackhouse, Morris Longstreth, John Bacon.

LOWER DELAWARE.—Robert Ralston, David Weatherly, Joseph Donalson, Richard Price, Frederick Eringer, Andrew Leinau, Richard Loxley, Dr. Gehhard. HIGH.—Wm. Dillingham, Samuel P. Wetherill, Dr. George S. Schott, Wm. Collins, Philip Garrett, Emmor T. Weaver, Thomas Hartley, Wm. A. Peddle.

CHESNUT.—Robert Ewing, Josiah Randall, Henry Troth, Isaac Elliott, Robert N. Gray, Wm. Janvier, Henry Schively, John S. Warner.

WALNUT.—Thomas Mitchell, Charles Wheeler, James C. Biddle, John McAllister, Joseph H. Dulles, Henry P. Watson, Quintin Campbell, John Cadwallader.

DOCK.—Charles Bird, Lawrence Lewis, Thomas Robbins, Charles C. Watson, Henry White, Wm. S. Hansell, Wm. Thompson, John Hemphill.

PINE.—James J. Barclay, John R. Neff, Anthony M. Buckley, Isaac Morris, Samuel Morrow, Charles Wurts, Samuel Palmer, Robert McMullin.

NEW MARKET.—James Stewart, Jacob B. Lancaster, John Rakestraw, Isaac B. Baxter, Alexander Diamond, Francis G. Smith, Alexander Elmslie, Benjamin Jones, jr.

CEDAR.—Charles Johnson, John Gilder, Joseph Strahan, Richard C. Dickerson, John Welsh, Josiah Bunting, Anthony R. Gemeny, and Geo. M. Wharton.

LOCUST.—Stevenson Smith, Evans Rogers, Samuel B. Morris, M. B. Denman, John Hutchinson, Wm. White, jr. James Hickey, James Brown.

SOUTH.—James Harper, Wm. M. Meredith, Aquila A. Browne, Thomas Bradford, jr. Peter McCall, Thomas Oliver, John Hare Powell, Wm. P. Smith.

MIDDLE.—Andrew M. Jones, Samuel Norris, Ephraim Clark, Wm. J. Leiper, Joseph B. Smith, John Arnett George Pepper, Joseph McIlvaine.

NORTH.—Joseph R. Chandler, Isaac Collins, Roberts Vaux, Michael Fox, George Earp, Joseph Price, Wm. Johns, Sansom Perot.

SOUTH MULBERRY.—Thomas Earp, James Fassitt, George Handy, Ambrose White, Edward Needles, Richard Ashhurst, John P. Wetherill, Thomas S. Richards.

NORTH MULBERRY.—Theodore Colladay, George Goodman, Joseph Cresson, Samuel V. Merrick, George W. Blight, Henry Sailor, Wm. Barger, Benjamin Kingley.

N. LIBERTIES, First Ward.—Jos. S. Riley, Jacob Culp, Ebenezer Levick, Fredk. Klett, Christian Snyder, Henry Krider, Fredk. Stelwaggon, Wm. Heiss.

SECOND WARD.—Charles Sutter, T. C. Leuders, John M'Guire, Gabriel Middleton, John Barclay, Augustine Stevenson, Jacob Emerick, Reese Morris.

THIRD WARD.—Thomas Scattergood, Saml. Lehman, John Browne, Robert. A. Parrish.

There being no person present from the other wards of the N. Liberties, or from Penn Township, the Chairman was authorized to appoint committees for those places. Their names will be given in the evening papers.

EAST KENSINGTON.—Samuel Grice, Thomas M. Coffin, Abraham P. Eyre, John Vaughan.

WEST KENSINGTON.—Isaac Boileau, Wm. Fidler, John Simon, Jr. Thomas H. Craige.

SOUTHWARK.—Walter Thompson, Lemuel Paynter, Jos. Huddell, Wm. Harvey, Jesse Williamson, Wm. M'Glinsey, John Floyd, Jr. John Garretson, Wm. G. Alexander, Wm. Kelly, Robert Clark, Richard Jordan.

MOYAMENING.—Alexander Parker, James Ronaldson, Richard Ronaldson.

At this stage of the meeting, PATRICK HAYS, Esq. stated, that he had now lying at the wharf and ready to proceed immediately to sea, a capacious brig, the use of which he offered to the committee who might be appointed to forward the contribution of the citizens to the scene of distress; 500 barrels to be freight free, and the residue at such terms as the committee might dictate—whereupon it was

Resolved, that the thanks of the meeting be presented to Patrick Hayes, Esq. for his humane and generous offer, and that it be accepted.

The following resolutions were also adopted, viz.

Resolved, that a committee of superintendence be appointed, to carry into effect the objects of the present meeting, by investing the funds which shall be collected, in procuring conveyance, and transmitting provisions, to the places of destination, in the most expeditious manner.

COMMITTEE OF SUPERINTENDENCE.

Robert Ralston,	John Naglee,
John Swift,	Richard Renshaw,
John Sergeant,	Thomas D. Grover,
Philip Garrett,	John M. Ogden,
Nicholas Biddle,	Adam Woelpper,
Patrick Hayes,	Samuel Grice,
John Goodman,	Thomas H. Craige.

Resolved, that the different committees be authorized to fill any vacancies that may occur.

Resolved, that Joseph Trotter, cashier of the Bank of Pennsylvania, be the treasurer of the fund, with whom the committees of collection will please to make deposits as promptly as possible.

Resolved, that the proceedings of this meeting be published in all the newspapers of the city.

JOHN SWIFT, Chairman.

JOHN C. LOWBER, Sec.

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EDITED BY SAMUEL HAZARD.

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A CONCISE VIEW OF THE GENERAL STATE OF EDUCATION IN THE UNITED STATES,

By W. R. JOHNSON, OF PHILADELPHIA.

From the American edition of the Edinburgh Encyclopedia.

Among the various topics of interest connected with the history, progress, and actual condition of the United States, none deserves a more attentive consideration than that of the means by which the public mind is developed and matured.

Whatever peculiar interest may be attached to the United States as a nation, must obviously be attributable to other causes than mere local and physical advantages. Whatever hopes may be entertained in regard to the amelioration of man's social condition and political relations, as developed in the western hemisphere, must be founded on the presence and action of causes not operative in the despotic nations of Europe. The acknowledgment, both theoretical and practical, of a few important maxims in politics, and the wide and general diffusion of intelligence by all the appropriate means, constitute the main differences between the population of this country and that of several nations in the eastern hemisphere. The original individual dispositions of men here are probably much the same as in Europe; and it would be in vain to expect, from the mere advantage of local situation, an exemption from the evils which beset the race, whether in their individual or their social capacity, so long as the *intelligent principle* of the mass of society lies dormant, and those moral energies which prove conservative in all times of difficulty and danger, are permitted to receive but a partial development, or a meager aliment, when brought into action.

It is proposed in the following sketch, after a brief account of the early efforts which were made to promote the cause of intelligence among the first colonies, and a concise statement of the results of those attempts previous to the revolution, to consider the means and the authority by which public provision for general education has been made.

Referring next to the different classes of seminaries and institutions by which education is promoted, we may consider in particular the number and character of each class, with its influence on the state of general intelligence.

We shall then present some statements respecting institutions peculiarly appropriated to certain classes or professions of the community; and finally, note the influence of voluntary associations, having for their avowed object, the advancement of learning or the promotion of education.

Education, regarded as a great public interest, is necessarily considered in close connexion with the means provided, and the institutions established for the purposes of public instruction. Though some affect to draw a broad distinction between these two things, they are in fact so intimately connected, that any reference to a system of public education, of which instruction is not the predominant and most important feature, becomes almost ridiculous. It may be added that much of what is called *teaching*, is neither instruction nor education, as it neither conveys knowledge nor develops the understanding. Such is all that species of dogmatizing

which consists in forcing upon the mind general truths without the concomitant, or rather the antecedent examination of the facts on which they are established.

The amount of public patronage to seminaries of learning, must not be assumed as the absolute measure of education in any part of the country, and least of all in those states where public schools, academies, and colleges have been longest established. The amount of money paid, and the quantity of instruction given in private schools and families, is, in all the states, very considerable; and, though it does not effect all the objects of education, and though it confines the views of youth, and limits the number of those parents who take a deep interest in public instruction, yet it serves to bound, in some degree, the inroads of ignorance and error, vice and superstition.

The early colonists of the eastern portion of the Union brought from the parent country some just and admirable ideas of the true basis of liberty, which they endeavoured to establish on the foundation of universal intelligence. One of the first acts of legislation of the colony of Massachusetts Bay, which received its royal charter in 1628, was a law for the education of every child in the colony. This law merely made it obligatory on parents to educate their own children and apprentices; but in 1647 the same colony enacted a law to *establish schools* for instruction in the common branches of an English education in every town containing 50 families, and a school for the higher branches in each town containing 100 families. The germ of all the common school systems of the United States, may thus be regarded as coeval with the settlement of the country; and the spirit which dictated this admirable provision for universal instruction, (though blended in the minds of the early colonists with much of that puritanical austerity which is equally opposed to nature, reason, and rational religion,) is to be commended as the essential principle of free government and of equal rights. A penalty of twenty pounds was affixed to the neglect of this law on the part of any town.

There is a difficulty, if not an utter impossibility, in obtaining authentic information respecting the exact state of the schools erected in early times, in accordance with these laws. They were managed and controlled solely by the little corporations called in the eastern states towns, elsewhere known by the designation of townships. No regular general report of their condition and operation was rendered, and the government to the colony was not authorized to interfere in their management farther than to grant the remedy for neglect to provide schools where the law authorized and required such provision. But public opinion appears to have been ever in advance of the requirement of the law; as few, if any penalties were incurred by the towns for remissness in this particular. The colony of Connecticut was early engaged in the cause of universal education; and her system of public common schools, has at all times constituted the chief object of care and anxiety. The same provision, and the same limitations as to number of families required to oblige a town to support schools, were found as in the older colony of Massachusetts.

But notwithstanding the obvious policy and usefulness of the system of general education, it will require

but little reflection to convince us that the greater part of the efforts, of a public nature, made for the diffusion of education, have been applied to those classes whose moral and intellectual culture least requires the fostering care of government. With the exception of some of the New England states, particularly Massachusetts and Connecticut, little had been done for common schools before the commencement of the present century. In the two states just named, provisions for universal education were, as already stated, among the first objects of their pilgrim founders. Their reason for wishing the blessings of knowledge to be widely diffused, are certainly as cogent under the independent as they could have been under the colonial government.

In the first law of Massachusetts, it was provided "that none of them (the colonists) shall suffer so much barbarism in any of their families, as not to endeavour to teach, by themselves or others, their children and apprentices so much learning as may enable them to read the English tongue, and knowledge of the capital laws."

By a reference to the list of colleges given below, it will be seen that, up to the time of the revolution in 1776, only eight of those institutions had been formed for a population of three millions. This number it will also be seen is now increased eight fold, for about a quadruple population; and other schools of a higher class have doubtless been multiplied in a proportionate degree.

Harvard college, the oldest in the United States, had, during the ten years immediately preceding the American revolution, about one hundred and seventy students. The other seven colleges did not probably, at that time, average more than half that number each, but the wealthier and more loyal part of the colonists were in the practice of sending their sons to England for education—a practice which, while it fostered a colonial dependence, withdrew a portion of encouragement from the institutions founded in America.

The constitution of the United States has not confided to congress the superintendence of public instruction, rightly judging, perhaps, that such a power could be best exercised by those who were most immediately concerned in the faithful execution of the laws respecting this matter. The bestowment of a portion of the public lands to be held by the several states for purposes of education, is, in fact, an acknowledgment that congress does not possess the power to regulate the details of instruction, at the same time that it indicates a just estimate of the important cause, for the promotion of which the appropriations in question have been made.

The local legislatures of the twenty-four states are

therefore the only acknowledged organs for declaring and executing the public will in this particular.

But though the minute arrangements for promoting education, are not under the control of the general government, there is one mode in which it may conduce directly to the advancement of the cause of instruction; and that is, by furnishing, at the time of taking each census, a full account of the number of persons receiving education in every precinct of the country: such statistics are a great desideratum, and could in no manner essentially impede the progress of those employed to make the enumeration.

The different kinds of institutions for education established by public authority, may be reduced to the following classes:

1. Primary or "common" schools.
2. Academies, high schools, or gymnasias.
3. Schools and institutes for practical popular instruction.
4. Colleges and universities.
5. Professional schools.

To which may be added several establishments for the instruction of particular classes, who from certain peculiar circumstances are precluded from a participation in the benefits of the general provisions for instruction. Such are the deaf and dumb, for whom several flourishing institutions have been erected, and the blind, who are likely soon to enjoy such a measure of the blessing of instruction as their unfortunate deprivation will admit.

It will be evident that the cause of education is one on which the American people set a high and a just estimate, when we recollect that the establishment of public seminaries, of all the above descriptions, has never been made to prejudice the right of any individual or company to establish similar institutions on their private account and responsibility; and that no authority and no inquisitorial power whatever can be exercised to limit or abolish that right, but, on the contrary, numerous establishments of the first respectability, have from the earliest times been maintained on that footing. The seminaries of a private kind have, indeed, sometimes far surpassed those which claim public patronage, both in the liberality of their provisions, the ability of their teachers, and the numbers of their pupils. They are useful in giving that free scope to the choice of methods and range of studies which is seldom allowed in those public institutions, especially of a higher class, which rest on the basis of chartered privileges. We proceed to give such facts in regard to the nature and condition of the several classes of institutions as the imperfect and scattered statistics of the subject will at present admit.

TABLE I.—*Tabular view of the condition of the several States in regard to the means of Education.*

States.	Number of common Schools,	Students in common Schools.	Annual Expenditures for Common Schools.	Established funds for the support of Schools.	Sources of the permanent funds.	Means of supporting the common schools now in existence.	Date of the commencement of the system.	No. Academies.	No. of Colleges.
Maine	2600	100,000	\$150,000			Tax on each person of 40 cents per annum.		29	2
N. Hampshire				\$ 64,000	Raised by half per cent on banks, \$90,000 annually raised.	Fund and taxation.		30	1
Vermont	2400	75,000	100,000	30,000	6 per cent on bank profits.	Tax of 3 per ct. on the valuation list for state taxes.	1827	35	2
Massachusetts	No returns				None.	Taxes levied by towns & exp'd under their own au'y	1629	56	3
Rhode Island	650	36,000			\$10,000 annually appropriated by state.			10	1
Connecticut	1500	82,500	84,499	1,882,261	Sale of reserved lands in the state of Ohio.	Proceeds of school fund.	1655		3
New-York	8900	497,257	1,000,000	1,704,139	Sale of lands, &c.	School fund, taxes, & voluntary contributions.	1795	59	4
New Jersey				250,000	$\frac{1}{2}$ per cent on bank stocks	\$20,000 annually out of school fund.			2
Pennsylvania					Sale of Public lands.	County taxes for the education of the poor.	1809	56	11
Delaware				170,000		$\frac{1}{3}$ from funds, $\frac{2}{3}$ from taxes.			
Maryland				75,000	Appropriation & 1-5 per cent on bank stocks, and profits on turnpike.	Proceeds of fund and direct tax.	1816	10	4
D. of Columbia									2
Virginia		11,799		1,510,689	Escheats, confiscations & derelict property.	\$45,000 per annum from fund for schools. \$15,000 to university.	1809		4
N. Carolina				70,000	do			1825	1
S. Carolina	840	9,036	39,716			Ann. appropriation by legislature of \$40,000, with \$15,500 to the college.			2
Georgia	375	23,250		500,000	\$250,000 granted and 2000 acres of land to each Co.		1792	80	1
Alabama				304,651	25,000 acres and sale of appropriated land granted by congress.		1819	24	2
Mississippi				28,000	Escheats, confiscations, &c. Grants by congress of a certain part of public lands.	Escheats, confiscations, forfeitures, &c.			1
Louisiana					do	\$40,000 ann'y appropriated by legislative grant of \$2 62 $\frac{1}{2}$ to each voter.	1827		2
Tennessee					do	$\frac{1}{2}$ of a mill on a doll. of the taxable pr'y except slaves.	1831		3
Kentucky					do				6
Ohio		10,945		150,000	1-36 part of the public lands set apart for common schools.	$\frac{1}{2}$ of a mill on a dollar of the valuation list for school purposes; act passed March 1831.	1825		5
Indiana					Public lands by congress.				1
Illinois	550	12,299			998,374 acres of land have been appropriated.				1
Missouri					Public lands granted by congress.			9	2

From the above table, it will be seen that in two of the New England States, Massachusetts and Connecticut, laws for the establishment of common schools, in which all classes of society might together receive the elements of an English education, were enacted at a period far anterior to the revolution. The system of general education in Massachusetts was commenced prior to the establishment of any college in the country. As far, therefore, as precedent and prescription have authority, the common school system ought to be regarded as the national system, and cherished accordingly. This appears to be, at present, the general feeling throughout the community, and it is probable that no considerable legislative action in favour of education will hereafter take place, which does not involve the acknowledgment of this as the basis, and admit the right to be educated as a preliminary to the obligation to submit to the authority of law or to bear a part in the national defence.

In several of the southern and in some of the middle states, the public provision for instruction in common schools has reference solely to the poor. This peculiarity has tended little to render the plan either acceptable or useful. The feeling of degradation, connected with the acceptance of a boon, is, in many instances, strong enough to deter the people altogether from receiving the proffered instruction. And though panegyric has been exhausted and efforts multiplied, to force this system into popularity, yet they have been so far from succeeding, that the people often prefer total ignorance, to knowledge on *such terms*; and the poorer classes of population in the states where it exists, are accordingly among the worst instructed poor in the Union—perhaps in the world.

It may be inferred from recent movements among the people themselves, as well as among their representatives, that the estimate in which eleemosynary instruction is held, cannot be very high. The former claim as a right, and as an indispensable incident to their condition as freemen, the equal enjoyment of at least elementary instruction, since this is the only means of enabling them to comply with the duties and obligations imposed by the constitutions and laws under which they live.

Plain sense and some experience have concurred to justify the remark of an able advocate* of public education, which we take the liberty to transcribe.

"Only allow the rich (no matter under what pretext, whether of philanthropy, or patriotism, or interest) to prescribe the education of the poor, and they prescribe their condition and relative importance. If any thing be anti-republican, it certainly is so, directly or indirectly, to maintain that, although a hundred dollars a year is not too much to expend for the mental improvement of the son of the wealthy merchant, lawyer, and physician, a two dollar education is quite sufficient for the children of the poor; or in other words, the mass of our fellow citizens."

The system of common schools has in some instances been so modified as to include a department exclusively appropriated to children under seven years of age. They are sometimes called primary in contradistinction to the remaining portion of the common schools; and sometimes infant schools—the latter designation, as well as the general features of the system itself, being derived from the establishment of Mr. Owen, at New Lanark, where the first infant school is said to have been put in operation.

Wherever the system of common schools has been established on a solid basis, and managed by the people on just and liberal principles, it has not failed to display the most gratifying results on the character and habits of the people. It has diminished crime, promoted tem-

perance, quickened industry, abated pauperism, substituted mental for animal pleasures, implanted a general desire for useful information, and rendered the spirit of liberty and of patriotism a living and energetic principle of action. It has made the enormity of slavery more apparent to the general mind, and has followed close in the rear of that odious system, wherever the force of public sentiment has caused its abolition. Female character is observed to possess more universal esteem wherever the system of universal education has been adopted. Both sexes are alike the subjects of its salutary and sustaining influences, and mutually aid each other to maintain the virtue and intelligence of the social system.

2. *Academies, high schools, gymnasia.*—The term *academy*, as applied to a species of schools intermediate between the colleges and the common or English schools, has long been known as a denomination of a valuable class of seminaries which abound in all the United States, and which have probably been instrumental in sustaining the general intelligence of the population in a degree quite equal to that of the colleges, and inferior only to that of common schools.

The advantage possessed by these institutions is, that not being fettered by any exclusive course of studies and operations, they are enabled to extend the range of studies and adopt such improvements in instruction as the spirit of the age shall from time to time render expedient or useful; they can provide practical instruction precisely adapted to the situation and circumstances of the community in which they are established; they can dispense with the waste of time incident to the study of branches that can never be rendered available, and can substitute those which are directly connected with the duties and occupations of life; they can afford to youth in moderate circumstances the means of becoming adequately qualified for any of the stations and relations of general society, and they are often made to furnish a portion of classical and other instruction entirely sufficient for entering on any of the learned professions. Many highly distinguished members of all those professions have received no other education than that furnished by an academy, high school, or gymnasium.

The mode of sustaining the academies is generally that of uniting a small fund sufficient to provide buildings and furniture, and to pay some portion of the wages of the teachers, with a moderate quarterly charge upon the students. The funds of some academies amount to fifty or sixty, and of a few to nearly one hundred thousand dollars. Their concerns are chiefly managed by trustees, the mode of whose appointment is various according to the directions of their respective charters. The gymnasia which have been erected in the United States, have been mostly the results of individual enterprise, and constructed on the plan of similar establishments in Germany.* The high schools derive their name from an establishment long known under the title of the High School of Edinburgh. They generally embrace a course of classical, mathematical and English education, with the study of modern languages and several departments of natural science. Like their prototype, they have in many instances availed themselves of the effectual aid of monitorial instruction, and with the best results; employing it not as a substitute, but as an auxiliary for the regular teacher. Prejudice and jealousy have sometimes been found combined to counteract the diffusive usefulness of these establishments, but it is believed their number has not been thereby essentially diminished. The education of females on this plan has been particularly successful.

3. *Popular Education.*—It would be unjust to omit a notice of the very meritorious exertions which, in many

*Mr. Peers, of Kentucky.

* Among the earliest of this class of schools may be mentioned that at Round Hill, Northampton, Mass.

parts of the United States, have assumed the form of systematic efforts for the purposes of popular instruction. In the principal cities, and in many of the larger towns and villages, the business of giving instruction of this kind, is carried on in regularly organized societies. The method of teaching, which is chiefly by lectures; resembles essentially that employed by the mechanics' institutions and other popular societies of Europe. Among us these establishments are known by the names of "Lyceums,"—"Societies for the promotion of useful knowledge,"—"Mechanics' Institutions,"—"Franklin Institutions," &c., and their influence wherever situated has been highly useful in exciting a spirit of inquiry, in rousing an attention to the great topics which engage the minds of men, and render them sensible of the dignity and value of a cultivated intellect, and in substituting a fountain of innocent and rational gratification for the idle gossip or the low dissipation into which the mass of an ignorant community is ever liable to fall.

There are, it is believed, not less than one thousand of these institutions scattered throughout the whole extent of the United States. But few of them have received any direct aid from legislation. They are mostly voluntary associations for mutual aid and encouragement in the prosecution of a common interest. Besides lectures on the more popular departments of science, they generally embrace discussions, oral or written, on topics interesting for their practical bearing, but they very judiciously avoid the profitless questions of theology, and party politics. It is not the least among the recommendations of these useful societies, that they offer to teachers and others concerned in the business of education, an opportunity to enlarge the sphere of their usefulness, and to benefit the cause of instruction by the discussion of methods and the development of principles, pertaining to youthful education.

The establishment of several periodical works of a highly useful character, is due to the exertions of these popular institutions.

It is worthy of remark in this connexion, that the first *Journal of Education** in the English language, was commenced in the United States, and was for several years, conducted with a spirit and liberality of tone which deserves high commendation. In the mean time, the British press has begun to labour in the cause, and a quarterly periodical of most respectable promise has recently been sent forth. Other efforts to the same purpose, have likewise been made in America, but their influence has been less direct and beneficial, owing in some instances to the want of due qualifications in their conductors, and in others to the partial and sectarian tone which they have assumed.

Among the objects of practical instruction which the friends of education have desired to embrace in their plans of improvement, is that of agriculture. And they have anxiously sought for some modification of the foreign establishments which might be adapted to the genius and feelings of America. The establishment of Hofwyl in Switzerland, has features wholly repugnant to the republican character, and which must therefore be abandoned before any considerable success will attend these efforts. The manual labour schools, of which several have been erected in the United States, have too frequently partaken of the theological and sectarian character to admit of general public patronage.

4. *Colleges*.—The following schedule exhibits a view of the states of the union in regard to collegiate institutions, including the names, places and dates of the several establishments, the number of instructors attached to each, the number of persons who have received their education at each college since its foundation, the number of students at each in 1830—31, as far as could be ascertained, the number of volumes in the libraries of the respective colleges or in those of societies connected with the same, the number of weeks per annum, during which instruction is given; the average number of students assigned to one teacher in each college, and the ratio of population to the number of students at college in each state.

* "The American Journal of Education," edited by William Russel, Boston, January 1, 1826.

TABLE II.

TABULAR VIEW OF COLLEGES IN THE UNITED STATES IN 1830—1.

States.	Names of Colleges.	Places.	Date of foundation.	Instructors.	Alumni.	Students.	Vols. in College Library.	Vols. in Studs. Library.	No. of weeks instructed, per ann.	No. of Pupils to each Instructor.	Ratio of population to Students in College in each state, by the census of 1830.
Maine	Bowdoin Waterville	Brunswick Waterville	1794 1820	7 5	392 60	137 45	8000 1800	4300 600	39 39	19 9	399.562 2140:1
New Hampshire	Dartmouth	Hanover	1770	9	2350	153	6000	8000	37	17	269.533 1761:1
Vermont	Uni. of Vermont Middlebury	Burlington Middlebury	1791 1800	4 5	182 509	56 99	1000 1846	500 2322	40 39	9 20	153 280.679 2079:1
Massachusetts	Harvard Univ. Williams Amherst	Cambridge Williamstown Amherst	1638 1793 1821	24 7 10	5621 721 208	236 115 188	35,000 2550 2380	4500 2000 4515	40 34 39	10 16 19	610.014 439 97.210 1366:1
Rhode Island	Brown Univ.	Providence	1764	6	1182	95	6100	6000	39	16	95 297.711 1023:1
Connecticut	Yale Washington Wesleyan Univ.	New Haven Hartford Middletown	1700 1826 1831	15 9 5	4428 25 70	346 50 50	8500 5000	9000 1200	40 41 8	23 10 10	95 416 1913.508 715:1
New York	Columbia Union Hamilton	New York City Schenectady Clinton	1754 1795 1812	6 10 7	880 1373 189	124 223 93	8000 5150 2900	6000 8450 3000	43 39 39	21 20 11	3945:1 485

(Continued.)

By an examination of the foregoing schedule it will be seen, 1st, That in 55 colleges there is an aggregate of four hundred and five instructors, or an average of about 7½ to each college.

2. That in fifty-six colleges of which the numbers of students are given, the aggregate is 5293, making an average number of 94½ to each college, and that of the whole number, only nineteen have above 100 students each.

3. That, if we suppose one-fourth of the above number, viz. 1322 students to leave college annually, then will each instructor have prepared on an average 3½ young men each year for the duties of life, or for entering on the studies of a profession.

4. By a similar comparison of the whole number of teachers with the whole number of students, it will be found that each instructor has on an average 5293-405 or a small fraction over 13 scholars committed to his charge.

5. That for the use of 47 colleges there have been supplied 197,656 volumes of books.

6. That in the students' libraries of 35 colleges, the aggregate number of volumes is 87,170. (In several colleges not particularly specified there are known to be considerable libraries belonging both to the colleges and to the students.)

7. That the time allotted to instruction in 47 colleges is on an average 41½ weeks per annum, leaving 10½ weeks for vacations.

8. Supposing the population of the United States to be 13 millions, and the number of graduates 1300, which is probably above the truth, then will the ratio of those who annually graduate to the whole population be 10,000th. This will prove that all the provision of this sort, made for public instruction has hitherto been limited to a comparatively small number, and where this kind of education is exclusively relied on, must prove extremely fallacious as a means of maintaining the standard of public intelligence.

Many of these institutions, it will be perceived, are in their infancy; and others are struggling against various adverse circumstances which it will require many years to surmount. Some of them have doubtless been erected in anticipation of the actual wants of the districts of country in which they are placed, and seem to have been established by certain sects and denominations of persons rather to pre-occupy the ground and to serve as caveats against others, than with any view to the public necessities. This circumstance has caused the terms college and university to be extremely vague in their application, as the establishments which they denote are almost as different from each other in means and appliances, as some of their number are from the humblest common schools. Twenty of the colleges in the above list have less than sixty scholars each. Many academies and high schools in the country have more than double that number, and the courses of study in the latter, are, to all useful purposes, as extensive as

those of many of the colleges. In the fifty academies in the state of New York, there were in 1829, on an average, about seventy students each.

It is a fact somewhat remarkable, that in a country where no hierarchal rule is, or can be established, the authority of controlling education, especially in its higher departments, should be almost exclusively intrusted to the hands of clergymen. Among the names of colleges in the above list it is believed that not more than six can be enumerated of which the presiding officer is not of that profession. It is true the exceptions* are eminent ones, and, though recently made, will be likely to induce imitations in other quarters. Another fact not less worthy of remark, in this connexion is, that even in the selection of clergymen to fill the places of heads of colleges and of teachers in the various departments, no particular regard has been paid to the previous habits of the individual. A man who has gained perhaps a little notoriety by his declamations, or his boldness, or his uncharitable denunciations, is deemed thereby qualified to prepare the youth of the country for their civil and social duties, and among others for that of mutual kindness and forbearance towards their brethren of all denominations. This forbearance is unquestionably among the first obligations of an American citizen, since the spirit of the national and local compacts is violated by every instance of a departure from the charity it inculcates.

5. Professional Schools, though not essentially connected with the purposes of general instruction, are, to a certain extent, important in a public view. They serve to sustain in their alumni a certain sense of the dignity of the vocation to which they have applied themselves, and to maintain an "esprit du corps" (whether for good or for ill) among those who have derived their motives as well as their principles of action from a common source.

In comparing the lists of professional schools for 1831, we perceive that the United States contain twenty-seven of Theology, seventeen of Medicine, and nine of Law. Thus, Theology has erected for itself nearly twice as many establishments as Medicine, and three times as many as the Law. The following tables†, and the appended remarks, contain all that we deem it necessary to add in regard to this part of our subject.

*The exceptions referred to, are Cambridge, Columbia, (N. Y.) University of Virginia, and South Carolina College; to which may be added the new Girard College, in which the absurd practice of setting those to control teachers who have no knowledge of teaching, is carefully guarded against.

† For many of the facts here presented, as well as for others relating to the subject under consideration, acknowledgment is due to the conductors of that useful annual, the American Almanac, commenced at Boston in 1830.

TABLE III.

A List of Theological Seminaries in the United States, with the denominations by which they are upheld; the places in which they are established; the date of their commencement; number of Clergymen they have sent forth, number of Students in 1831; the number of Volumes in their Libraries, and the number of Professors attached to each.

Denomination.	Name.	Place.	Date.	No. educated.	Students in 1831.	Vols. in Libraries.	No. of Professors.	Remarks.
Presbyterian and "orthodox" Congregationalist.	Bangor Theo. Seminary,	Bangor, Me.	1816	50	14	1,200		Since suspend'd.
	Theo. Seminary,	Andover, Mass.	1808	514	139	10,000	4	
	Theo. Dept. Yale College,	New Haven, Conn.	1822	70	48		3	
	Theo. Seminary of Auburn,	Auburn, N. Y.	1821	157	51	4,000	3	
	Theo. Sem. Presb. Church,	Princepton, N. J.	1812	537	92	6,000	3	
	Western Theo. Seminary,	Alleghany T. Penn.	1828		22	3,964	2	
	Union Theo. Seminary,	Prince Ed. Co. Va.	1824	30	42	3,000	3	
	South Theo. Seminary,	Columbia S. C.	1829		9		2	
	South-west Theo. Seminary,	Maryville, Tenn.	1821	41	22	5,500	3	
	Lane Seminary,	Cincinnati, Ohio.	1829					
Roman Catholic.	St. Mary's,	Baltimore, M. D.						
	Mt. St. Mary's,	Emmettsburg, Md.						
		Charleston, S. C.						
		Bardstown, Ky.						
Episcopal.		Washington Co. Ky.			25			
		Perry Co Missouri.						
	Mass. Epis. Theo. School,	Cambridge, Mass.	1831				4	
	Theo. School of Epis. Church,	New York.	1819	134	28	3,600	4	
Baptist.	Epis. Theo. School of Va.	Fairfax Co. Va.			19	1,500	3	
	Theological Institution,	Newton, Mass.	1825	25	22	1,020	2	
	Hamilton Lit. and Theo. Inst.	Hamilton, N. Y.	1820	100	60	1,600	4	
	Rock Spring, Il.	Rock Spring, Il.	1827		5	1,200	1	
Lutheran.	Hartwick Seminary,	Hartwick, N. Y.	1816					
	Sem. Luth. Church Un. Sta.	Gettysburg, Penn.	1826	43		6,200	2	
Unita. Congregat'st.	Theological School.	Cambridge, Mass.	1824	87	33		4	
Dutch Reformed.	Theo. Sem. Dutch Ref. Ch.	N. Brunswick, N. J.			24			
German Reformed.	Theo. Sem. Ger. Ref. Ch.	York, Penn.	1825	11	14		2	

Besides the foregoing establishments there are scattered throughout the country several schools ostensibly devoted to general education, and manual labour combined, but in fact the pupils are generally considered to be in the incipient stages of preparation for theological pursuits. Of these, there are several in the state of New York, one or more in Maine, and one, at least, in Pennsylvania, which is believed to have recently attached itself to a hitherto vacant college charter, at Easton.

TABLE IV.

List of Medical Schools or Medical Departments of Colleges and Universities in the United States, with their situations, number of Professors and Students.

Names.	Place.	No. of Prof.	No. of Stud.
Maine Medical School,	Brunswick, Me.	4	99
Waterville Med. Sch.	Waterville,	4	28
N. Hamp. Med. Sch.	Hanover,	3	98
Vermont Med. School,	Burlington,	3	40
Univ. of Vermont,			
Vermont Acad. of Med.	Castleton,		
Middlebury College,			
Mass. Med. Sch. Harv.	Boston,	5	95
Univ.			
Berkshire Med. Inst.	Pittsfield,	6	85
Wm. College,			

Name.	Place.	No. of Prof.	No. of Stud.
Med. Sch. Yale Col.	New Haven,	5	69
Col. Phys. and Surg.	New York,	7	180
N. York.			
Col. Phys. and Surg.	Fairfield,	5	170
West. Dist.			
Med. Dep. Univ. Penn.	Philadelphia,	9	330
Med. Dep. of Jeff. Col.	Philadelphia,	5	100
Canonsburg,			
Med. Dep. Univ. of Md.	Baltimore,	7	
Med. Dep. Univ. of Va.	Charlottesville,	3	
Med. Col. Charleston,	Charleston, S. C.	7	150
Med. Col. Transylvania Univ.	Lexington, Ky.	6	200
Med. Col. of Ohio,	Cincinnati,	8	113

Besides the above enumerated schools of medicine, there are several private establishments organized with a view to render the general studies of the medical student during the intermission of regular courses, more profitable than they could be when confined to the solitary closet. Of these no less than three are known to exist in Philadelphia besides the College of Pharmacy, which is itself intimately connected with medical education and practice. The instructions in the private establishments just referred to, consist of lectures and examinations duly intermixed, and both these have reference to the public lectures and final examinations of the

medical colleges to which they may be regarded as subsidiary.

The condition of American law schools can hardly be gathered with sufficient accuracy to enable us to present a regular statement concerning them. They are all of recent origin, and are here presented rather to give a ground to conjecture what will in future be the method of conducting legal studies than to show what is the course now pursued. It is probable that in a very great proportion of cases the old method of gleaning up scraps and fragments of knowledge from the details of business and from irregular application amidst the confusion of the lawyer's office is still pursued. In some instances the law academies enumerated in the following list are merely associations of members of the bar and students, for mutual improvement in their studies by discussions and moot courts.

TABLE V.

List of Law Schools in the United States.

Name.	Place.	No. of Prof.	No. of Stud.
Cambridge Law Sch. department of Harv. College,	Cambridge, Mass.	2	41
Law Dep. Yale College,	New Haven,	2	33
Litchfield Law School,	Litchfield,		
Law Acad. of Philad.	Philadelphia,		
Maryland Law School.	Baltimore,	2	22
Williamsbr.	Williamsburg, Va.		9
	Staunton, Va.		
Charleston,	Charleston, S. C.		
	Lexington, Ky.		20

Under the head of professional schools we ought perhaps to class the military and naval school establishments of the country. Of the latter, indeed, we should have little to say, as they have not yet come into being, except in the form of casual arrangements for teaching on board the national vessels and at some of the naval stations.

The military academy at West Point is the only establishment of that description for the service of the army. Its usefulness and eminence are justly deemed the pride of the nation. It sends forth annually about 30 or 40 graduates, and the whole number of cadets in 1831 was 222.

6. *Societies for the improvement of education.*—The thoughts and reflections of American citizens have for the last twenty years been frequently called to every branch of the subject, both of education and instruction. The claims of education, moral, intellectual, and physical, have been urged with a zeal worthy of the cause, and with a devotedness which makes ultimate success the certain reward of all human effort. The divisions and subdivisions of the subject have claimed each the labors of many vigorous minds, and though much, very much, yet remains to be done in order to realize the wishes of the wise and good in this particular, the cause is unquestionably making advancement at a speed far more encouraging than at any former period. It may be mentioned as a curious coincidence; illustrative of the rising interest of the subject, that in the year 1825, on one topic in education, the formation of schools for teachers, which had previously been hardly mentioned in public, no less than four distinct publications appeared simultaneously in as many different and distant states, without concert or co-operation on the part of their authors.

These pamphlets were read with attention, became the subjects of frequent comment, and the matters of which they treated have already (1832) been presented

in the messages of several governors of states, and acted on by colleges, academies, and private institutions. The fact just stated proves, that reflecting men perceive a capital defect in the system heretofore pursued, to have been the want of a distinct recognition of the business of education as a permanent and honorable pursuit, and the absence of all regular preparation for the duties of instruction. This evil has not been confined to any one class of institutions, but has proved as detrimental to the true interests of the colleges as of the common schools. In the former, it has frequently happened that a man of some other profession has been taken from the ranks of his own calling, and set up at once with the title, dignity, and emoluments of a commander in chief in a totally different service; where of course he had every thing to learn, and where his previous habits had done any thing but qualify him for the arduous duties of instruction. The folly of those who select is only equalled in such cases by the "modest assurance" of those who accept their appointment.

As a means of advancing the interests of general education, recourse has been had to conventions and associations among the teachers and other friends of the cause, who, by deliberation and the free interchange of opinions, have done much to rouse attention to the various topics connected with the subject—have diffused much useful light and information, and created a more liberal and worthy spirit of regard to the public provision for education. To the city of Boston is due the credit of having called the first literary convention for the promotion of this honorable cause. This step was to have been expected from a city which may be styled not more emphatically the cradle of liberty than that of universal education.

Other convocations for similar purposes have since been held, and have doubtless conferred much benefit on the parties concerned, as well as on those over whom they exercise a control. If they have done no more in some instances than prove how discordant were the previous opinions of their members, and how far the systems and methods pursued in many seminaries are removed from the perfection of which they are susceptible, they will have overcome at least one of the pre-existing obstacles to improvement. The convention at Boston resulted in the establishment of a society termed the "American Institute of Instruction," the members of which, "pledging their zealous efforts to promote the cause of popular education," proceeded to adopt a constitution liberal in its nature, and admirably calculated to insure the harmony and co-operation of all ingenious minds.

While similar associations shall continue to be actuated by equally enlarged and patriotic views, and shall keep clear of all questions and discussions on which, from their very nature, no satisfactory decision can be had, they will doubtless contribute in the most effectual manner to the success of a cause which cannot but be regarded as of the highest individual and national importance.

PENNSYLVANIA ELECTION.

CONGRESS.

1st, 2d and 3d Districts—Philadelphia City and County—Joel R. Sutherland,* Horace Binney,† James Harper,† John G. Watmough.†

4th. Chester, Delaware and Lancaster—William Hiester,† David Potts,† Edward Darlington.†

5th. Montgomery—Joel K. Mann.*

6th. Bucks—Robert Ramsey.*

7th. Northampton, Wayne and Pike—David D. Wagner.*

8th. Schuylkill and Lehigh—Henry King.*

9th. Berks—H. A. Muhlenburg.*

10th. Dauphin and Lebanon—William Clark.†

11th. York—Charles A. Barnitz.†

12th. Adams and Franklin—George Chambers.†
 13th. Cumberland, Perry and Juniata—Jesse Miller.*
 14th. Mifflin, Huntingdon and Centre—Joseph Henderson.*
 15th. Columbia and Luzerne—Andrew Beaumont.*
 16th. Union, Northumberland and Lycoming—Joseph B. Anthony.*
 17th. Susquehanna, Bradford and Tioga—John LaPorte.*
 18th. Bedford, Somerset and Cambria—George Burd.*
 19th. Westmoreland and Indiana—Richard Couler.*
 20th. Fayette and Greene—Andrew Stewart.†
 21st. Washington—Thomas M. T. McKennan.†
 22d. Allegheny—Harmar Denny.†
 23d. Armstrong, Butler, Jefferson and Clearfield—Samuel S. Harrison*
 24th. Beaver and Mercer—John Banks.†
 25th. Crawford, Venango, Warren and Erie—John Galbraith.
 *Democrats—†Claymen—‡Antimasons.

STATE LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.

Philadelphia city—William Boyd,* David S. Hassinger.*
 Philadelphia county—Dr. Jesse R. Burden* Joseph Taylor,* Samuel Breck.†§
 Montgomery—John Matheys.*
 Delaware and Chester—William Jackson,† Dr. James Smith.†§
 Bucks—William T. Rogers†§
 Berks and Schuylkill—Jacob Krebs,* Paul Geiger.*§
 Lancaster—Henry Hibshman,§ John Robinson.†
 Dauphin and Lebanon—Jacob Stoeber.*
 Northumberland, &c.—Samuel J. Packert.†
 Luzerne, &c.—Uzal Hopkins,*§
 Bradford, &c.—Reuben Wilber.*
 Northampton, Lehigh, Wayne and Pike—Jacob Kern,* Walter C. Livingston.†
 Centre, &c.—Henry Petriken.*
 York and Adams—Henry Smyser,* Ezra Blythe.*
 Franklin—David Fullerton†
 Cumberland and Perry—Jesse Miller.*
 Huntingdon, Cambria, Mifflin and Juniata—George McCulloch.*§
 Westmoreland—John Klingensmith, jr.*
 Fayette and Greene—Solomon G. Krepps.*
 Washington—Thomas Ringland.*
 Allegheny—William Hays†
 Bedford and Somerset—William Piper.†
 Mercer, &c.—Thomas S. Cunningham.*
 Armstrong, Indiana, &c. Philip Mechling.†
 Butler, &c.—Moses Sullivan.†
 *Democrats—†Claymen—‡Anti-masons §New members

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Philadelphia city—Abraham Miller.† William H. Keating,† William T. Smith,† George W. Toland,† Joseph G. Clarkson,† Benjamin Say,† Thos. F. Leaming.†
 Philadelphia county—Francis J. Harper,† John Thompson,† Benjamin Matthias,† James Hanna,† John M. Ogden,† John Wistar, jr.† John H. Gibbon,† Lyndford Lardner.†
 Bucks—Daniel Boileau,† Christian Bertles,† Col. John Hart,† John H. Bispham.†
 Chester—Thomas Ashbridge,* Arthur Andrews,* Dr. Benjamin Griffith,* Elijah F. Pennypacker.*
 Lancaster—Thomas H. Burrows,* John Strohm,*

Levin H. Jackson,* James Patterson, jr.†* Michael Kaufman* James Mackey.*
 York—John Rankin.† John R. Donnell, Daniel Durkee†
 Adams—James Patterson,† James Renshaw.†*
 Cumberland—Michael Cocklin, Samuel McKeehan.
 Perry—John Johnston.
 Franklin—Thos. G. McCulloh, Thomas Bard†
 Bedford—Charles McDowell,† John Bingham.†
 Berks—John Potteiger, Jacob U. Snyder,† Benjamin Tyson,† Peter Klin, jr.†
 Montgomery—John Shearer, Philip Hoover, John E. Gross.
 Schuylkill—Samuel Huntzinger.
 Northampton, Wayne and Pike—Philip Lynn,* George Kelchner, M. R. Buttz,† John Westbrook.†
 Lehigh—Peter Knepley* John Weida.*
 Dauphin—John Fox,* John Faulk.†*
 Northumberland—Peter Martz.†
 Union—William Harris,†* George Weirich.*
 Lebanon—David Mitchell.*
 Columbia—Isaac Kline.†
 Washington—William Waugh, Robert Love† Joseph Henderson.†*
 Westmoreland—James Findlay, John Kubns,† George Farrell.†
 Armstrong—Jacob Allshouse.
 Indiana and Jefferson—J. M. Stewart.*
 Fayette—Robert Patterson, David Gilmore.†
 Greene—Andrew Buchanan.
 Luzerne—Albert G. Broadhead, Chester Butler.*†
 Susquehanna—Almon H. Read.
 Bradford and Tioga—Ellis Lewis,† Samuel W. Morris.†
 Huntingdon—Samuel Royer,†* James Clarke.†*
 Beaver—Abner Lacock,† Benjamin Adams.†
 Allegheny—Andrew Bayne,* William W. Irwin,†*
 James Hulze,†* John Scott.†*
 Butler—Alexander Bryson.†*
 Mercer—Walter Oliver.*
 Mifflin and Juniata—Andrew Bratton, William Sharon.*
 Lycoming, Potter and McKean—George Crawford,† Orlo J. Hamlin.†
 Centre and Clearfield—Bond Valentine, Henry Barnheart.†
 Somerset and Cambria—Norman M. Bruce,** Bernard Connelly, jr.*
 Delaware—Dr. Samuel Anderson.
 Crawford—John B. Wallace.
 Warren and Venango—James Thompson.†
 Erie—John H. Walker.†*
 *Antimasons. †new members.

From Bicknell's Reporter.

UNITED STATES MINT.

The United States Mint, located in Chesnut street, between Broad and Juniper streets, Philadelphia, is generally considered one of the handsome buildings of the country. The corner stone was laid on the 4th of July, 1829, and the edifice is not yet entirely completed. It is 123 feet front, and of proportionate depth. The order of the architecture is Doric, taken from the celebrated Grecian Temple on the Ilyssus, near Athens.

The buildings consist of a basement, principal and attic stories. The officer's rooms, vaults, &c. on the Chesnut street front, and part of the western flank, are arched in a complete fire-proof manner. The roof is entirely of copper, and covers the whole area of the building, with the exception of a court-yard in the centre of the interior pile. The court is 55 by 84 feet, and is designed to afford a free communication, by means of piazzas in each story, with all parts of the build-

ing, and to give additional light to the various apartments contained within its walls.

The entrance from the south portico is into a circular vestibule, communicating immediately with the apartments of the Director and Treasurer, and the arched passages with those of the chief coiner, melter, and refiner, and with the rooms for receiving bullion and delivering coins. The passages communicate also by a marble stair-case in each wing, with the attic story, where are the apartments of the Assayers and Engravers.

The east flank and north section of the edifice contains the rooms appropriated to the operations of the chief coiner.

The operations of the melter and refiner are accommodated in a range of apartments extending 95 feet by 32. The principal melting room is an apartment of 37 feet by 32, and the process of gold and silver parting, for which a contracted space would be peculiarly unfit, is provided for in an apartment of 53 feet by 32.

The preparatory operations of the chief coiner are accommodated in two rooms for laminating ingots, of 55 feet by 40, opening to the north portico; the propelling steam power being placed in the basement story. A range of apartments extending 120 feet by 32 is appropriated to the more immediate operations of coinage, and the machinery connected therewith. The principal coinage room extends 37 feet by 32, being sufficiently capacious to contain ten coining presses.

The mint was established "for the purpose of a national coinage," with provisions obviously designed to attract by liberal facilities, an influx of the precious metals sufficient for an abundant currency. The reports of the Director to the President of the United States, laid annually before congress, exhibit the extent to which the purposes of the institution have been accomplished, hitherto, with imperfect means and offer an auspicious promise of higher usefulness, under its extended powers, in future years.

AN ACT

Providing for the establishment of a general system of education.

SECT. 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That there shall be and there hereby is established a fund to be denominated a Commonwealth School Fund, and the Secretary of the Commonwealth, the Auditor General and the Secretary of the Land Officers shall be commissioners thereof, who or a majority of them, in addition to the duties they now perform, shall receive and manage such monies and other things as shall pertain to said fund in the most advantageous manner, and shall receive and hold to the use of said fund all such gifts, grants and donations as may be made to the same by private individuals or otherwise, and shall apply the same to the purposes for which such gifts, grants and donations may be made; and that said commissioners shall keep a correct record of their proceedings, which together with all papers and documents relative to said fund, shall be kept and preserved in the office of the Auditor General.

SECT. 2. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That from and after the passage of this act, all monies due and owing this commonwealth by the holders of unpatented lands; also all monies secured to the commonwealth by mortgages or lien on land for the purchase money of the same; also all monies paid to the State Treasurer on any application hereafter entered on any warrant hereafter issued, or any patent hereafter granted for land, as also all fees received in the land office, as well as all monies received in pursuance of the provisions of the fourth section of an act entitled "An act to increase the county rates and levies for the

use of the commonwealth, approved the twenty-fifth day of March, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-one, be and the same are hereby transferred and assigned to the common school fund; and that at the expiration of twelve months after the passage of this act, and regularly at the expiration of every twelve months thereafter, the State Treasurer shall report to the said commissioners, the amount of money thus received by him during the twelve months last preceding, together with a certificate of the amount thereof, and that the same is held by the commonwealth for the use of the common school fund, at an interest of five per cent.

SECT. 3. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That the interest of the monies belonging to said fund shall be added to the principal as it becomes due, and the whole amount thereof shall be held by the commonwealth, and remain subject to the provisions of an act entitled "An act relative to the Pennsylvania canal and rail-road." Approved twenty-second April, one thousand eight hundred and twenty nine, until the interest thereof shall amount to the sum of one hundred thousand dollars annually, after which the interest shall be annually distributed and applied to the support of common schools throughout this commonwealth, in such manner as shall hereafter be provided by law.

FREDK. SMITH.

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

WM. G. HAWKINS.

Speaker of the Senate.

APPROVED—The second day of April, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-one.

GEORGE WOLF.

PERKIOMEN BRIDGE.—We regret to state that the extensive new Bridge about being erected over the Perkiomen Creek, at Vanderslice's Ford, by the Commissioners of this county, after having been so far completed as to be passable for foot passengers, with a good roof over it, gave way in the centre and fell with a tremendous crash into the water. The loss will be great, but the inconvenience and disappointment much greater. —*Norristown Herald*.

THE BEET BEAT.—In our last we had an extract from the York County Farmer, boasting of a large Beet raised in that county. One of the red species was pulled in the garden of the Misses Barber of this place, a few days ago, which weighed, after being trimmed, thirteen pounds. It was 18 inches long; 2½ inches in circumference where it was the largest; and 13 at three inches from the small end. So the beet is beaten by six pounds.—*Columbia Spy*.

BEAT THESE TOMATOS.—Mr. John L. Wright of this borough, brought to our office on Thursday last, five Tomatos, which were raised in his garden, weighing six pounds and 1 ounce. The largest weighed 1 lb. the smallest 1 lb. 1 oz.; they were in two bunches. Now as we have beat the beet of York County, we want the Editor of the Farmer to reciprocate the favor by beating these Tomatos.—*ib*.

CHOLERA AT CHAMBERSBURG.—The Chambersburg Republican of Tuesday, says:—"During the week, about fifteen cases of cholera have occurred in our borough, four of which have proved fatal, the others have either recovered or are convalescent. Our citizens have not yet recovered from the panic occasioned by the appearance of the disease—the streets have lost their former bustle; but little business is doing; and at night scarcely a person is seen out of doors."

CITY ELECTION RETURNS—1852.

(Collected for the American Sentinel.)

CANDIDATES.	North Mulberry	South Mulberry	Upper Delaware	Lower Delaware	North	High Street	Chesnut	Middle	South	Walnut	Dock	Locust	New Market	Cedar	Pine	Total
GOVERNOR.																
George Wolf	425	272	297	307	248	147	186	207	161	115	173	292	251	290	187	3558
Joseph Ritner	344	348	368	460	414	323	268	256	315	260	369	356	301	217	358	4957
CONGRESS.																
Benj. W. Richards	406	253	297	301	232	136	180	201	154	88	150	287	249	289	173	3396
Henry Horn	387	236	284	283	222	124	169	193	144	84	131	272	221	279	162	3191
Horace Binney	369	390	373	487	450	348	293	277	335	299	411	384	334	223	391	5364
James Harper	353	365	360	468	425	339	275	262	318	287	387	364	315	212	374	5104
ASSEMBLY.																
Samuel Davis	406	260	291	304	231	131	180	198	151	89	151	284	246	279	169	3370
Charles H. Kerk	403	263	292	302	234	129	180	197	155	91	148	281	249	278	169	3371
J. A. Phillips	403	258	290	301	231	131	177	197	151	90	147	279	244	278	167	3344
Paul S. Brown	405	259	291	300	229	139	177	196	151	92	147	282	246	283	169	3356
A. E. Dougherty	402	257	290	301	229	132	172	194	150	90	142	278	243	279	162	3321
Thomas S. Smith	406	261	289	306	235	133	179	195	152	92	152	282	242	280	165	3369
Theodore Evans	405	261	289	306	227	133	177	195	151	89	147	280	244	282	155	3351
Abraham Miller	359	367	378	480	458	345	284	262	330	289	398	383	321	230	381	5265
William H. Keating	357	366	374	476	455	344	283	259	326	289	400	380	315	230	378	5234
William T. Smith	357	366	374	475	457	345	283	260	326	288	399	381	314	228	378	5226
George W. Toland	358	367	374	476	453	344	286	261	329	289	400	382	318	229	380	5249
Joseph G. Clarkson	357	365	374	473	452	343	283	257	318	287	393	377	314	227	377	5197
Benjamin Say	359	366	375	476	458	342	281	259	328	287	397	383	315	228	381	5235
Thomas F. Leaming	355	361	373	474	452	345	280	261	324	286	397	379	314	227	378	5206
SELECT COUNCIL.																
Thomas M. Pettit	416	260	304	308	238	135	192	208	165	94	156	294	248	297	182	3497
William J. Duane	418	261	311	310	238	136	198	208	160	93	151	296	250	297	182	3509
Roberts Vaux	413	261	301	310	241	137	190	209	158	93	156	300	251	296	180	3496
Robert Taylor	417	262	298	309	238	135	192	209	161	95	152	295	249	297	182	3491
I. Wainwright (2 y.)	417	263	304	314	241	139	193	211	165	97	151	294	253	300	182	3524
John P. Wetherill	354	365	362	483	457	335	278	261	319	285	389	372	309	213	370	5132
Manuel Eyre	353	361	357	484	435	338	277	256	316	284	385	369	311	214	370	5110
Joseph R. Ingersoll	352	363	356	483	438	341	277	257	320	284	395	371	307	212	371	5127
Lawrence Lewis	348	359	354	582	434	336	272	256	318	286	387	369	310	212	366	5089
D. McCreedy, (2 y.)	346	358	348	473	425	326	269	250	314	283	380	366	303	207	361	5009
COMMON COUNCIL.																
James Page	404	261	303	313	239	138	180	209	161	98	160	296	258	293	183	3496
John M. Hood	406	262	304	311	242	136	183	211	162	94	163	300	257	291	183	3505
John Patterson	407	263	301	313	240	136	182	211	161	94	160	298	258	291	188	3503
Lewis Ryan	407	263	301	311	241	137	184	212	166	96	163	301	261	295	189	3527
John Moss	405	263	301	308	240	135	183	210	168	94	167	305	260	294	188	3521
Peter Fritz	408	264	301	312	240	135	177	206	154	94	155	292	254	292	182	3465
James Fearon	404	263	301	311	240	136	177	209	161	94	160	294	254	292	183	3479
Joseph Murray	407	264	301	314	238	139	177	210	162	97	158	294	257	291	187	3496
Daniel Oldenburg	410	264	299	314	239	138	178	210	161	97	159	297	260	291	184	3501
John Horn	407	264	300	311	238	134	182	209	162	95	160	291	257	290	184	3484
Wm. E. Lehman	407	264	301	313	241	135	185	210	162	97	164	296	261	291	188	3515
John T. Sullivan	403	259	301	311	237	135	178	206	153	95	158	289	250	287	177	3439
Wm. J. Leiper	408	263	301	311	240	135	185	207	158	96	160	295	258	292	182	3491
Michael Baker	408	263	301	317	244	139	156	209	162	96	158	299	260	293	191	3526
Henry L. Coryell	405	264	302	312	239	140	179	207	158	94	157	294	255	290	184	3480
George Fox	406	261	301	314	238	133	184	206	158	91	159	297	260	293	184	3485
John Crean, Jr.	406	261	298	312	235	137	181	205	156	94	156	297	260	292	187	3477
T. C. Maberry	404	261	299	313	237	139	181	204	159	93	155	293	254	290	181	3463
George W. Tryon	407	263	304	312	239	139	186	206	159	95	157	295	261	292	188	3503
T. W. L. Freeman	407	262	297	310	236	133	180	205	159	94	156	291	250	288	184	3452
Henry Troth	350	369	359	472	439	337	285	261	325	284	393	369	313	220	372	5148
Robert M'Mullen	346	364	359	469	439	337	281	257	320	284	391	364	207	221	370	5109
Samuel V. Merrick	349	360	359	474	400	339	283	256	316	286	387	366	310	218	368	5111
John J. Borie	345	363	359	473	439	338	280	255	319	281	390	364	306	220	366	5098

(Continued.)

CITY ELECTION RETURNS—1832.—(Continued.)

CANDIDATES.	North Mulberry	South Mulberry	Upper Delaware	Lower Delaware	North	High Street	Chestnut	Middle	South	Walnut	Dock	Locust	New Market	Cedar	Pine	Total
COMMON COUNCIL.—CONTINUED.																
Ephraim Haines	350	367	361	474	440	340	280	256	323	285	390	365	310	218	368	5127
John Maitland	345	362	345	466	438	337	275	254	321	283	386	359	301	213	357	5042
Henry Sailor	353	363	359	471	436	338	279	256	322	284	389	363	309	218	370	5110
S. P. Wetherill	351	364	360	469	441	338	282	259	319	286	393	370	311	220	370	5133
Joseph R. Chandler	349	365	360	471	439	338	286	254	324	285	391	371	311	219	369	5132
Isaac Elliott	347	364	361	473	439	339	281	254	322	282	393	369	311	219	375	5129
James Gowen	344	352	345	450	424	318	263	251	317	270	384	357	304	208	353	4940
Thos. W. Morris	347	362	360	472	440	338	281	255	323	285	388	366	310	219	369	5115
Dr. R. M. Huston	346	361	358	472	440	337	279	253	320	283	389	364	309	217	367	5097
John Byerly	348	362	359	471	433	338	280	254	323	282	387	367	310	219	369	5102
Joseph Aken	345	362	356	469	436	329	277	254	320	278	371	360	309	217	360	5043
David Lapsley, Jr.	347	363	360	471	440	338	281	256	323	286	389	368	309	220	369	5120
Joseph B. Smith	346	362	360	469	435	339	280	252	321	283	387	366	308	218	364	5090
Robert Toland	330	365	360	472	438	340	282	259	324	287	394	369	311	219	373	5143
Benj. H. Yarnall	344	363	355	472	440	338	279	255	323	285	389	367	310	220	368	5108
John Gilder	247	365	359	473	436	338	279	255	319	279	381	361	307	219	363	5081

PHILADELPHIA COUNTY—1832.

CANDIDATES.	N. Liberties	Unioned N. L.	Kensington	Spring Garden	Oxford	L. Dublin, &c.	Southwark	Moyamensing	Passunk	Kingsessing	Blockley	Penn Township	Roxborough	Bristol	Germantown	Total
GOVERNOR.																
George Wolf	1636	138	766	669	167	265	1033	420	126	88	222	184	216	73	358	6263
Joseph Ritner	1801	93	613	791	202	262	802	218	80	81	124	77	218	130	360	5950
SENATOR.																
Thos. J. Heston	1561	137	743	636	137	217	929	410	125	86	122	151	208	74	328	5864
Samuel Breck	1850	88	600	780	225	233	854	206	81	81	189	80	232	119	363	6031
ASSEMBLY.																
Francis J. Harper	1561	140	744	650	180	255	1033	431	133	86	138	155	206	76	349	6137
John M. Bockius	1517	141	737	648	143	231	949	423	133	86	138	148	299	65	321	5879
Dilworth Wentz	1537	141	739	649	137	223	1032	436	133	86	138	152	204	74	349	6050
John Rheiner, Jr.	1555	140	719	648	143	233	1033	435	133	86	138	155	206	77	335	6034
Chester Sturdivant	1113	140	691	615	124	212	911	433	133	86	123	107	205	72	341	5306
Morton McMichael	1139	140	671	613	120	195	913	431	129	86	121	106	204	73	333	5274
Robert F. Groves	1547	141	741	648	144	231	954	435	131	86	139	155	206	77	345	5980
Richard Peltz	1110	141	680	617	126	226	909	393	122	86	123	107	205	72	345	5262
John Thompson	1888	95	610	813	200	291	825	196	80	79	210	96	240	121	367	6111
Benjamin Matthias	1837	94	608	803	225	290	822	206	80	79	210	96	240	120	363	6128
James Hanna	1864	94	603	808	223	239	828	192	80	79	210	96	240	119	359	6154
Joseph Dillon	1844	94	587	805	232	287	821	186	79	79	210	96	240	119	358	6027
John M. Ogden	1830	94	608	816	221	287	900	190	80	79	210	96	240	119	358	6180
John Wister, Jr.	1869	94	606	808	223	284	833	201	81	79	210	96	239	119	383	6115
John H. Gibbon	1915	95	603	810	223	296	821	193	80	79	210	96	240	119	362	6142
Lynford Lardner	1868	94	601	806	220	236	818	189	80	79	210	96	239	120	362	6368
Daniel Smith	466	00	62	40	19	18	122	00	00	00	15	48	00	1	4	795
John Rambo	450	00	93	33	19	18	120	00	00	00	14	45	00	1	4	802
William Mooney	450	00	62	33	19	18	122	00	00	00	15	48	00	00	4	775

DIED,

On the 19th inst. at his residence near Mercersburg, of the prevailing epidemic, the Hon. ARCHIBALD BARN, one of the associate Judges of the Court of Common Pleas of Franklin county, in the 68th year of his age.

On Friday last, in Hellam township, York county, Pa. Mr. JACOB WELSHOFFER, aged 70 years.

On the same day, at Harrisburg, Mr. GEORGE WELSHOFFER, brother of the above deceased.

A messenger was despatched to Harrisburg to invite the brother of Welshoffer to the funeral. A messenger was also despatched from Harrisburg, for the purpose of inviting Jacob to come to the funeral of his brother George. The messengers met at Middletown, and upon making known to each other their errand, it appeared that these two brothers had departed for another and better world, within ten minutes of each other.

DR. FRANKLIN'S WILL.

Extract from a Codicil to the Will of Doctor Benjamin Franklin, dated 23d day of June, 1789, proved the 23d of April, 1790—Recorded at Philadelphia.

"It having long been a fixed political opinion of mine that in a democratical state there ought to be no offices of profit, for the reasons I had given in an article of my drawing in our constitution, it was my intention when I accepted the office of president, to devote the appointed salary to some public uses. Accordingly I had already, before I made my will in July last, given large sums of it to colleges, schools, building of churches, &c. and in that will I bequeathed two thousand pounds more to the state for the purpose of making the Schuylkill navigable. But understanding since that such a sum will do but little towards accomplishing such a work, and that the project is not likely to be undertaken for many years to come, and having entertained another idea that I hope may be more extensively useful, I do hereby revoke and annul that bequest, and direct that the certificates I have for what remains due to me of that salary, be sold towards raising the sum of two thousand pounds sterling, to be disposed of as I am now about to order. It has been an opinion that he who receives an estate from his ancestors, is under some kind of obligation to transmit the same to their posterity. This obligation does not lie on me, who never inherited a shilling from any ancestor or relation. I shall, however, if it is not diminished by some accident before my death, leave a considerable estate among my descendants and relations. The above observation is made merely as some apology to my family for my making bequests that do not appear to have any immediate relation to their advantage.

"I was born in Boston, New England, and owe my first instructions in literature to the free grammar schools established there. I have, therefore, already considered those schools in my will. But I am also under obligations to the state of the Massachusetts, for having, unasked, appointed me formerly their agent in England, with a handsome salary, which continued some years; and although I accidentally lost in their service, by transmitting governor Hutchinson's letters, much more than the amount of what they gave me, I do not think that ought in the least to diminish my gratitude.

"I have considered that among artisans, good apprentices are most likely to make good citizens, and having myself been bred to a manual art, printing, in my native town, and afterwards assisted to set up my business in Philadelphia, by kind loans of money from two friends there, which was the foundation of my fortune, and of all the utility in life that may be ascribed to me, I wish to be useful even after my death, if possible, in forming and advancing other young men that may be serviceable to their country in both those towns. To this end I devote two thousand pounds sterling, which I give, one thousand thereof to the inhabitants of the town of Boston in Massachusetts, and the other thousand to the inhabitants of the city of Philadelphia, in trust to and for the uses, intents, and purposes hereinafter mentioned and declared. The said sum of one thousand pounds sterling, if accepted by the inhabitants of the town of Boston, shall be managed under the direction of the Select Men, united with the ministers of the oldest Episcopal, Congregational, and Presbyterian churches in that town, who are to let out the same upon interest at five per cent. per annum, to such young married artificers under the age of twenty-five years as have served an apprenticeship in the said town, and faithfully fulfilled the duties required in their indentures, so as to obtain a good moral character from at least two respectable citizens, who are willing to become their sureties in a bond with the applicants for the repayment of the moneys so lent, with interest according to the terms hereinafter prescribed. All which

bonds are to be taken for Spanish milled dollars, or the value thereof in current gold coin. And the managers shall keep a bound book or books, wherein shall be entered the names of those who shall apply for and receive the benefit of this institution, and of their sureties, together with the sums lent, the dates, and other necessary and proper records respecting the business and concerns of this institution. And as these loans are intended to assist young married artificers in setting up their business, they are to be proportioned by the discretion of the managers, so as not to exceed sixty pounds sterling to one person, nor to be less than fifteen pounds. And if the number of applicants so entitled should be so large as that the sum will not suffice to afford to each as much as might otherwise not be improper, the proportion to each shall be diminished, so as to afford to every one some assistance. These aids may, therefore, be small at first, but as the capital increases by the accumulated interest, they will be more ample. And in order to serve as many as possible in their turn, as well as to make the repayment of the principal borrowed more easy, each borrower shall be obliged to pay, with the yearly interest, one-tenth part of the principal, which sums of principal and interest so paid in, shall be again let out to fresh borrowers. And as it is presumed that there will always be found in Boston virtuous and benevolent citizens, willing to bestow a part of their time in doing good to the rising generation, by superintending and managing this institution gratis, it is hoped that no part of the money will at any time lie dead, or be diverted to other purposes, but be continually augmenting by the interest, in which case there may in time be more than the occasions in Boston shall require, and then some may be spared to the neighboring or other towns in the said state of Massachusetts, who may desire to have it, such towns engaging to pay punctually the interest and the portions of the principal annually to the inhabitants of the town of Boston. If this plan is executed, and succeeds as projected, without interruption, for one hundred years, the sum will then be one hundred and thirty-one thousand pounds, of which I would have the managers of the donation to the town of Boston then lay out at their discretion one hundred thousand pounds in public works, which may be judged of most general utility to the inhabitants, such as fortifications, bridges, aqueducts, public buildings, baths, pavements, or whatever may make living in the town more convenient to its people, and render it more agreeable to strangers resorting thither for health, or a temporary residence. The remaining thirty-one thousand pounds, I would have continued to be let out on interest in the manner above directed for another hundred years, as I hope it will have been found that the institution has had a good effect on the conduct of youth, and been of service to many worthy characters and useful citizens. At the end of this second term, if no unfortunate accident has prevented the operation, the sum will be four millions and sixty-one thousand pounds sterling, of which I leave one million sixty-one thousand pounds to the disposition of the inhabitants of the town of Boston, and three millions to the disposition of the government of the state, not presuming to carry my views farther. All the directions herein given respecting the disposition, and management of the donation to the inhabitants of Boston, I would have observed respecting that to the inhabitants of Philadelphia; only, as Philadelphia is incorporated, I request the corporation of that city to undertake the management agreeable to the said directions, and I do hereby vest them with full and ample powers for that purpose, and having considered that the covering its ground plat with buildings and pavements which carry off most of the rain, and prevent its soaking into the earth, and renewing and purifying the springs, whence the water of the wells must gradually grow worse, and in time be unfit for use, as I find has happened in all old cities, I recommend that at the end

of the first hundred years, if not done before, the corporation of the city employ a part of the hundred thousand pounds in bringing by pipes the water of Wissahickon creek into the town, so as to supply the inhabitants, which I apprehend may be done without great difficulty, the level of that creek being much above that of the city, and may be made higher by a dam. I also recommend making the Schuylkill completely navigable. At the end of the second hundred years, I would have the disposition of the four million and sixty-one thousand pounds divided between the inhabitants of the city of Philadelphia, and the government of Pennsylvania, in the same manner as herein directed with respect to that of the inhabitants of Boston and the government of Massachusetts.

"It is my desire that this institution should take place and begin to operate within one year after my decease, for which purpose due notice shall be publicly given previous to the expiration of that year, that those for whose benefit this establishment is intended may make their respective applications. And I hereby direct my executors, the survivors or survivor of them, within six months after my decease, to pay over the said sum of two thousand pounds sterling, to such persons as shall be duly appointed by the Select Men of Boston and the Corporation of Philadelphia, to receive and take charge of their respective sums of one thousand pounds each, for the purposes aforesaid.

"Considering the accidents to which all human affairs and projects are subject in such a length of time, I have perhaps too much flattered myself with a vain fancy, that these dispositions, if carried into execution, will be continued without interruption, and have the effects proposed. I hope, however, that if the inhabitants of the two cities should not think fit to undertake the execution, they will at least accept the offer of these donations as a mark of my good will, a token of my gratitude, and a testimony of my earnest desire to be useful to them even after my departure. I wish indeed that they may both undertake to endeavor the execution of the project, because I think that though unforeseen difficulties may arise, expedients will be found to remove them, and the scheme will be found practicable. If one of them accepts the money with the conditions, and the other refuses, my will then is that both sums be given to the inhabitants of the city accepting the whole, to be applied to the same purposes and under the same regulations directed for the separate parts, and if both refuse, the money of course remains in the mass of my estate, and is to be disposed of therewith according to my will made the seventeenth day of July, 1783."

By a resolution of Councils, passed December 4, 1797, the city treasurer was directed "to take under his care and management the legacy of Dr. Franklin, and to loan such sums of money as he may receive on account of the same, on such security as may be approved of by the Mayor or Recorder; to keep an account of the same, which shall be open to the inspection of any committee or member of Council—and report a statement of the fund to Councils at least once in each year."

By resolutions passed June 11, 1829, it was directed—

1. That one of the sureties in each bond for the said loans shall be the owner of real estate situate in the city and county of Philadelphia, sufficient to secure the payment of the principal and interest of such loan.

2. That a warrant of attorney shall accompany each bond, containing an authority to enter judgment immediately, and to take out execution for each instalment as it becomes due, and the treasurer is directed to enter up judgment immediately, and to keep the same revived from time to time according to law.

3. That no female shall be taken as surety in any such bond.

STATEMENT

Of the account of Dr. Benjamin Franklin's legacy, on the 23d of May, 1832.

Amount of the legacy received on the 26th of May, 1798, from the executors,	- - -	\$4,444 44
Amount at the credit of the legacy on the 1st of January, 1832,	- - -	\$23,059 37

ELIAS BOUDINOT'S WILL.

Extract from the Will of Elias Boudinot, Esq. dated 3d July, 1821.—Proved and recorded at Mount Holly, N. J.—3d November, 1821.

"As to all the rest and residue of my estate, real, personal, and mixed, wherever it may be, I give, devise, and bequeath the same, and every part thereof, to my beloved daughter Susan V. Bradford, my nephew Dr. Richard Stockton, of Princeton, Lucius H. Stockton, of Trenton, Elias E. Boudinot, son of my late beloved brother, Elisha Boudinot, Samuel Bayard, Esquires, and the survivors and survivor of them, his heirs and assigns in fee simple as joint-tenants and not as tenants in common, in trust nevertheless, and to and for the sole uses and purposes hereinafter mentioned, and to no other, to wit—

"And on this further trust that my said trustees shall hold all that certain tract of woodland, situate, lying, and being on the river Susquehannah, in the state of Pennsylvania, a little above the Sinnemahoning creek, on the opposite side of the Susquehannah, containing a little more than thirteen thousand acres, and which I hold under Cadwalader Evans, Esq. by deeds dated the sixth day of April, 1797, and 2d April, 1802, recorded at Williamsport in Lib. A. 471, and in Centre country in Lib. A. 190, and is contained in about thirty-two tracts or lots into which the same is now divided, as will appear by the patents for the same in my possession, having sold three of them, the original lots containing fourteen thousand seven hundred acres, to and for the use and behoof of the Mayor and Corporation of the city of Philadelphia, by whatever name they ought to be called by their charter, and their successors and assigns for ever. This tract, on its first appearance, is mountainous and rough, yet laying on a navigable river, and as I am told by hunters who have gone over it, that it is well covered with large timber of every kind, and that in the midst of the tract there are many hundred acres of extraordinary rich level soil, covered with the finest chestnut timber in the county, and from which the largest rafts can be navigated down the west branch of that fine river—and it is in contemplation to unite this river by a canal with the Delaware. I have thought it no bad foundation for the following purposes—and therefore I do direct that the same shall be conveyed by my said trustees in fee simple to the said Mayor and Corporation accordingly. The rents, issues, and profits of which to be applied by the said Mayor and Corporation to and for the beginning of a fund, or in aid of any one already begun for the supplying the poor inhabitants of the city and Liberties of Philadelphia, with the house holders (not able to provide it for themselves) at a price during the winter season not in any case exceeding the moderate average price of wood during the preceding summer (and that in small quantities,) with fuel of such kind and sorts as to the said mayor and corporation may seem more likely to answer the purposes aforesaid, and all moneys received for such wood or other fuel, shall from time to time be added to this fund, so as to increase the same for a more generous and ample supply as aforesaid, and I hope and trust that in the execution and superintendence of this trust, persons of generous and tender feelings for the distresses of their fellow creatures, may be found, who will gratuitously and generously undertake this heavenly employment under the corporation in favor of the poorer class of society, free from pecuniary compensation. And I hereby request that in such case a silver medal of the value

of ten dollars may be given to each and every person who may faithfully serve in this humane undertaking, out of the nett proceeds of this devise."

JAMES WILL'S WILL,

Extract from the Will of James Wills, dated the 8th day of 5th month 1823.—Proved January 26, 1825. Recorded at Philadelphia.

Item. "All the rest residue and remainder of my estate, real, personal, and mixed, both that which I now hold, and all that I may hereafter acquire, I give and bequeath to the Mayor and Corporation of the City of Philadelphia for the time being, and to their successors in office forever, in trust for the purchase of a sufficient plot of ground in the City of Philadelphia or in the neighborhood thereof, and thereon to erect or cause to be erected suitable buildings and accommodations for an hospital or asylum, to be denominated "The Wills hospital for the relief of the indigent blind and lame." The funds thus appropriated are to be put out on good mortgage security, or City stock, and after expending the necessary sum for the lot and improvements heretofore mentioned, the income of the remainder is to be exclusively applied to the comfort and accommodation of as many of the indigent blind and lame as the income will admit of after defraying the necessary expenses incident to such an establishment. And to the aforesaid Mayor and Corporation of the said City and their successors in office is intrusted the duty of appointing Trustees or Managers, and all other matters and things in any wise appertaining to the due fulfilment of the aforesaid bequest, the right regulating the establishment, and ensuring the right application of the funds to the purposes heretofore stated, and for the sole use and benefit of the indigent blind and lame, giving a preference to those persons resident in Philadelphia and its neighborhood."

The validity of this bequest was disputed by the Heirs at law of James Wills, and on the 21st day of March 1831 judgment was rendered by the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania in favour of the Corporation.

On the 10th of March, 1831, an Ordinance was passed, directing the Mayor and Treasurer of the City of Philadelphia, to receive from the executors of James Wills, late of the said City, deceased, the funds in their hands, constituting a legacy of the said James Wills, to the Mayor, Aldermen, and Citizens of Philadelphia, in trust.

On the 24th of May, 1831, the residue of this estate was paid, (in accordance with the foregoing ordinance) to the mayor and city treasurer. On that day it consisted of

Stocks at par value, - - -	\$98,907 29
Cash, - - - - -	6,789 06
Real estate, - - - - -	2,700 00

\$108,396 35.

This fund is subject to the payment of two hundred dollars per annum to Rachael Wise during her natural life time, (one hundred dollars per annum having been charged thereon by James Wills, Sen. father of the testator, and one hundred dollars by the will of the testator.) On the 14th of April, 1831, an Ordinance was passed authorizing the city treasurer to pay the said annuity as it should thereafter become due.

A plan for the hospital, drawn by Thomas U. Walter, was adopted by Councils on the 10th of January, 1832, and the corner stone laid on the 2d, of April, 1832.

LIST OF STEAMBOATS.

Built by Phillips and Graham, at and near Phillipsburg, Beaver County, Pa.

1822 Pennsylvania	130 tons.
" Rambler	130
1823 Eclipse	155
" President	330

1824 Lafayette	165
" Gen. Brown	250 J. Wood.
" William Penn	156
1825 Bolivar	160
" Gen. Wayne	300 J. Wood.
" Liberator	250
" Paul Jones	300
1826 Pocahontas	200
" America	250 J. Wood.
" Florida	300
" Columbus	325
" Echo	150
1827 Essex	150 J. Wood.
" Lagrange	150
" Pittsburg and Wheeling Packet	160
" Red Rover	40
1828 Missouri	160
" Do. Barge	60
" Potomac	60
" Phenix	200
" Talma	150
" Huron	200
1829 Cora	150 J. Wood.
1830 New Jersey	154
" Gleaner	60 J. Wood.
" Peruvian	250
" Canal Boat	40
" Hermit	50
" Louisville	350 J. Wood.
" Carrollton	200 J. Wood.
1831 Winnebago	100
" Antelope	90
" Michigan	400 J. Wood.
" Mohawk	550
" Transport	130
" By S. Phillips and Co. at Freedom.	
1832 Fame	130
" Comet	100
" Chester	250 J. Wood.
One on the Stocks	250 J. Wood.

Total 8,165 tons, at \$70 per ton, when completed, 70

\$571,550

Twelve of the above boats were built for James Wood, of Pittsburg, who commenced Steamboat building in the year 1821.—*Beaver Argus.*

THE REGISTER.

PHILADELPHIA, OCTOBER 27, 1832.

We ask the particular attention of our readers to the article commencing on our first page and occupying a considerable portion of the present number. We trust that the circumstance of its embracing a general view of our own among other state provisions for education and affording the means of direct comparison between them all will be regarded as a sufficient reason for transferring it entire to the Register of Pennsylvania.

No state has at this moment a more immediate concern in this important subject. The mass of facts here embodied will also enable those who feel an interest in the progress of our sister states and in their various modes of sustaining public intelligence, to judge between the different methods of arriving at the same result which hereafter may be proposed for adoption in this commonwealth. We hope ere long to lay before our readers a complete synopsis of all our constitutional and legislative action in regard to education since the foundation of Pennsylvania.

HAZARD'S REGISTER OF PENNSYLVANIA.

DEVOTED TO THE PRESERVATION OF EVERY KIND OF USEFUL INFORMATION RESPECTING THE STATE.

EDITED BY SAMUEL HAZARD.

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ADDRESS

To "The Associated members of the Bar of Philadelphia." Pronounced by William Rawle, Esq. Chancellor of the Association. 1824.

To a person in the habits of contemplating the science of jurisprudence, nothing is more interesting, than to trace the original sources of its formation.

It is gratifying to ascend from existing systems to early days—to discover among contrary or dissimilar manners, in remote periods, the elements of some rule of action, then, perhaps, applied to subjects widely different, perhaps calculated to produce a contrary result—but gradually modified, narrowed or enlarged, according to its nature, as it descends, until the recollection of its parentage is lost in the sense of its utility.

In respect to law in general, there seems to be no other limit to the inquiry, than the commencement of time, no other principle to be adopted than the will of the Creator. With the formation of man, it was given to him to seek society, and to associated man it was given to conceive, adopt, and exercise those rules of relative action, without which he could not possess security or happiness.

Supreme wisdom thus assigned to intellectual being, a power of obtaining felicity through a medium, the more beneficial the more it is exercised, and which has the faculty to enlighten while it regulates, and to support while it adorns the moral condition of man.

Wherever society has been discovered, however small its circle, we necessarily find rules of action.

The rights of property, and the punishment of guilt, appear to have been impressed in the mind, from the earliest stage of existence.

He who committed the first recorded crime, passed sentence on himself immediately afterwards—the previous occupation of the victim of his wrath, indicates a separate property in his flock.

With the progress of time and the increase of its objects, law is expanded, and embraces all that form the proper subjects of its care.

Like the vital air of the atmosphere, it surrounds and penetrates all existence—it supports and exhilarates every thing with which it comes in contact, and it comes in contact with every thing—its presence gives health and vigour—its absence death.

Into this universal principle—so sacred in its origin—so imperious in its nature—so just in intentions—we endeavour to resolve whatever we find imposed on us as an obligation, or held up to us as a guide. But such attempts are unsuccessful, if we pursue only the abstract principle, without the aid of historical explanation.

Gravina justly observes, that "though nature has given to all men the same idea of justice—its aspect is not the same with all. Law is different with different people, because though good government is necessary to all, it cannot be administered to all in the same manner."

"After the abolition of royalty—the most numerous class of the people of Rome, felt and lamented the want of definite laws."

Under the exclusive sway of the Patricians, which was found more oppressive than that of their monarchs, much was left to occasional and arbitrary judgments.

The law was on every controversy, rather dictated than expounded, and the people complained of the uncertainty of their property and personal safety.

Their clamours grew too loud to be longer resisted, and either from Greece itself, or from her colonies on the eastern coast of Italy, and in Sicily, a Roman deputation obtained the principles on which the decemvirs constructed the celebrated XII Tables.

The originals have long since disappeared, and it is only from partial references and imperfect quotations, that modern industry has been enabled to piece together what we now must accept, as the ancient and admired code which aristocracy was compelled to submit to, and the popular class rejoiced to receive.

We know too little of the laws of those early days, to be able to trace, with any satisfaction, the aberrations from the Greek originals: but there is a cast of severity in many parts, which can only be accounted for, by admitting that the ruffian descendants of Romulus, required degrees of rigor, unnecessary among the polished and humanized Greeks.

Without adverting to other instances, we must admit the general rule, that laws partake of the manners and the wants of the country, and in a rapid transition from the banks of the Tiber to those of the Delaware, we shall be able to confirm the position.

It will be remembered that the charter of Charles II, conferred on William Penn, with the advice and assent of the freemen of the country, the power to make laws for their own government—and until this was done, the laws of England, in respect to real and personal property, and as to "felonies," were to continue the same "as they shall be for the time being in England."

But the comprehensive mind of Penn, apprehended that to pour out his colony, without some more definite rules, would produce inconvenience and disorder in the interval, before the powers given by the charter could be regularly exercised.

About a year after receiving the charter, when he had prevailed on a sufficient number to embark with him, he collected some of them together, and proposed a concise code, which was adopted and subscribed on the fifth day of May, 1682.

This was about ten months after the instrument called "certain conditions and concessions," which bore date July 11th, 1681, and which, with a slight reference to general legislation, only regulated the modes of purchasing, and enjoying land, and the conduct to be observed towards the Indians.

The laws may be divided into those which relate to religion.

2. To the rights of property.
3. The rights and the obligations of persons.
4. And to offences.

At that period, the dissenter, continued to be the subjects of severe and impolitic persecution.

Numbers of them had already fled to New England, where with the exception of the colony founded by the celebrated Roger Williams, they adopted an intolerance in religious matters, not less severe, than that which had driven them away, and permitted no other form of worship, nor expressions of belief than their own.

William Penn perceived the impolicy as well as the injustice of such procedures.

To prohibit in others, the freedom of opinion, when they felt its restraint to be a gross injury inflicted on themselves, was manifestly unjust; and casting his eyes on the industrious and discontented inhabitants of the shores of the Rhine, whom he proposed to invite, he perceived its impolicy.

Two emphatic sections in his code, while they encouraged the adventurer, astonished the bigots, and gratified the philosophers of Europe.

Those who believed in one "Almighty and eternal God, the creator, upholder, and ruler of the world," were exempted from all molestation on account of their persuasion, or practice in matters of faith and worship; but the capacity to elect or be elected to office was reserved for the profession of faith in Jesus Christ.

Of this last restriction we can only at present conjecture the cause.

The number of Jews was too inconsiderable to excite apprehensions of their interference; and the believers in Mahomet were not likely to intrude. Perhaps the capacity and character of the aborigines were not then perfectly known: perhaps it might have occurred to the law-giver that civilization might induce and qualify them to partake in the civil administration of the province, and the price of their admission should be their conversion to Christianity. But this favourable opinion of them could not have long been retained; and in his letter to the free society of traders, in August, 1683, he seems to consider them as a separate and inferior race.

This distinction has not been retained by us. In the constitution of 1776 the door was opened to every believer in a God. And so it continues, with the necessary addition of a belief in a future state of rewards and punishments.

In respect to property, lands as well as goods were expressly subjected to the payment of debts, except where there were legal issue, and then all the goods, and one-third of the lands only.

This was probably intended to promote marriages, but the language is obscure, and it is doubtful whether it is meant to apply to a living debtor, or to the estate of one deceased.

No tax was to be imposed except by virtue of a law, which probably had reference to some of the illegal exactions of Charles II.

In respect to persons, an honest anxiety is discovered, as well to protect servants from oppression as to compel them to perform their duties.

The fair administration of justice was secured by the establishment of trial by jury.

A liberal protection against causeless or severe imprisonment, has been literally copied in both our constitutions of 1776, and 1790.

From the same little code we may deduce some of our present useful establishments:

Our recording of deeds.

Our registers of wills.

Pleadings only in the English language.

Summonses on ten days notice, and other points of modern practice.

That the Jury shall consist of peers from the vicinage, and that fines shall be moderate, saving men's contentments, appears to have been borrowed from Magna Charter. In all other instances, we may consider the code as the result of practical impressions, without the pageantry of learning or the aid of professional men.

No organization of courts is provided. It was naturally postponed till the colony should arrive at its land of promise.

William Penn, who had been preceded by two ship loads of adventurers, reached the Delaware in October, 1682, where he found a motley collection of Swedes, Dutch, probably some emigrants from New York, and perhaps a few remnants of Sir Edward Poyden's colonists.

How their laws were composed or their government conducted is not now to be ascertained with much precision. Considered as a conquered province, perhaps Sir Edward Andros, Governor of New York, ruled as a Roman Prætor; but there seems to have been some judicial institutions.

A commission is extant from Andros, appointing Ephraim Herman, clerk of the courts of New Castle and of Upland; and of the same date a commission was sent to six persons, (Swedish names,) to be justices of peace, and form "a court of judicature."

To them no territorial limit was assigned, and no rule of action prescribed.

It now appeared necessary to go further, to lay down a general code, and to establish the proper modes of enforcing it.

Affording useful principles, and already adapted to the nature of a young colony, the laws agreed upon in England were resorted to as the basis of what were subsequently adopted.

The first procedure was to divide the single county of New Castle into three, adding Kent and Sussex to the former. The name of the county of Upland was changed for that of Chester; and Philadelphia and Buckingham, (the name of the English county whence his family proceeded,) were added to Chester, being then nearer to the centre of population. In December, 1682, the first legislative assembly was held, greatly to the joy of the Swedes, whose representatives composed a part of it.

Their labours terminated in passing, on the tenth of December, a code, to which they gave the imposing name of "*The Great Law*," or the body of laws of the province of Pennsylvania and territories thereto belonging."

It consisted of sixty-eight different acts, all expressed concisely, and almost all in plain intelligible language. Except three articles, it is not now in print, but the original remains at Harrisburg. The laws agreed upon in England may be seen in the appendix to Galloway's edition.

On comparing them with those agreed upon in England, I have discovered no alteration of the general structure, though much is added, which either did not occur, or it was thought premature to insert.

Wilful murder alone was punished with death.

In respect to smaller offences, fine or forfeiture of a proportion of the lands and goods, sometimes with imprisonment superadded, and sometimes as an alternative, were imposed.

It is a deviation from its general mildness, that imprisonment for life is imposed in two cases, that of bigamy, and a second conviction of adultery.

The singular provision of an imprisonment at hard labor during the pleasure of a parent menaced or assaulted, which is also enacted, might likewise extend to an imprisonment for life.

The same anxiety to secure justice to the servant, and fidelity to the master, and in a higher scale, to the employer of the factor, is still apparent.

The rights of property are preserved in nearly the same manner.

The judicial power is vested in county courts, who are to hold monthly sessions; in a provincial court, which is to meet quarterly, "to hear appeals," and in the provincial council, which is called "the last jurisdiction."

Two witnesses, "in all cases," were "necessary to judgment;" neither an oath nor affirmation were required of them; a solemn promise in court to tell the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth, was accepted, and perhaps alone admitted; but the punishment of falsehood was heavy.

1. To undergo such damage or penalty as the party against whom he testified "did or should undergo."

2. Public exposure.

3. Loss of future credit.

The concluding article appears to be admirable, and

did the size and number of our laws now admit it, I should think it worthy of immediate adoption.

"The laws shall be one of the books taught in schools." Such an early familiarity with its civic institutions would cause a deep and permanent tincture in the youthful mind; and if a brief and plain analysis of the constitution, with a correct abridgment of the laws, were substituted for some of those desultory compilations which are now in use, we might have more young Catos who would not require instruction of the crimes of future Syllas.

Many of these laws were repealed by the king in council; but with some variations they may be traced in those which at different periods afterwards were adopted.

The county courts were speedily organized. The magistrates soon entered on their functions; and it will not be uninteresting to notice some of their proceedings.

The original minutes of the provincial council are preserved at Harrisburg; and so early as the fourth month, (July,) 1683, a case is recorded to have come before them by appeal from the court at Philadelphia relative to the right to some land in Bucks county, which terminated in the extraordinary course of imposing a fine of forty pounds on the court itself, for having exceeded their jurisdiction, "as the law saith that causes shall be first tried where they arise." It probably was an ejection.

The governor and council appear also to have exercised original jurisdiction, both civil and criminal.

In the same year, 1683, a warrant was issued by them against one Pickering, "for putting off bad money."

A grand jury, and after bill found, a petty jury were summoned.

Pickering and his associates were convicted.

The governor passed sentence that the defendants should make compensation to the sufferers, and to pay a fine of forty pounds.

A more curious trial, before the same tribunal, soon succeeded.

A belief in the existence of witches, and a terror of their craft, are even now the torment of vulgar minds, but in those days the belief was deeply rooted, and politically injurious.

The mind of Penn was above such follies; but his knowledge of mankind led him to prefer an apparent acquiescence in popular opinion, to open hostility against it.

He suffered an indictment of witchcraft to be preferred against a woman, who, from her name, and the circumstances of her being assisted by an interpreter, was probably a Swede.

The evidence against her is detailed in the minutes of the council. It was slight and indirect.

The governor charged the jury, and it is to be regretted that this charge was not also preserved.

The verdict is evidence either of the simplicity of the times or of the same policy which I have attributed to W. Penn.

Margaret Mattson was found "guilty of having the common fame of being a witch; but not guilty in manner and form as she stands indicted."

She was laid under a recognizance for her good behaviour for six months.

The council continued to exercise both original and appellate jurisdiction, including in the former, admiralty causes, during part of the following year; but when the proprietor was about leaving the country, he issued what seems to have been the first commission to the provincial judges. (1. Proud. 286.)

This is an interesting epoch, as it gives us the foundation of that mixed system of law and equity which, with a temporary exception, has ever since prevailed here.

The provincial court thus established was to meet twice every year, in the "town of Philadelphia," and "to go to the circuits" every spring and fall, in each

county; to have the hearing and determining of all appeals from inferior courts; also all trials of titles of lands, and all causes, as well criminal as civil, both in *law and equity*, not determinable by the respective county courts.

This short historical view accounts for and explains a part of our Pennsylvania jurisprudence.

It shows that circumstances, more than profound or scientific deliberation, occasioned in the beginning the combination of various powers in the same tribunals.

Thus civil law, and criminal law, common law, and equity, were mixed and administered, no doubt with the best motives, and in the purest manner, but with a disregard of many useful forms, and salutary discriminations.

In respect to form, indeed, those of law, as far as can be traced, were adhered to. Bills in equity, those admirable organs for telling in a plain intelligible manner the whole of a grievance, however complicated, and of extricating from the opponent's conscience what his policy would wish to conceal, were unknown in these courts.

A court of Chancery found, it is true, a short and unpopular existence among us. It was introduced by Sir W. Keith, in 1720, against the opinion of those whom he consulted as to his power to erect it. I doubt whether its proceedings are to be found, and it cannot now be ascertained whether the dissatisfaction it excited is to be justly imputed to the nature of the tribunal itself, or to errors in its administration. Certain it is that for a long time after its abolition, an uniform prejudice against courts of chancery existed among us.

But the present constitution of Pennsylvania, after extending the powers of the supreme court, and court of common pleas to three cases of chancery, authorizes the legislature to empower these courts to grant relief in equity, or to vest such power in other courts, thus enabling it to create a court or courts of chancery.

It cannot be denied that the present system has a tendency to introduce a principle of decision which ought to be avoided. It too often leads us away from the safety of established precedent to inquire into the particular merits, and what is supposed to be the moral justice of a case.

To unlettered minds this is not objectionable.

It even has something attractive and fascinating.

It is supposed that the object of law being to dispense justice:—justice, however it may be obtained, must be acceptable.

But it is a sound political principle, as laid down by Montesquieu, that, "in republics most emphatically, the nature of the constitution requires judges to follow almost the letter of the law."

"In despotic governments," he observes, "there are no laws; the judge himself is his own rule."

"There are laws in monarchies—if explicit, the judge conforms to them—if otherwise, he endeavours to investigate their spirit."

The last is the true rule. But to continue a system which reduces the number of explicit rules of actions, is, in effect, to introduce one of the evils of despotism.

If, with us, the reference to principles of equity is unavoidably vague and uncertain, if its aid can be only partially obtained, if it is doubtful before hand, whether it will be referred to at all, if in fact there is no obligation on the judge to adopt it, and he is guided only by the moral sense to assume or disregard it, it is impossible not to perceive, and it would be wrong not to acknowledge, the imperfection of our system.

It may indeed be said that equity has been repeatedly declared to be part of the law of Pennsylvania, and of course that it is obligatory on courts to enforce it.

And there can be no doubt, that in general this obligation is felt, and the effort made accordingly; but I may refer to the well-known case of Pollard v. Shaeffer, (1. Dal. 212,) for the description, in the language of C.

J. M'Kean, of that sort of equity which it was (then at least,) supposed ought to be enforced.

"A court of chancery (he observes,) judges of every case according to the peculiar circumstances attending it, and is bound not to suffer an act of injustice to prevail."

Such is the sort of equity which is generally administered.

A superior system is gradually being formed in our supreme court, but it has many impediments in its progress.

It will at first appear singular, that a remedy for a defect in substance should be proposed in a reference to form.

Yet it appears to me, that the true and perhaps the only relief from the occasional inconveniences of our jurisprudence, will be afforded by the adoption of those forms which the experience of their utility has introduced into other countries.

How frequently are our courts embarrassed by the difficulty of bending legal form to the principles of technical equity, or even to the influence of the moral sense.

A familiar instance may be adverted to. In *trover* there is no set off:—a case arises in which the possessor of a chattel may have a just right to retain it till payment of a sum of money not forming in strictness a lien on it. Our courts have in some instances allowed the equitable right to be given in evidence as a matter of defence.

But what counsel beforehand could assure his client that this would be allowed. In *Durrow v. Kelley*, (1. Dal. 144,) Shippen president expressly declared that in that case "being a court of law, we cannot take on ourselves to act as a court of chancery." The case itself was rightly decided. It is referred to on account of the declaration made by the court. Judge Shippen was one of the soundest of our lawyers; in personal character mild and amiable; always inclined to temper the rigorous obligations of precedent by reasonable modifications, where he felt himself at liberty to do so, but always resolute to retain the bulwark of law, against irregular and desultory invasion. We may perceive and admire his firmness in the case of *Shawell v. Fell*, (3 Yeates, 20.)

In respect to real estate, we all know the use that is made of our flexible action of ejectment.

To some of these modes of relief, there is an objection of a serious nature.

The functions of the court are intermingled with the powers of the jury.

Before the revolution, when the bench was rarely graced by professional characters, juries were considered almost the same as chancellors.

I have heard the epithet applied to them, and the practice defended, by old practitioners.

Since the beneficial change which has taken place in the appointment of judges, a certain degree of control has naturally ensued, but much is still unavoidably left to the jury.

To form and try an issue on a single point, and to confine their attention and their verdict merely to that point, has become unusual.

Juries sometimes persist in deciding on what they think the "right" of a case; and if we are thrown into an ocean without a compass when we depend on the mere moral impressions of judges, how much more uncertain is the result of a suit committed to twelve men, however honest and upright, collected by ballot, unused to professional intricacy and scientific principles, and whose decision is not binding on another jury, either in the same or an exactly similar case that may succeed. The case of *Witman v. Ely*, (4 Serg. and Raw. 460,) is a strong instance of assumption of power by a jury. The difficulties I have adverted to are apparent in this case; and the luminous view taken by judge Duncan of this mode of administering justice, merits your atten-

tion. The only remedy which the court could afford, was to reverse the judgment and order a *venire de novo*. But if it is a case of any notoriety, prejudices are often raised, parties formed, and other juries follow in the same track of obstinate error. This is more frequently the case in the country, where the comparative paucity of general subjects renders the proceedings of courts more attractive than they are in town.

I am not to be considered as derailing the value of trial by jury.

While three cardinal rights are preserved,

1. Independence of judges.

2. Habeas corpus.

3. Trial by jury,

we shall have nothing to fear.

It is the practical embarrassments arising from the nature of our judicial system, derived, as has been observed, merely from local circumstances, that seem to form a just subject of complaint.

To confer equitable powers on the courts of law under the clause of the constitution which authorizes the legislature to do so, would of course, give us the benefit of the useful chancery forms.

The bill for specific performance of a contract, by means of which every part of the agreement may be enforced, not on vague and varying elements, but on sound and long-established principles; the injunction bill; and above all the bill of discovery, for which we are forced to substitute, often ineffectually, the notice to produce books and papers; the immediate effect of adopting these and other forms, would be precision of practice, and adequacy of relief; and they would gradually lead to high results. They would place our system on the eminent and useful ground of fixed and permanent principle; they would render equity what it ought to be, as described by Blackstone, a scientific system, founded on just and settled principles, applicable on general grounds, to particular cases.

In fact it is time to reduce the uncertain coruscations of Pennsylvania equity, to the safe and steady light of chancery.

If the legislature could be induced to exercise their constitutional powers, the same general terms which have been made use of by congress, in the formation of their judiciary system, would answer the purpose.

These remarks are respectfully submitted to my brethren. Whether it is expedient to take them into consideration the society will determine.

Some perhaps may dread the danger of innovation, on a practice which has continued for near a century and a half. Others may think that error can receive no sanction from time, and that while the genius of our countrymen has, at least since the commencement of the revolution, been so active in almost every sort of political reformation, we ought not to decline the performance of a duty because of its toil, nor the improvement of a system on account of its antiquity.

THE GREAT LAW,

Or, the Body of Laws of ye province of Pennsylvania and territories thereunto belonging, past at an assembly at Chester, als. Upland, the seventh day of ye tenth month, December, 1682.

Whereas, ye glory of Almighty God, and ye good of mankind, is ye reason and end of government, and therefore government in itself is a venerable ordinance of God; and forasmuch as it is principally desired and intended by ye proprietary, and governor, and ye freemen, of ye province of Pennsylvania, and territories thereunto belonging, to make and establish such laws as shall best preserve true Christians and civil liberty, in opposition to all unchristian, licentious, and unjust practices, whereby God may have his due, Cæsar his due, and ye people their due, from tyranny and oppression of ye one side, and insolency and licentiousness of ye other, so that ye best and firmest foundation may be

laid for ye present and future happiness of both ye governor and people of this province and territories aforesaid, and their posterity. Be it therefore enacted, by William Penn, proprietor and governor, and by and with ye advice and consent of ye deputy's of ye freemen of this province, and counties aforesaid, in assembly met, and by ye authority of ye same, that these following chapters and paragraphs shall be ye laws of Pennsylvania, and ye territories thereof.

Almighty God being only Lord of conscience, father of lights and spirits, and ye author as well as object of all divine knowledge, faith, and worship, who only can enlighten ye minde, and persuade and convince ye understanding of people, in due reverence to his sovereignty over ye souls of mankind. It is enacted by ye authority aforesaid, yt no person now or at any time hereafter living in this province, who shall confess and acknowledge one Almighty God to be ye creator, upholder, and ruler of ye world, and that professeth him or herself obliged in conscience to live peaceably and justly under ye civil government, shall in any wise be molested or prejudiced for his or her conscientious persuasion or practice, nor shall he or she at any time be compelled to frequent or maintain any religious worship, place, or ministry whatever, contrary to his or her mind; but shall freely and fully enjoy his or her Christian liberty in yt respect, without any interruption or reflection; and if any person shall abuse or deride any other, for his or her different persuasion and practice in matter of religion, such shall be lookt upon as a disturber of ye peace, and be punished accordingly. But to ye end that looseness, irreligion, and atheism may not creep in under pretence of conscience in this province— Be it further enacted by ye authority aforesaid, that according to the good example of the primitive Christians, and for ye ease of ye creation, every first day of ye week, called ye Lord's day, people shall abstain from their common toyle and labour, that whether masters, parents, children, or servants, they may ye better dispose themselves to read the scriptures of truth at home, or to frequent such meetings of religious worship abroad as may best sute their respective persuasions.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, that all officers and persons commissioned and employed in ye service of ye government of this province, and all members and deputies elected to serve in assembly thereof, and all that have a right to elect such deputies, shall be such as profess and declare they believe in Jesus Christ to be ye son of God and Saviour of ye world, and yt are not convicted of ill fame, or unsober and dishonest conversation, and yt are of one-and-twenty years of age at least. And be it further enacted, by ye authority aforesaid, that whosoever shall swear in their conversation by ye name of God or Christ Jesus, being legally convicted thereof, shall pay for every such offence five shillings, or suffer five days' imprisonment in ye house of correction at hard labour, to the behoofe of ye publick, and be fedd with bread and water only during yt time.

And be it further enacted by ye authority aforesaid, that whosoever shall swear by any other thing or name, and is legally convicted thereof, shall for every such offence, pay half a crown, or suffer three days' imprisonment in ye house of correction at hard labor, having only bread and water for their sustenance.

And be it further enacted, by the authority aforesaid, for the better preventing of corrupt communication, that whosoever shall speak loosely and profanely of Almighty God, Christ Jesus, the holy spirit, or ye scriptures of truth, and is legally convicted thereof, shall for every such offence pay five shillings, or suffer five days' imprisonment in ye house of correction at hard labor, to the behoofe of the publick and be fedd with bread and water only during that time.

And be it further enacted, by ye authority aforesaid, that whosoever shall in their conversation at any time curse himself or another, or any thing belonging to him-

self or another, and is legally convicted thereof, shall pay for every such offence five shillings, or suffer five days' imprisonment as aforesaid.

And be it further enacted, by ye authority aforesaid, that if any person shall with malice, or premeditation, kill, or be accessory to ye death of another person, man, woman, or child, being legally convicted thereof, shall, according to ye law of God and all nations, suffer death; and that ye estates of all capital offenders shall go one half to ye next of kin of ye sufferer, and ye remainder to ye next kin of the criminal.

And be it further enacted, by ye authority aforesaid, that all persons guilty of manslaughter, or chance-medly, shall be punished according to ye nature and circumstance of ye offence.

And be it further enacted, by ye authority aforesaid, that whosoever defleth the marriage bed, by lying with another woman or man than their own wife or husband, being legally convicted thereof, shall for ye first offence be publicly wipped, and suffer one whole year's imprisonment in ye house of correction at hard labour, to ye behoofe of ye publick, and longer if ye magistrate see meet; and both he and ye woman to be liable to a bill of divorcement, if required by ye grieved husband or wife, within ye said terme of one whole year after conviction; and for ye second offence, imprisonment in manner aforesaid, during life; and if ye party with whom ye husband or wife shall defile their beds, be unmarried, for ye first offence they shall suffer half a year's imprisonment, in ye manner aforesaid; and for ye second offence imprisonment for life.

And be it further enacted by ye authority aforesaid, that if any person shall be legally convicted of incest, which is uncleanness betwixt near relations in blood, such shall forfeit one-half of his estate, and both suffer imprisonment a whole year in ye house of correction at hard labour; and for ye second offence, imprisonment, in manner aforesaid, for life.

And be it further enacted by ye authority aforesaid, that if any person shall be legally convicted of ye unnatural sinn of sodomy, or joining with beasts, such person shall be wipped, and forfeit one-third part of his or her estate, and work six months in ye house of correction at hard labour; and for the second offence, imprisonment, as aforesaid, during life.

And be it further enacted by ye authority aforesaid, that whosoever shall be proved guilty of a rape or ravishment, that is forcing a maid, widow or wife, shall forfeit one-third of his estate to ye parent of ye said maid, and for want of a parent, to ye said maid; and if a widow, to ye said widow; and if a wife, to the ye husband of ye said wife, and be wipped, and suffer a year's imprisonment in the house of correction at hard labour; and for ye second offence, imprisonment, in manner aforesaid, during life.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, that whosoever shall be convicted of uncleanness or committing of fornication, that is if any single man shall defile a single woman, they shall suffer three months imprisonment in ye house of correction at hard labour, and after ye expiration of ye said term, shall take one another in marriage, and live as man and wife together; but if ye man be married, he shall forfeit one-third of his estate, and both be imprisoned as aforesaid. And whosoever shall be convicted of speaking an obscene or unclean word, shall for every such offence, pay one shilling, or sitt in ye stocks two hours.

And be it further enacted by ye authority aforesaid, that whosoever shall be convicted of having two wives, or two husbands, shall be imprisoned all their life time in ye house of correction at hard labour, to ye behoofe of his former wife or children, or her former husband or children; and if a man or woman being unmarried, doe knowingly marry ye husband or wife of another person, he or she shall be punished after the same manner aforesaid.

And be it further enacted by ye authority aforesaid,

that every person disordering and abusing himself with drink unto drunkenness, being legally convicted thereof, shall for ye first time pay five shillings, or worke five days in ye house of correction at hard labour, and be fed only with bread and water; and for ye second offence, and ever after, tenn shillings, or tenn days' labor, as aforesaid.

And be it further enacted by ye authority aforesaid, that they who doe suffer such excess of drinking at their houses, shall be lyable to ye same punishment with ye drunkard.

And be it further enacted by ye authority aforesaid, that if any person doe drink healths which may provoke people to unnecessary and excessive drinking, being legally convicted thereof, shall for every such offence forfeit five shillings; and whosoever shall pledge ye same, shall be lyable to ye same punishment.

Whereas divers persons, as English, Dutch, Swedes, &c. have been want to sell to ye Indians, rum, and brandy, and such like distill'd spirits, though they know ye said Indians are not able to govern themselves in ye use thereof, but do commonly drink of it to such excess as makes them sometimes to destroy one another, and grievously annoy and disquiet ye people of this province, and peradventure those neighbouring governments, whereby they make ye poor natives worse and not better for their coming among them, which is an heinous offence to God, and a reproach to ye blessed name of Christ and his holy religion. It is therefore enacted by the authority aforesaid, that no person within this province, doe from henceforth, presume to sell or exchange any rum or brandy, or any strong liquors, at any time to any Indian within this province; and if any one shall offend therein, ye person so convicted shall, for every such offence, pay five pounds.

And be it further enacted by ye authority aforesaid, that whosoever shall be convicted of wilfully firing any man's house, warehouse, outhouse, barns, stacks or ricks of corne, vessels, or boats, in any part of this province, or territory thereunto annexed, every such offender shall be liable to make satisfaction double ye value, and suffer imprisonment for one year in ye house of correction, and bear such corporall punishment as shall be inflicted by ye court of justice of that county where ye party offending hath committed ye fact.

And be it further enacted, by ye authority aforesaid, that if any person shall break into ye dwelling house of any other to ye affrighting of any dwelling therein, and shall intend or offer to take any thing out of ye said house, such person convicted thereof shall make fourfold satisfaction, and suffer three month's imprisonment at hard labor, in the house of correction: and if ye party offending be not able to make restitution, he or she shall be imprisoned seven years.

And be it further enacted, by the authority aforesaid, that ye lands and goods of thieves and felons shall be liable to make satisfaction to ye party wronged fourfold ye value, and for want of lands or goods, ye thief or felon shall be bondsman to worke in ye common prison, or workhouse, or otherwise, till ye party injured be satisfied.

And be it further enacted, by ye authority aforesaid, that if any person shall violently or forcibly enter ye house or possessions of any other, being duly convicted thereof, shall be punished as a breaker of ye peace, and make such satisfaction to ye party aggrieved as ye circumstance of ye fault will bear.

And be it further enacted, by ye authority aforesaid, that if any persons, to ye number of three, shall meet together with clubs, staves, or any hurtful weapon, to ye terror of any of ye peaceable people of this province, and commit, or design to commit, any violence or injury upon ye person or goods of any of ye said inhabitants, they shall be reputed and punished as rioters, and that act of terror and violence, or design of violence, accounted a riot.

And be it further enacted, by ye authority aforesaid,

that whosoever shall assault or menace a parent, and shall be duly proved guilty thereof, shall be committed to ye house of correction, and there remain at hard labor during ye pleasure of ye said parent.

And be it further enacted, by ye authority aforesaid, that if any person shall assault or menace a magistrate, and be duly convicted thereof, he shall be fined according to ye nature of ye fact, and be committed to ye house of correction at hard labor for one month after conviction.

And be it further enacted, by ye authority aforesaid, that if any servant assault or menace his or her master or mistress, he shall be punished at ye discretion of two justices of ye peace, so it be suitable to ye nature of ye offence.

And be it further enacted, hy ye authority aforesaid, that any person convicted of an assault or battery, committed by him on another person, he shall be reputed a breaker of ye peace, and shall be punished according to ye nature and circumstance of ye fact.

And be it further enacted, by ye authority aforesaid, that whosoever shall challenge another person to fight, he that challengeth, and he that accepteth ye challenge, shall for every such offence pay five pounds, or suffer three month's imprisonment in ye house of correction at hard labor.

And be it further enacted, by ye authority aforesaid, that whosoever shall introduce into this province, or frequent such rude and riotous sports and practices, as prizes, stage plays, masks, revells, bulbaits, cock-fighting, with such like, being convicted thereof, shall be reputed and fined as breakers of ye peace, and suffer at least tenn days' imprisonment at hard labor in ye house of correction, or forfeit twenty shillings.

And be it further enacted, by ye authority aforesaid, that if any person be convicted of playing cards, dice, lotterys, or such like inticing, vain, and evil sports and games, such persons shall for every such offence pay five shillings, or suffer five days' imprisonment at hard labor in ye house of correction, &c.

And be it further enacted, by ye authority aforesaid, that if any person shall speak, write, or act, any thing tending to sedition, or disturbance of ye peace, and be duly convicted thereof, ye party so offending shall for every such offence be fin'd according to ye nature and circumstance of ye fact, provided it be not less than twenty shillings.

And be it further enacted, by ye authority aforesaid, that if any person speak slightly, or carry themselves abusively against any magistrate, or person in office, being duly convicted thereof, shall for every such offence suffer according to ye quality of ye magistrate, and nature of ye offence, always provided it be not less than twenty shillings, or ten days' imprisonment at hard labor in ye house of correction.

And be it further enacted, by ye authority aforesaid, that all scandalous and malicious reporters, defamers, and spreaders of false news, whether against magistrates or private persons, being duly convicted thereof, shall be accordingly severely punished, as enymys to ye peace and concord of ye province.

And be it further enacted, by ye authority aforesaid, that if any person shall be clamorous, scolding, or railing with their tongues, upon complaint, and full proof thereof, before a justice of ye peace, ye said justice shall for every such offence comitt such person to ye house of correction, and there remaine three days at hard labor.

And to prevent clandestine, loose, and unseemly proceedings about marriage; be it enacted by ye authority aforesaid, That all marriages not forbidden by ye law of God, shall be encouraged, but ye parents or guardians, shall be first consulted, and ye parties clearness of all other engagements assured by a certificate from credible persons; and ye marriage shall be published before it be solemnized, and it shall be solemnized, by taking and owning one another as hus-

band and wife, before sufficient witnesses, and a certificate of ye whole, under ye hands of parties and witnesses, shall be brought to ye proper register of ye county where they are married, and shall be registered in his office.

And be it further enacted by ye authority aforesaid, That no person, be it either widower or widow, shall contract marriage, much less marry, under one year after ye decease of his wife or her husband.

And be it further enacted by ye authority aforesaid, That if any person shall fall into decay and poverty, and be unable to maintain themselves and children, with their honest endeavor; or who shall die and leave poor orphans, that upon complaint to ye next justices of ye peace, of ye same county, ye said justices finding ye complaint to be true, shall make provision for them, in such way as they shall see convenient, till ye next county court, and that, then, care be taken for their comfortable subsistence.

And to prevent exaction in publicke houses: be it further enacted by ye authority aforesaid, That all strong beer and ale made of barley mault, shall be sold for not above two pennys a full Winchester quart. And all beer made of molassis, shall not exceed one penny a quart.

And to prevent fraud in measure, and to reduce all foreigne measures here to ye English standard, be it further enacted by ye authority aforesaid, That ye measures of this province, shall be according to ye standard of weights and measures in England, that is to say a bushel shall contain eight gallons, according to ye Winchester measure, and all weights to be avordupois, which hath sixteen ounces to ye pound; within three months after ye first session of this assembly.

And be it further enacted by ye authority aforesaid, That no person presume to keep an ordinary, without a licence first obtained of ye governor, and to ye end, yt all travellers and such as are not housekeepers may be reasonably accomodated, in places where ordinaries now are, or shall be hereafter erected; no such keeper of such ordinary shall demand above six pennys a meal by ye head, which meal shall consist of beefe or porke, or such like produce of ye country, and small-beer; and of a footman, he shall not demand above two-pence per night for his bed; and of a horseman nothing, he paying six pennys a night for his horses hay.

And be it further enacted, by ye authority aforesaid, That ye days of ye weeke and ye months of ye year, shall be called as in Scripture, and not by heathen names, (as are vulgarly used) as ye first, second, and third daies of ye week, and first, second, and third months of ye year, &c. beginning with ye day called Sunday, and ye month called March.

And be it further enacted, by ye authority aforesaid, To ye end, yt justice may be faithfully and openly done, according to law, that all courts of justice shall be open, and justice shall not be sold, denied, nor delayed. And in every county there shall be one court erected, to which ye inhabitants thereof may every month repair for justice, and in case any person shall hold himself aggrieved by ye sentence of ye said county court; that such persons may appeal to ye Provincial court, which shall sitt quarterly, and consist of not less than five judges, ye appellant giving security for ye charges of ye sute, and no further appeal to be admitted till ye appellant deposite in court, ye sum he is condemned to pay, and give security in case he be cast by ye last jurisdiction, which shall be ye Provinciall councill.

And be it further enacted, by ye authority aforesaid, That in all courts, all persons, of all persuasions, may freely appear, in their own way, and according to their own manner, and there personally plead their own cause themselves, or if unable by their friends, and ye first process shall be ye exhibition of ye complaint in court, fourteen days before ye tryall, and that ye defendant be prepared for his defence, he or she shall be summoned,

no less than tenn days before, and a copy of ye complaint delivered him or her, at his or her dwelling house, to answer unto; but before ye complaint of any person shall be received, he or she shall solemnly declare in open court, that he or she believes, in his or her conscience, his or her cause is just; and if ye party complained against shall, notwithstanding, refuse to appear, ye planetiffe shall have judgement against ye defendant by default.

And be it further enacted, by ye authority aforesaid, That there shall be two credible witnesses in all cases, in order to judgement, and all witnesses coming or called to testify their knowledge, in or to any matter or thing, in any court, or before any lawfull authority, within ye said province, shall there give, or deliver in their evidence or testimony, by solemnly promising to speake ye truth, ye whole truth, and nothing but ye truth, to the matter and thing in question; and in case any person so called to evidence, shall afterwards be convicted of willfull falsehood, such person shall suffer and undergoe, such damage or penalty as the person or persons against whom, he or she bore false witness, did or should undergoe, and shall also make satisfaction to ye party wronged; and be publickly exposed for a false witness, never to be credited again in any court, or before any magistrate in ye said province; and whosoever shall be convicted of lying in conversation, shall for every such offence, pay half a crown or suffer three days' imprisonment, in the house of correction at hard labor.

And be it further enacted, by ye authority aforesaid, That all pleading processes and records in court, shall be short and in English, and in an ordinary and plain character, yt they may be easily read and understood, and justice speedily administered.

And be it further enacted, by ye authority aforesaid, That all tryalls in civil cases, shall be by twelve men, and as near as may be, peers or equals, and of ye neighbourhood, and men without just exception; and in criminal matters of life there shall be first twenty-four returned by ye sheriff, for a grand inquest, of whom twelve, at least, shall find ye complaint to be true, and then forty-eight shall be likewise returned by ye sheriff, of whom twelve shall have ye finale judgement, but reasonable challenges shall be always admitted, against any or all of them.

And be it further enacted, by ye authority aforesaid, That all fines shall be moderate, saving contentenments, marchandize, or wainage, which is to say, ye furniture of their calling and means of lively hood.

And be it further enacted, by ye authority aforesaid, That all fees and salaries in all cases, shall be moderate and limited by ye governer and assembly, and be hung up in a table in every respective court, and whosoever shall be convicted of taking more, shall pay twofold, and be dismissed his employment; one moyety of which shall goe to ye party wronged. And yt all persons convicted of bribery and extortion shall forfeit double the same.

And be it further enacted, by ye authority aforesaid, For avoiding of numerous sutes, if two men dealing together, be indebted to each other upon bills, bonds, bargains, or ye like, provided they be of equal truth and cleareness, ye defendant shall in his answer acknowledge ye debt which ye plaintiffe demandeth, and defaulte what ye plaintiffe owes to him upon the like cleareness.

And be it further enacted, by ye authority aforesaid, That if in case any man arrest another going out ye province, he shall be ready with his declaration and evidence ye next day, and shall put in security to pay ye charges and damages sustained by ye party arrested, if he shall be found in ye wrong.

And be it further enacted, by ye authority aforesaid, That all bargains, promises, and agreements, about buying and selling, being made appear by sufficient

evidence, shall stand good and firm, and such as shall violate ye same, he or she shall for every such offence, pay twice ye value to the party wronged.

And be it further enacted, by ye authority aforesaid, That to prevent frauds and vexatious sutes within ye said province, all charters, gifts, grants, and conveyances of land, (except leases for a year or under) and all bills, bonds, and specialities above five pounds, and not under three months, made in ye said province, shall be inrolled and registered in ye public inrollment office of ye said province, within ye space of two months next after the making thereof, else to be voyd in law; and all deeds, grants, and conveyances of land, (except as aforesaid) within ye said province, and made out of ye said province, shall be inrolled or registered as aforesaid, within six months next after ye making thereof, and settling and constituting an inrollment office or registry within ye said province, else to be voyd in law against all persons whatsoever; and in case ye deeds of purchase in England, made of lands in this province, should be lost by ye way, and so cannot be registered, copies of the deeds attested by a public notary, shall be of equal force therein.

And be it further enacted, by ye authority aforesaid, That all wills in writing, attested by two sufficient witnesses, shall be of ye same force as to land, as other conveyances being legally proved within forty days, either within or without ye said province.

And be it further enacted, by ye authority aforesaid, That ye will of no person shall be of force, that is not in his or her right mind, and usuall understanding at the making thereof.

And be it further enacted, by ye authority aforesaid, That ye estates of intestates, shall goe to ye wife and to ye children, and if no wife be living at ye time of death, all ye estate shall goe to ye children, and if no children, one-third to ye governor, and two-thirds to the next of kin.

And be it further enacted, by ye authority aforesaid, That there shall be a registry for births, marriages, burials, wills, ye names of executors, and guardians, and trustees, and letters of administration, distinct from ye other registry.

And be it further enacted, by ye authority aforesaid, That the servants shall not be kept longer than their time, and such as are carefull, shall be both justly and kindly used in their service, and put in fitting equipage at the expiration thereof, according to custom, and such as runn away and serve not their time, when caught shall serve twice ye time he or she was absent, and pay ye charges, or serve out ye value after their time is expired; and if any master abuse his servant, on complaint to ye next justice of ye peace, he shall take care to redress ye said grievance.

And be it further enacted, by ye authority aforesaid, That there shall be a registry for all servants, where their names, time, wages, and days of freedom or payment, shall be registered.

And be it further enacted, by ye authority aforesaid, That all factors or correspondents in this province, wronging their employers, shall make satisfaction, and one-third over to their said employers, and in case of ye death of any such factor or correspondent, the committee of trade, shall take care to secure so much of ye deceased parties estates as belongs to his said respective employers.

And be it further enacted, by ye authority aforesaid, That all defacers or corrupters of charters, gifts, grants, bonds, bills, wills, contracts, or conveyances; or that shall deface or falsify any enrolment, registry, or record, within this province, shall make double satisfaction for ye same, half whereof shall goe to ye party wronged, and they shall be dismissed of all places of trust, and be publickly disgraced as false persons.

And be it further enacted, by ye authority aforesaid, That all lands and goods shall be lyable to pay debts,

except where there be legall issue, and then all goods, and one-half of ye land, only in case ye land was bought before ye debts were contracted.

And be it further enacted, by ye authority aforesaid, That all prisoners shall be bailable by sufficient sureties, unless in capitall offences, where ye proof is evident, or ye presumption great, and every quarter of a year there shall be goal delivery in every county, where imprisonment is not ye punishment.

And be it further enacted, by ye authority aforesaid, That all prisons shall be workhouses for felons, thieves, vagrants, and loose abusive and idle persons, whereof one shall be in every county.

And be it further enacted, by ye authority aforesaid, That goalers shall not oppress their prisoners, and that all prisons shall be free as to room, and all prisoners shall have libertie to provide themselves bedding, food, and other necessaries during their imprisonment, except such whose punishment by law will not admit of that liberty. And be it further enacted, by ye authority aforesaid, That any person wrongfully imprisoned shall have double damages against ye informer or prosecutor.

And be it further enacted, by ye authority aforesaid, That as in divers laws ye penalty of ye offences, is thus expressed, either a certain sum of money or certain time of imprisonment, at hard labor in ye house of correction, it shall be left to choice of ye civill magistrate, which of ye punishments he will inflict upon ye person so offending. That whosoever shall know any of ye aforementioned offences, and informe ye civill magistrate thereof, shall have one-third of ye fine, and if any one shall conceal such person, he or she shall pay halfe ye fine due from ye guilty person.

And to the end that it may be known, who those are, that in this province and territory, thereunto belonging, have right of freemen, to chuse or be chosen, and with ye proprietary and governor, make and enact laws that every inhabitant of ye said province and territories annexed, that is or shall be a purchaser of one hundred acres of land, and hath seated ye same, his heirs and assigns, and every person who shall have paid his passage, and taken up one hundred acres of land at one penny an acre, and hath seated the same. And every person that hath been a servant or bondsman, and is free by services, that shall have taken up his fifty acres of land, and seated ye same, and every inhabitant, artificer, or other resident in ye said province, that pay scott and lott to ye governor, shall be deemed and accounted a freeman of this province and territory thereof, and such only as shall have right of election or being elected, to any service in ye government thereof. Provided also, and be it further enacted, by ye authority aforesaid, That all persons holding any office, in this province, or ye territory's thereunto belonging, or that hath or shall have right to chuse or be chosen members in assembly, shall be such as shall first subscribe this following declaration: I, A. B. doe hereby freely acknowledge, and solemnly declare, and promise fidelity, and lawfull obedience to William Penn, son and heir of Sir William Penn, deceased, and his heirs and assigns, as rightful proprietary and governor of ye same, according to ye kings letters patent, and deeds of grant and feoffment, from James Duke of York and Albany, &c. And that I will never act nor doe by word or deed, directly or indirectly, any thing, nor consent to nor conceal any person or thing whatsoever, to ye breach of this solemn engagement. In witness of which I have hereunto sett my hand, this day of in ye year

A. B.

And that all elections may not be corruptly managed, upon which ye present and future good of ye province so much depends, that all elections of members or representatives of ye people and freemen of ye province of Pennsylvania and territories annexed, to serve in ye

assembly thereof, shall be free and voluntary, and that ye elector that shall receive any reward or gift in meat, drink, moneys, or otherwise, shall forfeit his right to elect such; and such persons as shall give, promise, or bestow any such reward as aforesaid, to be elected, shall forfeit his election, and be thereby incapable to serve as aforesaid. And ye assembly shall be sole judges of ye regularity or irregularity of ye elections thereof.

And that the people may be fully secured in the enjoyment of yr property,—Be it further enacted, by ye authority aforesaid, that no money or goods shall be raised upon or paid by any of ye people of this province, and territories annexed, by way of a publick tax, custom or contribution, but by a law for that purpose, made by ye government and freemen of ye said province, and territory thereof; and whosoever shall levy, collect, receive, or pay any money or goods contrary thereunto, shall be held and punished as a publick enemy to ye province, and a betrayer of ye liberty of ye people; and that no publick tax at any time shall continue longer than ye space of one whole year.

And be it further enacted, by ye authority aforesaid, that ye laws of this province, from time to time, shall be published and printed, that every person may have ye knowledge thereof; and that they shall be one of ye books taught in ye schooles of this province, and territory thereof.

And be it further enacted, by ye authority aforesaid, that all other matters and things, not herein provided for, which shall and may concerne the publick good, justice, peace, and safety of ye said province, and ye raising and imposing taxes, customes, duties, or other charges whatsoever, shall be and are hereby referred to ye order, prudence, and determination of ye governor and freemen of ye said province, from time to time.

GOVERNOR'S ELECTION. OFFICIAL.

	<i>Wolf.</i>	<i>Ritner.</i>
City of Philadelphia,	3,558	4,957
County of do.	6,263	5,950
Delaware,	918	1,291
Bucks,	3,202	2,862
Montgomery,	2,972	2,933
Berks,	3,758	3,435
Schuylkill,	1,328	954
Northampton,	3,376	1,820
Chester,	2,374	4,301
Lancaster,	4,124	6,357
York,	2,357	2,367
Cumberland,	2,326	1,807
Northumberland,	1,415	1,084
Union,	1,021	2,131
Columbia,	1,768	829
Westmoreland,	3,542	1,549
Bedford,	1,629	1,561
Franklin,	2,234	2,516
Dauphin,	1,575	2,285
Lebanon,	1,002	1,906
Luzerne,	2,064	1,586
Susquehanna,	1,146	475
Tioga,	710	446
Huntingdon,	1,657	2,189
Allegheny,	3,094	3,506
Mifflin,	782	834
Juniata,	686	692
Cambria,	598	340
Lycoming,	1,729	986
Adams,	1,030	1,679
Centre,	1,920	1,016
Perry,	1,284	697
Lehigh,	1,564	1,624
Indiana,	813	1,106
Bradford,	1,685	920
Beaver,	1,440	1,481

	<i>Wolf.</i>	<i>Ritner.</i>
Butler,	1,204	1,032
Mercer,	1,347	1,553
Wayne,	606	241
Washington,	2,749	2,889
Fayette,	2,440	1,806
Crawford,	1,502	895
Erie,	1,170	1792
Venango,	1,261	406
Clearfield,	513	288
Jefferson,	249	173
Somerset,	744	1,855
Potter and McKean,	368	37
Armstrong,	1,975	959
Greene,	1,009	1,355
Pike,	613	71
Warren,	450	218
	91,235	88,186
	88,186	

Majority, 3,049
Pennsylvania Reporter.

METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

Extract from the Meteorological Register, taken at the State Capitol—Harrisburg, Pennsylvania,

By JAMES WHIGHT, Librarian.

SEPTEMBER, 1832.

Days of the Month.	Days of Week.	Thermometer.				Barometer.				WINDS.
		Morning temperature.	Noon temperature.	Even. temperature	Mean temp. of day	Highest in Morn.	Highest at Noon.	Highest in Even.	Mean height of Barometer each day	
1	Saturday	65	66	70	67	29.36	34.35	29.35	N	
2	Sunday	58	68	70	65	34	35	37	35	N
3	Monday	60	65	65	63	35	34	33	34	E
4	Tuesday	63	70	72	68	32	31	33	32	S E
5	Wednesd	62	63	57	61	31	31	32	31	S W
6	Thursd'y	60	64	64	63	33	35	36	35	W
7	Friday	56	73	69	66	31	34	36	34	W
8	Saturday	58	70	70	66	33	37	38	36	W
9	Sunday	63	70	71	68	37	39	40	39	N W
10	Monday	56	69	70	65	38	40	41	40	S E
11	Tuesday	67	70	73	70	38	36	34	36	S E
12	Wednesd	64	65	68	66	34	36	33	34	W
13	Thursd'y	52	62	65	60	33	37	38	36	W
14	Friday	52	65	67	61	35	38	40	38	N W
15	Saturday	62	68	72	67	36	36	40	37	W
16	Sunday	64	73	78	72	38	40	41	40	W
17	Monday	72	78	76	75	39	42	44	42	N
18	Tuesday	67	75	76	73	40	40	40	40	N
19	Wednesd	66	75	78	73	37	39	40	39	N
20	Thursd'y	65	78	77	73	38	41	40	40	N
21	Friday	75	71	74	73	38	39	35	37	N W
22	Saturday	67	71	70	69	34	36	34	35	N W
23	Sunday	61	62	64	62	34	35	34	34	N W
24	Monday	54	60	65	60	33	33	35	34	S W
25	Tuesday	58	61	61	60	32	33	34	33	W
26	Wednes'y	48	60	65	58	32	33	37	34	S W
27	Thursd'y	50	65	67	61	31	34	36	34	E
28	Friday	60	69	70	66	36	36	40	37	E
29	Saturday	63	69	71	68	36	37	37	36	N E
30	Sunday	63	65	58	62	34	34	32	33	W

Thermometer.		Barometer.	
Maximum on 17th	75°	Max. on the 17th	29.42 in.
Minimum on 26th	53°	Min. on the 5th	29.31 in.
Difference	17°	Difference	.11 in.
Mean	66°	Mean	29.36 in.

Atmosphere.

Days of the month.			
1, 2, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 12, 13, 14, 15,	Morning.	Afternoon.	
16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 22, 23, 26,	20 days	Fair	Fair
28, 29,	2 days	Cloudy	Fair
30,	1 day	Rain	Cloudy
4, 21, 24, 25, 27,	5 days	Cloudy	Cloudy
3, 11,	2 days	Rain	Rain

*Days of the Month.**Wind.*

1, 2, 17, 18, 19, 20,	6 days	N
29,	1 day	N E
3, 27, 28,	3 days	E
4, 10, 11,	3 days	S E
5, 24, 28,	3 days	S W
6, 7, 8, 12, 13, 15, 16, 25, 30,	9 days	W
9, 14, 21, 22, 23,	5 days	N W

On the 16th in the evening, thermometer at 78° the highest. On the 26th in the morning, thermometer at 48° the lowest. Range 30°

On the 17th in the evening, barometer at 29.44 inches the highest. On the 4th at noon at 29.31 inches the lowest. Range 00.13 inches.

The wind has been seven days east of the meridian, 17 days west of it, and six days north.

There was rain on the 3d, 11th, and 30th. The wind blustering on the 5th and 12th.

The mean temperature of this month was 51° warmer than last September.

PROSPECTS OF THE ITHACA AND OWEGO RAIL ROAD COMPANY.

GENTLEMEN,—In answer to your inquiries as to the value of the stock of the Ithaca and Owego Rail-road Company, I submit the following remarks, and an estimate prepared for my own private use, from tables of the commercial statistics of that part of the country with which it is connected, which were furnished to me from the most accurate sources, by intelligent residents there.

The road is intended to connect the villages of Ithaca and Owego, the former lying at the southern end of Cayuga lake, and the other on the Susquehanna river, at what may be considered the principal head of navigation of that stream. By referring to a map, you will perceive at once that it is now, and by a proper improvement of the gift of nature, must always be the principal channel through which the trade of Western New York will find its way to Philadelphia and Baltimore markets: the grand portage between the navigable waters of the states of New York and Pennsylvania.

The great importance of this portage, induced the citizens of Ithaca and Owego, at an early period in the era of internal improvements, to propose the construction of either a canal or rail-road to facilitate transportation through this channel. The great expense of a well constructed canal, having an elevation and corresponding depression of about 600 feet to overcome by lockage, as well as the doubtful nature of the supply of water at the summit level, frustrated the project of a canal, and that of a rail-road was substituted. In the year 1828, a charter was obtained for a Rail-road Company, with a capital of \$150,000; which sum, in the absence of correct information of the nature and expense of rail-roads, was supposed to be adequate to the execution of the work. This sum being manifestly inadequate, and the engineering, surveys and estimates having given reason to believe that \$300,000 would be sufficient for the completion of the work,* an addition to

the charter was obtained, erecting additional stock to the amount of \$150,000. The first capital was taken up. The additional amount will soon be offered to the public.

The most important matter of interest to the purchasers of stock now comes under consideration, viz: the probable income to be expected from the stock. In instituting my own inquiries into the matter, I have taken estimates made out item by item, by the merchants of Ithaca and Owego, and have submitted them to the test of a comparison with the business heretofore done, as set forth in the statistical tables referred to. The estimate by items, for the year 1835, has been stated as follows:

Merchandise,	6,000 tons.
Wheat and flour,	10,000
Pork, butter, and Whiskey,	2,500
Ashes,	500
Plaster,	10,000
Salt,	5,000
Lime and stone,	1,000
Lumber,	15,000
Miscellaneous,	1,000
	51,000 tons.

I find from the statistics, that during 240 days, which is the ordinary average of the season for navigation of the Cayuga lake, the trade of Ithaca amounted at the lowest calculation, per day, in 1828, to 80 tons; 1831, to 180 tons; which facts are also corroborated by the examination of the amount of towing done by the steam boats on the lake during those years. If we estimate the increase of trade in 1835, by the ratio of increase between 1828 and 1831, it may be safely calculated at 320 tons, or 8 boat loads of 40 tons, 4 going and 4 coming, per day. Now, if only two-thirds of this trade passes over the road, and the reasonable presumption is, that three-fourths of it will, the amount will be 51,200 tons a year, which exceeds the estimate as made by items. But in addition to the articles of commerce in that estimate enumerated, there is one commodity which is destined to be a staple of great importance, but which by reason of the great present cost of transportation, finds its way in but small quantities, to a northern market. I refer to the coal, both bituminous and anthracite, which abounds in vast quantities near the Susquehanna river, within 50 miles of Owego. The amount of this article which would be carried across this road can hardly be calculated, but the lowest estimate made by sound judges is 20,000 tons. I have been informed that a small quantity has found its way during the sleighing season to Ithaca and its neighboring villages, and been readily purchased for foundries, smiths, and private use, at \$12 the ton. When the facilities for transportation by steam navigation on the river and rail-road across the high grounds, shall have reduced this price one-third or one-half, the market for supply will be immense. To be within bounds as to quantity of material, and to allow for a low rate of toll by way of bounty on the trade, I have put down the amount of coal at 7,000 tons. The entire tonnage for transportation would then be

Merchandise, &c.	51,000 tons.
Coal,	7,000
Total,	58,000

given to the company or bought at a low price. One stockholder alone has given ground in Ithaca valued at \$10,000. To this it may be added that more than one-fourth of the grading of the road-way, at the north end of it, has been put under contract, and is nearly completed. The rate of contracts gives strong confirmation to the estimates here made of cost of road. It will be perceived from the prospect of the income, that the company could well afford to pay twice the capital if it should be necessary to ensure the completion of the road.

* The Engineer of the company is John Randel, jun. a gentleman of high rank in his profession. His successful construction of the New Castle and Frenchtown Rail-road, said to be one of the finest specimens of engineering in the United States, gives the strongest confidence that these estimates will be found correct. A large portion of the soil occupied by the road has been

In the transportation of this tonnage we will suppose that the company carry *only one-half*, at the rate of \$2 the ton, which is from \$150 to \$200 less than present prices, the amount will be

\$ 58,000

* The other half, 29,000 tons, by persons paying the toll of 90 cents the whole distance

26,100

Carriage of passengers on their way to and from New York and Philadelphia, and the western towns in Pennsylvania, and persons who now travel through Ithaca via Newburg, Catskill, Cooperstown, Jersey City, Cayuga lake, and Auburn, at least 80 a day, at \$1 each person, for 300 days,

24,000

Country travel between Ithaca and Owego on the burden cars, now done in country wagons, which often bring in 200 persons a day, say average of 50 persons, at 50 cents, 300 days,

7,500

\$115,600

The annual expenses of the road, of every kind, upon the most liberal scale of calculation, are expected not to exceed

20,000

Leaving a nett revenue of
Which supposing you allow the road to cost the capital,

95,600

\$300,000

And for cars, horses, and extra improvements,

50,000

\$330,000

Will leave the earnings on the investment at more than twenty-eight per cent.

The results of this calculation have appeared so very astonishing to many, to whom they have been shown, that I have been more than once reminded of the unfortunate results of the recent rail-road stock speculations in our state—speculations founded upon estimates apparently as plausible as these. This demands a remark or two, and in reply to this suggestion, I would say that in the first place, it is a matter of public notoriety that, the road with which those speculations have been principally connected, has been most grossly mismanaged, and has cost nearly double the sum for which it might have been made: in the second place, it is very far from an ascertained matter, that its stock is not intrinsically worth the highest sum ever paid for it; on the contrary, with prudent and economic management, there is great reason to think that few stocks in this country would produce a larger income. But in the third place, *the Ithaca and Owego Rail-road*, from the peculiar character of the route, and the nature of its sources of revenue, and of its future prospects, admits no comparison with any one now in contemplation. The character of this route is *very peculiar*. In *importance*—Being the grand portage between the inland waters of the state of New York and those of Pennsylvania, debouching into the Atlantic. In *physical advantages for construction*—The road commencing at the waters of Cayuga lake, after traversing the village of Ithaca, will overcome the principal ascent by an inclined plane within the compass of a mile: from the summit of the plane the road will rise by a trifling elevation for the distance of eight miles to the highest summit—from which point, by a descent scarcely perceptible, it will wind through a fertile valley almost populous enough to be considered a continued village, for the distance of twenty miles, where it will terminate on the river, within the village of Owego. Through the whole route, the ground is so favorable, that in grading the road, it has hardly been found necessary to resort to deep cutting or high embankment, although the horizontal curves are so slight as to allow the employment of the fleetest

engines, the smallest curve being not less than two miles radius, and the largest extending to five. The valley and its circumjacent hills are filled with the finest of timber and stone desired for the construction of the road-way, warranting not only cheapness of first cost, but also little expense in current repairs.

The nature of its sources of revenue makes this road an exception to most rail-roads contemplated in this country.

It depends for its principal support, upon a more unfluctuating source than the conveyance of passengers—the transit of immense quantities of merchandise and produce. From its advantageous location, it must of necessity command the entire transportation of business, as it will enable the carriers to carry their freights at a diminution of about fifty per cent. upon present rates, or rather upon every possible rate at which the same could be effected by the ordinary modes of conveyance. This business, which at the present moment, if our statements are correct, will yield a very large income for capital employed, will be very rapidly increased by the natural increase of the commercial resources of rich country with a rapidly growing population—by the opening of new markets for commodities, in consequence of the cheapness of transportation, and by the introduction of new staples of great value, as coal, lime, &c.

The future prospects of the Board are vast, beyond calculation. By the aid of the Ithaca and Geneva Rail Road, the Ithaca and Owego Road will form the great connecting link or thoroughfare between the two great rail roads contemplated to be built, the one from Buffalo to Schenectady, and the other, which is already chartered, from Lake Erie, through the southern tier of counties, to New York. Upon the completion of these works, and who that has seen the spirit and progress of public improvement in this state, can doubt of their ultimate existence, the products of the western part of our state, and the shores of Lake Erie, will pour through this channel, to that point from which the choice of a market can be made with the greatest advantage of the three great marts, New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore. It is no trifling characteristic of this Road, that it will not only be the means by which the resources of the great West can be brought to the best point, for availing themselves of three of the best markets in the United States, but that it will also be the great means of bringing into active competition for the commerce of the State of New York, the emporiums of the States of New York, Pennsylvania and Maryland. For the same reasons, a very considerable portion of that immense concourse of travellers who annually pour down the valley of the Mohawk on their way to New York, will be attracted by that route, which is both their shortest route to the city, and at one of its points, in a business view, central to the three great commercial towns.

The facts of the great amount of transportation, at present existing on the route of the Road, having been stated, I will now mention one of the great causes why such a trade is attracted to it, and its consideration will probably diminish both surprise and scepticism as to the calculations for the future. It is a well known fact that the Susquehannah river is open five or six weeks in the spring earlier than the eastern section of the Erie canal, and two or three weeks later in the winter. It is also well known that the western section of that canal can be navigated a fortnight earlier than the eastern section. Hence there is an inducement late in the fall for the western merchants to send their produce to Ithaca and Owego, to avoid detention by the sudden closing of the canal, and to avail themselves of the early Philadelphia and Baltimore markets. As an illustration of the advantages of this course, I state the fact, that a merchant has been known to accompany his produce down the river in the spring to Baltimore; with the proceeds of it in New York, buy his spring goods, and then

* If the company should become the sole transporters, at least \$15,000 might be added to this amount.

be detained, for the opening of the canal, for near a fortnight. He found his advantage on reaching his destination with his articles at a time when his neighbours had scarce shipped their's to market.

There is one feature in the charter of this Road, which as it gives great advantage when compared with some others, is worth noting. It is the fact that the charter cannot be taken by the Legislature from the stockholders. In some charters a clause intended to guard against too great monopolies, is inserted, authorizing the State, on the repayment of the capital stock, with a fixed rate of interest, to resume their grant. This feature of course limits the value of the stock, and fixes a price beyond which it can never rise; but in that of the Ithaca and Owego Rail Road Company, the grant for fifty years can never be recalled, except for the misconduct of its managers.

I annex to this, copies of the statistical tables referred to, which I beg you will read with attention, as you will find some astonishing facts stated in them, as for instance that there are 299 mills within 12 miles.

I have now as far as it is in my power given you what I deem the proper statement of the causes which are expected to give its intrinsic value to the stock of our Road. I say our Road, for a considerable investment in its stock not only identifies its interests with mine and that of my friends, but shows our faith in its value. You are sufficiently conversant with these matters to judge of its probable value, either as a stock speculation, or a permanent investment of capital; an opportunity to do which will shortly be offered to you by original subscription to the new stock.

If you wish any further information on the subject, I refer you to any intelligent resident of Ithaca or Owego, or of Tompkins or Tioga county, who will doubtless be glad to give you, not opinions of future events, but the facts of the present time—which you will find abundantly confirming the statements made in this communication, and affording the strongest presumptions that the most sanguine expectations of those interested in this important work will not be disappointed.

Yours, &c.

ALBANY, Sep. 1. 1832.

UNITED STATES NAVAL ASYLUM.

From Report to Congress—1830.

"The asylum which has been erected on the Schuylkill, near Philadelphia, was designed as a place of permanent abode for such of the officers, seamen, and marines of the Navy, as might need a home on their retirement from its service; for those who might be disabled, or who might, from the advances of age and infirmity, be incapable of performing those duties for their country, which, in the manhood of life, they have most faithfully discharged.

This design has been executed with a liberality bordering on extravagance; but, it will at least prove, that the nation is not unmindful of the debt it owes to the prowess of that class of the defenders of its rights, for whom this commodious and magnificent edifice has been prepared."

Copy of a communication from William Strickland, Esq. to the Commissioners of the Navy Hospital Fund.

Philadelphia, December 1st, 1829.

Gentlemen—Agreeably to your request, I have the honor to submit for your consideration, a report of the progress made in the building of the United States' Naval Asylum, at Philadelphia, together with an estimate of the whole amount of funds necessary to its final completion. The building is situated on the river Schuylkill, a short distance below the junction of South street with the Gray's ferry road. It is 385 feet in front, including a centre building 142 feet, by 133 feet in depth, which is embellished with a marble portico of eight ionic columns, 3 feet each in diameter.

The wings consist of a granite basement, supporting a marble superstructure, three stories in height, with piazzas or verandas on each story of the front and rear, raised on 88 cast iron columns, resting upon the granite piers. The interior of the building is vaulted throughout, and is in every respect completely fire proof. The roof of the centre is covered with copper, and that of the wings with slate. The dormitories, on the flanks of the centre building, contain 180 rooms, all of which are well lighted and ventilated, and are calculated for the reception and accommodation of about 400 men. The extremities of the wings contain a hall, workshop, operating room, and offices, all of which have a communication with the piazzas on the outside, and the passage from the centre of the building. The basement story of the centre building contains a dining room 113 feet in length, together with a kitchen, wash-house, laundry, pantries, store-room, office, and warming apparatus. This story has an immediate communication with the principal and third stories, by a flight of marble steps leading to the portico on the outside, and by a double flight of steps, of the same material, from the hall on the outside of the building. The principal story of the centre building contains in front 8 parlours, intended for officers' quarters, and a chapel in the rear 56 feet square, which receives its light from a lantern in the dome, and has a direct communication with the passages in the centre, and the piazzas on the outside of the building. The surgeon's apartment, infirmaries, apothecary's rooms, bath rooms, and closets, are adjacent to the chapel and main interior passage. The attic or third story of the centre building, includes chambers for the officers, and governor, or manager of the institution, apartments for the insane, bath rooms, closets, &c. &c.

The whole of the interior of the building will be finished in about three weeks from this date. The carpenters have but a few doors and sashes to hang; the plasterers will complete the plastering in the course of next week; and the painters have but the finishing coat to put on. The whole of the marble work of the building and portico, with the exception of a small part of the raking cornice and tympanum of the pediment, and of the flight of steps in front, leading to the portico, is finished. These parts of the work would have been completed at this day, but that I have been unable to procure, in season, from the quarriers, such blocks of stone as are necessary to their completion. Under these circumstances I have, however, deemed it expedient to close, in a few days from this time, the operations of the marble masons until the ensuing spring. The work which will remain to be done, after the end of this month, will not require of me that kind and degree of attention which I have heretofore devoted to it, and I shall therefore, with your permission, consider the arrangement for my salary as closing with the present year. The magnitude of the work, and the substantial character of the materials which have been employed in constructing the Naval Asylum, will of course be recollected, when the amount of expenditure, and the propriety of its application, shall be made the subject of consideration. Every attention has been paid to economy in the disbursement of the public funds, from the earliest commencement of the work to the present day. The contracts which were made by myself, at the laying of the corner stone of this edifice, for marble, bricks, lime, &c., were, at the time, and still remain, considerably below the market price of these articles: the work throughout has been done with the greatest fidelity, and at moderate prices; and in fact, I am not aware that, in this country or in Europe, the same quantity of labor and materials has been procured either for the government or individuals, by the expenditure of so small an amount of money. The actual expenditure on account of the building is, at this date, \$198,000.

The amount due on the building may be estimated as follows:

For marble,	\$4,500
Marble masons and laborers' wages,	2,500
Bricks,	500
Lime and sand,	1,500
Painting and glaizing,	900
Carpenters' work,	3,000
Lumber,	1,500
Plasterers' wages and materials,	500
Ironmongery and blacksmiths' work,	450
Salaries,	1,500
	<hr/> \$17,500

The amount required to complete the building is as follows:

For marble now contracted for, and workmanship of the pediment and steps of the portico,	\$5,500
Marble mantels throughout the building, contracted for, and part executed,	800
Iron railing in front of the piazzas, contracted for, and part executed,	4,500
Plumber's work in fitting up baths, water closes, contracted for, and part executed,	5,500
Fencing round the premises,	3,000
Regulating ground and planting trees,	1,500
The introduction of the Schuylkill water into the building, including annual rent,	6,500
	<hr/> \$27,300
Making as the total cost of the building and appurtenances, when completed, about	\$242,000

Respectfully submitted, by your obedient servant,
WM. STRICKLAND.

The Hon. JOHN BRANCH,
JOHN H. EATON,
SAM'L D. IEGHAM,
Commissioners of the Navy Hospital
Fund, Washington.

A Grape Vine consisting of a single stem, standing in the garden of Jacob Miesse, Esquire, in Bern township, produced on its branching vines 1238 bunches of Grapes, taken down a few days ago. Mr. John Boss and Dr. Quenaudon of Reading, besides other persons, viewed the vine a short time before the grapes were plucked.

PITTSBURG, Oct. 26.

CHOLERA.—On the 22d instant, at one o'clock, A. M. William Lyon, a coloured man, just from Cincinnati, died of this disease, in this city.

During the same day, Mrs. Bender, from Cincinnati; John Smith, a steamboat hand, also from that city, and Polly Coleman, a colored woman, a resident of this city, and intemperate, were all attacked. The former is almost entirely recovered; the two latter died on the 22d.

On the 24th, a man, who had lately arrived from below, on board a steamboat, and who had been committed to jail, on a charge of larceny, was seized with this disease—he is now convalescent.

These five cases, and three deaths, are the whole amount of the visitation which has yet fallen upon us.

Our atmosphere, we believe, is now as pure, and healthy as it ever has been; indeed, if we may judge from our own feelings, and from our conversation with various persons, decidedly purer and healthier than it was three or four weeks ago.—No new case had been reported up to the 29th October.

NEW COLLIER.—A vessel carrying three hundred and five tons of Coal loaded last week, in the river Schuylkill, for Boston, and passed over the bar without

difficulty, having on board a freight amounting to seven hundred and sixty-two dollars. This vessel was constructed expressly for the purpose, is called the brig Pavo, and commanded by Capt. McKensie.

SCHUYLKILL NAVIGATION.—We understand that the Navigation Company have made arrangements for doubling the locks throughout the whole line of the canal. This work has already been commenced in several places, and will continue to be prosecuted with vigour. The advantages which will result to the business of transportation from the adoption of this measure are sufficiently obvious. The disposition manifested by the company to make timely provision for the accommodation of our increase of trade, which will thus avoid any check or interruption, is certainly laudable. The mutuality of the beneficial consequences does not lessen our obligation. The new section of canal in the neighborhood of Reading will be ready for use in the spring, and the reservoir at this place will also be completed by the same period.—*Miner's Journal.*

In conformity with previous notice in our columns, the sale of coal lands announced by the New York and Schuylkill Coal Company took place on the day appointed at the Merchant's Coffee House, in the city of Philadelphia. The result, we understand, was very satisfactory, fully realizing the most sanguine expectations of all interested. Lands amounting to seventy-six thousand dollars in value, were disposed of, together with several shares of rail road stock at a fair valuation, which stock at no distant period will, in all probability, command a handsome premium. Notwithstanding the universal scarcity of money and general commercial depression, occasioned by recent political events, capitalists were still found able and willing to embark their funds in real property of such intrinsic value, and of so productive a character, as that which abounds in this vicinity. At so unfavourable a crisis a disappointment would have been no marvel. But the reverse has in reality happened, which must be considered a circumstance of no ordinary weight, and furnishes another very conclusive proof of the estimation in which our property is deservedly held abroad. Something like a thorough conviction of the importance of the region we inhabit will doubtless be produced on the most prejudiced minds when the close of the present season shows the full amount of our exports.—*ib.*

APPOINTMENTS BY THE GOVERNOR.

WILLIAM SHOENK, Esq. to be Clerk of the Court of Quarter Sessions, in the place of P. L. A. Good, Esq. deceased.

Barnabas Davis, of Easton, to be inspector of flour, for the port of Philadelphia, in the place of Jacob Holgate, Esq. deceased.

Reported for the United States Gazette.

DISTRICT COURT OF PHILADELPHIA.

FRIDAY, Oct 26th.

DOHERTY VS. DONOGHUE.—This was an action brought by Thomas B. Doherty against the Rev. Mr. Donoghue of the Catholic Church, (formerly of Ireland) to recover the penalty—assigned by an act of the Philadelphia Legislature about a century ago—against any Clergyman or other person, who should solemnize the marriage of a minor (or one under 21 years of age) without the consent and knowledge of his parents. The penalty specified by the act is £50 sterling.

Brewster for the plaintiff, and Haley for the defendant.

The marriage of Doherty, son of the plaintiff, with Ann McAlister, by the defendant, was proved by the groomsmen and bridesmaid of the parties. She (it was evidenced) was not under 20 or 21 years of age; while

her betrothed was born on the day in February 1815, when it was first announced in this city that peace had been concluded between the Union and Great Britain—but she proved to him “That fairy form which first love traced.”

In the defence it was contended that the father had not been aggrieved or sustained any injury by the marriage of his son, who being poor as he was young, could not require a compensation for his loss—that the defendant did not know the age of the bridegroom, and was not aware of the law prohibiting the marriage of minors, or of any person under a stipulated age. The penalty of £50 was considered enormous, and the statute almost obsolete—it was urged that the defendant was rather poor, and that the plaintiff had not justly (however legally) a right to recover compensation solely from the ignorance of the defendant, not from any personal injury or loss. It was also said that the evidence was insufficient.

Brewster replied with some acrimony on the plea of ignorance of the defendant of the law of the land, and the age of the bridegroom—not sparing the profession or persuasion of the Reverend defendant. He considered it a sufficient injury or grievance to any father to be deprived of his child in nonage—and particularly if that deprivation be by a luckless and improvident marriage.

Judge Hallowell in his charge to the Jury, admitted the existence, necessity and advantage of the law prohibiting the marriage of minors without their parent's knowledge and consent; that the act had frequently been enforced, and that it stipulated £50 as the penalty of its infraction. He regretted that any counsel in the Union should in a court of justice stigmatize any persuasion or profession, religious or civil—and asserted that in the Statesland opinion, were not coerced, and should not be reprobated. If the Jury believed the evidence, the penalty was assigned; whether it should be mitigated or enforced, was at their disposal.

The Jury retired; but took so long time to consult, that the Court adjourned till 10 o'clock this day, (Saturday.)

[In the above case the jury have returned verdict for the plaintiff of \$133 33, with six cents damages and six cents costs.]

Yesterday morning, between seven and eight o'clock, a young horse attached to a dray, and under the guidance of two young men, became restive on the lower side of Market street, between Sixth and Seventh, and sprung away from his guides, running directly down Decatur street, demolishing at an awful rate the market wagons tastefully arranged on the lower side. Dashing onward, with the heavy dray still attached to him, he rushed up the five marble steps on the north side of the Arcade, sweeping away a portion of the heavy iron railing, pursued his way along the eastern avenue of that spacious building, scattering far and wide the shopkeepers' boxes, passed down the steps of the south front, taking with him at the dray wheels another portion of the iron railing, and continued directly across Chesnut street, into the Messrs. Loud's Piano Forte Manufactory, and here

CASES OF CHOLERA

WHICH OCCURRED IN PRIVATE PRACTICE, AS REPORTED TO THE
BOARD OF HEALTH,
(Continued from page 159.)

Date.	Residence.	Age.	Male.	Female.	White.	Black.	Result.
Aug 17	Knoodle, near Walnut	17	1	1			dead
	Lombard, near Schuylkill 3d	30		1	1		
	Nectarine, between 10th and 11th			1	1		
	Buck's court		1	1			
	12th, between Spruce and Pine		1	2			
	New Market, near Pegg			1	1		
	Eighth, above Callowhill	30	1	1	1		
	Willow, corner of Factory street	52	1	1	1		
	Ann, west of Schuylkill 8th	30		1	1		
	Almond street, 3 cases						
	Plumb street, 2 do						
	Adams street, 1 do						
	5th, abo. Catherine, 1 do						
	6th, below Shippen						
	Corner Adams and Fitzwater						
	Bet. Sch. 4th & 5th, & Ches. & Mark.						
	Third street, above Poplar lane	11	1	1			
	St. Joseph's avenue, abo. Sch. 5th	22		1	1		
	Market, above Schuyl. 6th	26	1	1	1		
	Filbert, do	20		1	1		
	do do	36		1	1		
	Corner Schuyl. 4th and Market		1	1			dead
	Race street, 1 case						
	Sugar alley, below 7th	60	1	1			
	Schuyl. 8th, above Race			1	1		dead
	Bird's court,	30	1	1	1		
	Shippen, between 6th and 7th	68	1	1			
	No. 170 Shippen	28		1	1		dead
	Brown's court, near 8th	12	1	1	1		dead
	85 Shippen	61	1	1	1		dead
	160 Lombard	85	1	1	1		
	Lombard, near 12th	12	1	1	1		
	Christian, above Front	70		1	1		dead
	do do			1	1		
	Water, below South	9	1	1	1		
	Marine Barracks		5	5			
Au 18	Queen, near Wood	40	1	1			
	4th, between Shippen and Plumb	60		1	1		
	Atkinson's court	30	1			1	
	Broad, bet. Ship. & Fitzw't, 1 case						
	Plumb, below 5th	3					
	Moyamensing road, opposite Plumb			1	1		
	Prime, near Front			1	1		
	Front, below Almond			1	1		
	Swanson, do	8		1	1		
	No. 60 Perry street	3	1	1	1		dead
	Filbert, bet. Schuyl. 7th and 8th	28	1	1	1		
	Third, above Brown	40	1	1	1		
	Bet. Apple st. and Old York road	65	1	1	1		
	Elfreth's alley, near 2d street		1	1	1		
	Front, above Coates			1	1		
	Spruce near 2d	11	1	1	1		dead
	Race, above 13th	45	1	1	1		
	do do	40	1	1	1		
	13th, bet. Race and Cherry streets	30	1	1	1		
	Front, below Washington	5	1	1	1		dead
	do do	45	1	1	1		
	Shippen's lane	18	1	1	1		
	13th, near Fitzwater	30	1	1	1		
	Whites court, Bedford above 13th	40	1	1	1		
	Shippen, below Broad	13	1	1	1		
	Humphrey's court	35	1	1	1		dead
	Pine, near 12th	3	1	1	1		
	Humphrey's court	70	1	1	1		
	West Philadelphia	33	1	1	1		dead
	Washington, below 2d	39	1	1	1		
	226 Catherine	45	1	1	1		
	Vine, street, 1 case						
	No. 16 Hurst	26		1	1		

CHOLERA CASES CONTINUED.

Date.	Residence.	Age.	Male.	Femal.	White.	Black.	Result.
Aug 18	Adams street	62	1		1		dead
	Ninth, near Carpenter		1		1		
	Carpenter street			1	1		
	Ann, bet. Schuyl. 7th and 8th	22		1	1		
	St. Joseph's avenue	30		1	1		
	Market, below Schuylkill 6th	20		1	1		
	Filbert, above do	25		1	1		
	Corner Schuylkill 3d and Market	14		1	1		
	72 Walnut street			1	1		
	North Third street	4		1	1		dead
	Christian, above Front	35	1		1		
	North Third street, 1 case						
	Penn, below South	45	1		1		
	Front, below Spruce street	9		1	1		
	Lombard, above 5th	32	1		1		
	28 Shippen, below 2d	28	1		1		
	No. 9 Mead alley	21	1		1		
	Thirteenth, above Cherry	27		1	1		dead
	Ann street	47	1		1		
	Schuylkill 5th, above Spruce	32	1		1		
	95 Walnut street			1	1		dead
Aug 19	Cadwalader, above Master	42		1	1		
	do do	35		1	1		
	do do	48	1		1		dead
	Eighth, above Callowhill street	30		1	1		
	Apple, above Brown	60	1		1		dead
	Second, near Prime	35	1		1		
	Current alley	26		1	1		
	No. 6 Julianna street	5		1	1		
	Fitzwater, above 6th	41		1	1		
	Shippen, above 12th		1		1		
	Tenth, below Catherine	38		1	1		
	Paschall's alley	10		1	1		
	Spruce and Second street	11		1	1		
	Christian street	8		1	1		
	Paynter's court	31		1	1		
	Passyunk road	48		1	1		
Aug 20	John's st. near Germantown road	6		1	1		
	Poplar lane, above St. John's	26	1		1		
	Front, below Catherine,	15		1	1		dead
	Fifth, below German	32		1	1		
	North Third street, city		1		1		
	Queen, near 4th	22		1	1		
	Second, near Callowhill, N. L.		1		1		dead
	Sarah street, Kens.	59		1	1		
	West Philadelphia	26	1		1		dead
	Corner 5th and German	63		1	1		dead
	German, below 5th	9	1		1		
	Fifth, below German	30		1	1		
	Christian, below 3d	13		1	1		
	Plumb, above 3d	38		1	1		
	Germantown road, above Master	16		1	1		
	North Thirteenth street, 2 cases						
	Corner 7th and Fitzwater	55	1		1		
	South, above 3d. Southwark			1	1		
	Barron street, city			1	1		
	Schuylkill 8th, near Race street	36	1		1		
	Frankford road, above Otter	31		1	1		
	Loyd's court, Germantown road	70		1	1		
	Germantown road	32	1		1		
	Third, above Beaver	21	1		1		
	Type alley, above 12th, P. T.	52	1		1		
	Vine street,			1	1		
	Back of 198 North 2d, city	32	1		1		dead
	Schuylkill 8th, above Filbert	30		1	1		
Aug 21	Arch, bet. Schuyl. Front and 2d	47	1		1		dead
	No. 6 Middleton street			1	1		
	Long Lane, Moyamensing		1		1		
	Rose alley	47		1	1		
	Current alley	30		1	1		
	Marlboro' street	15	1		1		
	James street	10	1		1		

would have been a signal crashing of the "beautiful and frail," but that, fortunately, the horse in his haste made no calculations for the width of the dray, and while the animal found ingress for a part of its "person," the shaft of the dray struck violently against the lintel of the door, making an indentation as deep and large as if a nine pounder had been let off against the premises. Considering the number of persons usually assembled in the places through which the animal passed, it is marvellous that no personal injury was sustained.—[United States Gazette.

PROCEEDINGS OF COUNCIL.

THURSDAY, Oct. 23, 1832.

Mr. TOLAND requested to be discharged from the Watering Committee, and Mr. Lippincott was appointed in his place.

The President of the Select Council appointed the following gentlemen on the Standing Committees,

Ways and Means.—Messrs. Lippincott, Massey and Lewis.

Paving Committee.—Messrs. Worrell, Neff, Massey and McCredy.

Committee of Accounts.—Messrs. Lippincott, Toland and Groves.

Committee on Markets.—Messrs. Worrell, Fox and McCredy.

Library Committee.—Messrs. Lewis and Neff.

Committee on Fire Companies.—Messrs. Groves, Worrell and Wetherill.

Committee on Franklin and Scott's Legacies.—Messrs. Worrell and Wetherill.

Committee to take charge of Franklin Square.—Messrs. Groves and Massey, Wetherill and Sailor.

Committee to take charge of Logan and Penn Squares.—Messrs. Lippincott and Fox, Gilder and Smith.

A committee to take charge of Washington and Rittenhouse Squares.—Messrs. Toland and Eyre, Lapsley and Maitland.

Committee to take charge of the State House and Independence Square.—Messrs. Worrell and Lewis, Morris and Toland.

Committee to have the necessary superintendence of Wills' Legacy.—Messrs. Lippincott, Neff, Groves and Worrell; Huston, Lapsley, Yarnall and McMullin.

An item of unfinished business, relative to the improvement of the City property at Chesnut street wharf on the Schuylkill, was referred to Messrs. Worrell, Groves, Fox and Massey; Gilder, Aken, Wetherill and Gowen.

An item of unfinished business, relative to the improvement of the Girard Lands in Schuylkill County was referred to Messrs. Groves, Lippincott and Neff; Toland, Elliott and Morris.

Mr. Eyre presented a petition praying that South Alley continued, be paved, which was referred to the Paving Committee.

Mr. Lippincott offered the annexed resolution which was adopted, and Messrs. Lippincott, Wetherill, Eyre, Merrick, Huston and Gilder were appointed the Committee.

Resolved, That a committee of 3 members from each Council be appointed with instructions to inquire and report the expediency of constructing works to light the city of Philadelphia with gas.

Mr. Groves offered the following resolution which was adopted, and Messrs. Groves, Neff, Lewis, Maitland, Sailor, and Merrick were appointed the committee.

Resolved, That an item of unfinished business relative to the continuation of the rail-road along Broad street, be referred to a committee of three members of each Council.

Mr. Groves offered the annexed resolution, which was adopted by both Councils.

Resolved that the Paving Committee in conjunction with the City Surveyor, be instructed to take into consideration the propriety of lowering Chesnut street and the streets connected with it, from Schuylkill Front street to the river Schuylkill, so as to render the same more convenient for the landings on said river, and to report a plan thereof as soon as practicable.

Mr. Groves offered the following resolution, which was laid on the table.

Resolved, That the committee appointed to improve the Chesnut street landings on Schuylkill, be directed to take down the old Engine House at the corner of Schuylkill Front and Chesnut streets, and to make use of the materials in the store houses now building on said landings.

COMMON COUNCIL.—The president appointed the following gentlemen on the standing committee.

Ways and Means—Messrs. Chandler, Morris, and Toland.

Paving Committee—Messrs. Gilder, Byerly, Sailor, and Smith.

Committee of Accounts—Messrs. Wetherill, Borie, and Elliot.

Committee on Markets.—Messrs. Lapsley, Yarnall, and Maitland.

Committee on Library—Messrs. Morris and Chandler.

Committee on Fire Companies—Messrs. Merrick, Aken, and Sailor.

Mr. Chandler offered the annexed resolution, which was adopted, and Messrs. Chandler, Wetherill, Worrell, and McCready, were appointed the committee.

Resolved, That so much of the communication of the City Commissioners, which contains the proposition of Mr. R. A. Caldwell, relative to a Western Watch-house, be referred to a joint committee of two from each Council.

Mr. Morris offered the annexed resolution, which was adopted, and Messrs. Morris, Lapsley, Haines, Neff, Lippincott and Massey, were appointed the committee.

Resolved, That the letter from W. Rush, Esq. and other documents, relative to the encroachments in the river Schuylkill, be referred to a joint committee of three members from each Council.

Messrs. Maitland, Aken, Worrell, and Eyre were appointed a committee to take charge of the Draw-bridge lot.

Messrs. S. P. Wetherill, Haines, Neff, and Lippincott were appointed a committee to take charge of Chesnut street, Mulberry street, and Sassafras street wharves.

Resolved, That the state of Chesnut street, between Schuylkill 6th and 7th, be referred to the paving committee, with power to act.

Messrs. S. P. Wetherill, Chandler, Eyre, and Worrell were appointed a committee upon the communication from David E. Shapely, relative to lot north of Permanent Bridge.

THE REGISTER.

PHILADELPHIA, OCTOBER 27, 1832.

It has been deemed by some of our citizens practicable, and an object of great importance, to attract a portion of the trade of the western parts of New York into our own state, by means of a connexion with Cayuga lake, by canal or otherwise. In volume 7 of the

Register, page 233, we have recorded the proceedings of a meeting at Carbondale on the subject—and also on page 363, same volume, have inserted resolutions passed at a meeting of delegates from New York and Pennsylvania, at Ithaca, to both which articles we refer the reader for the views entertained of the importance of this project by the citizens of both states. A rail-road company has been formed, with a capital of \$300,000, for the purpose of connecting Ithaca, situated at the end of Cayuga lake, by a road, with Owego, on the North Branch of the Susquehanna, at a short distance from the line of the two states. In the present number will be found an interesting paper on the prospects of that company, drawn up in reply to a request from a gentleman in this city for information respecting it. Appended to this document are several tables which are not inserted here, calculated to confirm the statements made in the report itself, from which tables the following facts appear.

The arrivals at Ithaca in 1828 were 455 boats, and the clearances 396.

The amount of tonnage of imports was estimated at 7727 tons, and of exports 10,078 tons; making together 18,607 tons without including the "arrivals at and clearances from the *Head of the Lake*," which are estimated at 800 tons more—which gives a tonnage of *fifty tons per day* for the whole 365 days in the year.

The statistics of Tompkins county, in which Ithaca is situated are given, from which it appears that it contained in 1830 a population of 36,545; that in 1832 there are 299 mills within 12 miles; that the annual sales of merchandize amount to \$821,000; that the exports in 1831 were valued at \$1,209,000, being 31,481 tons, and the imports were, same year, 11,525 tons. The principal exports consisted of lumber, wheat, flour, butter, cotton and woollen goods, pork, salt, and plaster.

We have been anxious, from time to time, to introduce into the Register something that we thought would recommend itself to the gentlemen of the Bar as well as other liberal inquirers, concerning the early jurisprudence of this state. With this object we republished in No. 8 of the present volume, the first chapter of Mr. Job R. Tyson's Essay on the Penal Laws of Pennsylvania, embracing a history of punishments from the earliest times. We now give the first of "Two addresses to the Associated members of the Bar of Philadelphia," by W. Rawle, Esq. to which is joined a complete copy of the celebrated "Great Law." Mr. Rawle's account of the changes which the law underwent, at different periods, will prove interesting to the profession. The second address will be republished next week, and must prove instructive in its sketches of those eminent lawyers who began to live at the era of our independence.

HISTORICAL SOCIETY OF PENNSYLVANIA.

A stated meeting of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania will be held at the Society's Chamber in the Philosophical Hall, on Monday evening, 5th inst. at 7 o'clock.

J. R. TYSON, Secretary.

HAZARD'S REGISTER OF PENNSYLVANIA.

DEVOTED TO THE PRESERVATION OF EVERY KIND OF USEFUL INFORMATION RESPECTING THE STATE.

EDITED BY SAMUEL HAZARD.

VOL. X.—NO. 19. PHILADELPHIA, NOVEMBER 10, 1832. NO. 254.

SECOND ADDRESS

To "The Associated members of the Bar of Philadelphia." Pronounced by William Rawle, Esq. Chancellor of the Association. 1824.

After having made the annual report required by the constitution, I have in strictness performed my duty. Yet I feel a disposition to trespass again upon your time, in presenting some considerations on the character and practice of our bar.

The slow progress of suits—the length of time that generally intervenes between the commencement and the termination of a judicial controversy, even of moderate importance, are loudly complained of.

It is considered that the parties suffer and that the profession does not gain by these delays.

There have recently been several meetings on this subject, and the variety of the plans that have been suggested proves the difficulty of the remedy.

But reformation is always an arduous—often a dangerous task.

The redress of one error sometimes creates another, and the close pursuit of one object sometimes closes our eyes in respect to others of equal importance. A strong necessity will however justify it, and will alone justify it.

More rapidity of procedure, unaccompanied with a reasonable time for reflection and preparation, and unaided by the application of sound legal principles, may indeed gratify the impatience of the client and perhaps the avidity of the lawyer, but would little tend to advance the science of jurisprudence.

It is of the first importance to ourselves and to our country, that our system of law—raised with so much care and involving so much interest—should receive only those alterations which gradually result from mature experience and sound judgment—that it should be thoroughly understood, and cautiously and faithfully administered.

In my former address, I pointed out the want of some more convenient mode of enforcing the principles of equity—the remedy for which cannot be attained without the intervention of the legislature. In the present instance I propose to consider certain points more immediately within our own power.

It is interesting to inquire what is the influence of our modes of practice in the promotion of professional knowledge, the formation of professional character, and the progress of forensic proceedings.

These considerations will at present be taken up in two points of view.

1. It is not peculiar to Pennsylvania, but is the general habit throughout the United States, to combine the two capacities of counsel and attorney.

The Supreme Court of the United States, the state of Massachusetts and its former adjunct, Maine, New York, and New Jersey, form the only exceptions within my knowledge.

The distinction has subsisted in England at least, from the reign of Edward I. (Stat. 2, west. 2.)

The principal reason urged in favor of it is, that the institution of a suit, and all its parts preparatory to the trial, are more attentively and effectively conducted in

this manner, than when the whole is to be the work of one person.

It is a just observation in relation to all mechanical arts, that the subdivision of labour produces superior excellence in the specific parts—and the same rule may hold good in many instances of the employments of the mind; but in the science of law, the division now under consideration, constitutes less a matter of importance than of occupation.

It is less the appropriation of intellect than of time. The attorney knows nothing which the barrister does not know—he performs nothing which the barrister, were he willing to bestow his time, could not perform. Indeed for every thing out of the common road of pleading, he uniformly throws himself on the guidance of the barrister, who has devoted himself to this branch of the general science.

For in England, the principle of subdivision prevails among the members of the bar itself.

The instance last mentioned is in point—Pleadings, founded, as Sir William Jones justly observes, on the nicest and soundest rules of logic, often requiring the best efforts of the mind, are considered so important as to form a particular school. They lead to habits of close attention and anxious precision, and thus assist in qualifying the party to enter the halls, which Gray describes in one of his beautiful Latin odes:

*"Lis ubi late sonat et togatum,"
Æstuat Agmen.*

but the abstraction from the other branches does not tend to furnish the practical knowledge of men and manners, conducive to the formation of a *Nisi Prius* lawyer.

In other respects there are also similar separations—Marriage settlements, trusts, will by proprietors of large estates, and similar instruments, form a specific subject of employment to those who were termed conveyancing counsel. Among these, Booth and Fearn, Powell and Shadwell, were the leaders of modern times.

The last mentioned, who by his abstinence from public exhibition, through the medium of the press, has obtained less celebrity than the others, was a man whose closeness of application formed one evidence of the superiority of his powers.

Admitted to his intimacy, though considerably younger, I always found him at his chambers enveloped in parchments, traversing with keen eye and deep reflection, the long mazes of complicated titles, or comparing the tissue of trusts and contingencies, with facility and precision.

His son now practices in Chancery, which presents another of the many divisions of the English bar.

The doctors of civil law appropriate to themselves the ecclesiastical and maritime courts—No talents however splendid, and no desire however great, can gain admission here, without the appendage of L. L. D. to the name.

So the practice in the Court of Common Pleas, although complained of so long as the time of Charles II. in a treatise attributed to Sir Matthew Hale, (published by Hargrave,) is still confined to a select number entitled to wear coifs.

Without pursuing the subject farther, it is sufficient to say, that the inveterate principle of subdivision so pervades the profession there, that he who is requested to undertake any business out of what he deems his proper sphere, generally declines it; but this does not often happen. It is the attorney, (applied to in the first instance,) who selects the counsel; and he knows to whom to apply.

Before we leave this part of the subject, it may not be improper to notice how dependent the counsel is on the attorney, in reference to trials of issues in fact.

The attorney prepares the case, furnishes and methodises the papers, examines the witnesses, frequently collects the authorities, and makes out the brief, on which the counsel is obliged implicitly to rely. If the attorney's views are erroneous, or his preparations incomplete, there is seldom a sufficient interval for correction; the defects are without a remedy, and the interests of the party proportionably suffer.

Opposed to this view of the English practice, let us consider our own. We have to examine and contrast its character and effects, and conclude whether it is, or is not advisable to retain our usual and indiscriminating habits of employment.

With us the term lawyer, means a *genus* not a *species*.

Liable to be called on in every branch of business connected with the profession, it is necessary that the American lawyer should be qualified for all—he is not merely a Chancery lawyer, nor a civilian, nor a special pleader, nor a *Nisi Prius* lawyer.

He forms a living and a daily refutation of the opinion that the science is too comprehensive to be all undertaken by one man. Nor can it be justly asserted that the extensiveness of the task, produces a superficial or defective performance of it.

In truth, the extent of intellectual capacity is never ascertained till it is put to an extreme trial.

He who has doubted his own ability, is sometimes surprised at his own success.

An English lawyer of the first rank would probably deem it impossible to do justice to the multiplied and various duties which would be exacted of him if he migrated with the intention to practice the law among us. Yet we are all educated with a view to the transaction of every description of jurisprudence.

And we may with national pride, take up the catalogue of our predecessors as proof of the success of our general system.

To mention the living (honourably and eminently endowed as our bar now is,) would be invidious; but we are not forbidden to explore the tomb, to bring from their ashes departed genius and spirit—not only to support the general principle, but to serve as models for youthful imitation, and incentives to dignified and useful exertion.

It is not without a trembling hand, that I shall venture to recall to some, and to present to others a few of those names of which I have a recollection, more or less perfect, but assisted by accessible sources of information.

At the era of our Independence, the bar of Philadelphia possessed among others, a Wilson, a Sergeant, and a Lewis, an Ingersoll, an Edward Biddle, and a George Ross.

Mr. Chew was one of the prominent characters of earlier times. In 1772, he was preferred to the bench. Perhaps no one exceeded him in an accurate knowledge of common law, or in the sound exposition of statutes—His solid judgment, tenacious memory, and persevering industry, rendered him a safe and steady guide. At the bar, his language was pertinent and correct, but seldom characterised by effusions of eloquence—his arguments were close and frequently methodized on the strict rules of logic—his object always seemed to be to produce conviction, not to obtain applause.

But in those times, the sphere of the lawyer was somewhat limited. In provincial courts, no great questions of international law were discussed—no arguments on the construction of treaties—no comparisons of legislative powers with constitutional restrictions—even admiralty cases had little interest—every thing great and imposing, was reserved for the mother country. Till the ebullitions produced by the stamp act, political interests were local and confined. Pennsylvania was divided between two parties, that of the proprietaries and a considerable section of the people.

Two lawyers, Galloway and Dickinson, took active parts in this controversy. Each published a speech which he had delivered in the legislative assembly; and it was remarkable that the introduction to each (one composed by Dr. Franklin, who co-operated with Galloway in opposing the proprietary interest, and the other by Dr. Smith, the co-adjutor of Dickinson,) were at the time more admired than the principal compositions. Yet they were both men of talents.

Of Galloway's manner, I have no personal knowledge; from inspection of the dockets, his practice appears to have been extensive. He adhered to the royal cause, and migrated to England, where, after exciting considerable public attention, by attacks on the conduct of Sir W. Howe in this country, he remained till his death.

Very different were the opinions and procedure of Dickinson. At the commencement of our difficulties with Great Britain, he displayed his powers with fervour and courage in defence of what he deemed his country's rights. Assuming the title of a *Pennsylvania farmer*, he assailed with a due proportion of learning and an irresistible cogency of argument, the unjust attempt of the British legislature, to impose internal taxation on the colonies.

These publications had the happiest effect. The resistance which seemed at first to be founded rather on natural impulse than deliberate research, was clearly shown, not only to be meritorious in itself, but justifiable under the laws and constitution, by which all British subjects ought to be governed.

Of Dickinson's manner of speaking I have some recollection—he possessed, I think, considerable fluency, with a sweetness of tone, and agreeable modulation of voice, not well calculated however, for a large audience. His law knowledge was respectable, though not remarkably extensive, for his attention was more directed to historical and political studies. In his defensive publications against the attacks of Valerius, in 1783, the man of taste will be gratified by a pure and elegant style, though the statesman must discover some political errors. Wholly engaged in public life, he left the bar soon after the commencement of the revolution.

At this period a new band arose

*"Occursus hominum, cujus prudentia monstrate,
"Summos posse viros, et magna exempla daturus,
"Vervecum in patria—nasci."*

Juv. Sat. X. v. 48.

They contributed with other instances to prove, notwithstanding the arrogance of European prediction, that America, even at the instant of putting on the toga virilis, was equal to the duties of mature and accomplished man.

I have already given some names, I will more particularly describe two or three others.

Perhaps few of those now present can recollect Wilson in the splendour of his talents, and the fulness of his practice.

Classically educated, and in the outset employed as a tutor in a public seminary, his subsequent success in a narrow circle of country courts, encouraged him to embark in the storm which after the departure of the British troops agitated the forum of Philadelphia.

The adherents to the royal cause were the necessary

subjects of prosecution, and popular prejudice seemed to bar the avenues of justice.

But Wilson, and Lewis, and George Ross, never shrunk from such contests, and if their efforts frequently failed, it was not from want of pains or fear of danger.

Other questions of the highest moment, also became the daily subjects of forensic discussion, questions for which previous study no doubt, had qualified them, but with which no previous practice had familiarized them.

In respect to them, Wilson soon became conspicuous. The views which he took, were luminous and comprehensive. His knowledge and information always appeared adequate to the highest subject, and justly administered to the particular aspect in which it was presented. His person and manner were dignified, his voice powerful, though not melodious, his cadences judiciously, though somewhat artificially regulated.

His discourse was generally of a reasonable length; he did not affect conciseness nor minuteness, he struck at the great features of the case, and neither wearied his hearers by a verbose prolongation, nor disappointed them by an abrupt conclusion.

But his manner was rather imposing than persuasive, his habitual effort seemed to be to subdue without conciliating, and the impression left was more like that of submission to a stern, than a humane conqueror.

It must, however, be confessed, that Mr. Wilson on the bench, was not equal to Mr. Wilson at the bar, nor did his law lectures entirely meet the expectation that had been formed.

The talents of George Ross were much above mediocrity. His manner was insinuating and persuasive, accompanied with a species of pleasantry and habitual good humour. His knowledge of the law was sufficient to obtain respect from the court, and his familiar manner, secured the attention of the jury. But he was not industrious, and his career after the commencement of the revolution, was short.

The powers of Reed were of a higher order. His mind was perspicacious, his perceptions quick, his penetration great, his industry unremitting. Before the revolution, he had a considerable share of the current practice. His manner of speaking was not, I think, pleasing; his reasoning, however, was well conducted, and seldom failed to bear upon the proper points of controversy. When he had the conclusion of a cause, he was formidable. I have heard an old practitioner say, that there was no one at the bar whom he so little liked to be behind him, as Joseph Reed.

Bradford was the youngest of those who flourished at this active and interesting period, and his history merits the attention of the younger part of my brethren, as indicating that however discouraging the prospects may be, one should never despair.

I have understood that for three or four years after his admission, he had scarcely a single client, his circumstances were so slender, and his hopes so faint, that he had at one time determined to relinquish the profession and go to sea, but his abilities, though known to few, were justly appreciated by Mr. Reed, then president of the Supreme Executive Council.

On the resignation of Mr. Sergeant, in 1780, he was unexpectedly appointed attorney-general. At that time, the office required no feeble hand. The executive administration was involved in the most serious responsibilities. The ability of his predecessor had been eminently useful to them. If Bradford had proved unequal to its duties, the appointment would have covered both him and the administration with disgrace; if otherwise, it elevated him to honour, while it highly promoted the political interests he belonged to—the latter was the result.

Those of his brethren who had only noticed him as a mute and humble attendant on the courts, now watched his progress with political if not professional jealousy, and soon perceived with surprise, the first displays of eloquence in a style not common, of knowledge not

suspected, of judicious management not frequent in youth.

He advanced with a rapid progress, to an eminence of reputation which never was defaced by petty artifices of practice or ignoble associations of thought; his course was lofty as his mind was pure; his eloquence was of the best kind; his language was uniformly classical; his fancy frequently interwove some of those graceful ornaments which delight when they are not too frequent, and do not interrupt the chain of argument.

Yet his manner was not free from objections: I have witnessed in him, what I have occasionally noticed in the public speeches of Charles Fox—a momentary hesitation for want of a particular word—a stopping and recalling a part of a sentence for the purpose of amending it: nor was his voice powerful, nor always varied by those modulations of which an experienced orator knows the utility.

His temper was seldom ruffled, and his speeches were generally marked by mildness. The only instance in which I remember much animation was in a branch of the case of Gerard, *vs.* Basse and Sover, which is not in print. The principal case is in 1st Dallas, 119; he was concerned for the unfortunate Soyer.

At present I shall not proceed with those imperfect delineations. There yet remains enough to crowd the canvass of a future picture—and another pencil may perhaps do more justice to them.

These were men whom we would not have feared to oppose to an equal number from the excellent bar of Westminster Hall; and all these men, with the high and dignified duties of counsel, united the performance of all the minutiae of an attorney's practice.

I have mentioned industry as a part of the eminent qualifications of most of them. It is a moral virtue, and the useful companion of the highest natural talent. Gerard, a Scotch writer, defines Genius to be the quantity of application which it is in the power of one to bestow. In these terms the definition is too narrow, but it may be justly said, that the greatest quantity of application may be bestowed by the individual who possesses the most genius.

Young people are sometimes inclined to think that habits of close application are the evidence of dullness; but the necessity of application to apprehend, and its utility to subdue a question are very distinct.

Whose genius transcended that of Newton? but he used to say that whatever reputation he had was due to his industry.

This may perhaps be received as evidence only of his modesty. But Locke, in moral philosophy not less famed, has given us the details of his own mode of labour, in his admirable paraphrase of St. Paul's epistles.

He tells us that he made it a rule to read over the whole epistle at one time—then a second, third, and sometimes a fourth time; and when he thought he fully understood it, he proceeded to take up the main parts, form his synopsis, and afterwards proceed to particulars.

It does not appear that these habits ever intermitted with those illustrious characters; the evenings of their life were not disgraced by the insufficiencies of voluntary inaction.

In the celebrated and unfortunate author of the *Essay on Contingent Remainders*, the electrical effect of the first appearance of which I well remember, we have a melancholy instance on the opposite side.

Some years before his death, a disposition for country amusements, and particularly the trifling employment of angling, seduced him every summer from his desk, and returned him in the autumn with a total repugnance to business.

He grew at last incapable of professional exertion, and miserable at the sense of his incapacity.

His inferiors gradually supplanted him; he grew list-

less, inert, and despondent; his health gave way, and he died in poverty.

No condition of life can be more miserable than that of a man who feels the evil of sloth, without having the power to break asunder its fetters.

On the other hand, habitual industry, while it tends to sharpen and invigorate the mind, constitutes a great part of the enjoyments of life, and of course it forms no objection to the union of all the various branches of our profession, that some additional labour results from it.

But reasons of a more general nature may be found in favour of it. As a matter of public policy, perhaps of national interest, it appears to me that a separation of the attorney and the counsel is not advisable.

The bar is the seminary of Statesmen. In no other class are the same developments of natural character by an appropriate scientific education to be found.

But, create the division of mere attorneys, of men educated for and confined to the almost mechanical parts of the business of the law, you will find no materials from which to form a statesman there.

The second head to which I proposed to confine these remarks, is one which is in some degree connected with the general bearing of the first, but more immediately relates to the means of obviating those delays which so often are complained of.

Inconveniences are occasionally felt from the absence of gentlemen engaged in other courts when a trial is called on. The courtesy of the bar generally predominates in favour of accommodation, but the court is often impatient, and a trial is lost for the term.

It has been suggested as a remedy that the practice should be divided, and that counsel should select, and confine themselves to a particular court.

This, as I have observed, is the course adopted in England, and in some respects it might be useful here.

It would at least prevent this cause of delay; but the combined duties of a Pennsylvanian lawyer create an obstacle to the plan.

The relations between counsel and client are with us more intimate, extensive and personal, than that which exists between counsel, or even attorney and client, in England.

There, the attorney is, indeed, the first recipient of business, but if the case assumes a Chancery aspect, it is assigned over to a solicitor. (few act in both capacities) and to him the client transfers his communications and his confidence, and it is well known, that there are attorneys of different courts who exclude from participation of their profits those who habitually attend on other courts.

The counsel are in a degree removed from the client, with whom they have little, if any intercourse.

But here a general confidence is reposed in the counsel, on whom the client relies for advice within doors, and for exertion, when necessary, abroad; and it would create surprise as a novelty, and perhaps complaint as an injury, if he refused to appear as an advocate in any court where his client's interests were at stake.

This division, therefore, cannot take place, unless that previously mentioned precedes it.

On another and a more general ground an objection also arises.

It is useful that a common interest should exist among us.

The support of the pure and lofty character of our profession is best effected by the facilities of mutual inspection and the preservation of a common harmony; by identification in the whole and not in small masses; when all unite to uphold the bar, and not the separated parts of the bar.

By establishing divisions among different courts, the general interest would be diminished if not destroyed. The practitioners confined to one court, would become a sort of distinct body, having their own feelings and af-

fections, and perhaps gradually imbibing even a disposition to hostility against those who adhered to other courts. Thus we should lose the moral advantages of a compact and consentient bar.

Public confidence would decline, and on that would follow the diminution of our ability to be useful to the public.

The conclusion seems to be, that in these two points no alteration is desirable.

But if an evil exists, are we to attempt no remedy? Is the fear of injury from innovation, to preclude all efforts of redress?

Surely not.

It is acknowledged that in morbid affections, it is useful first to ascertain, if possible, what has produced the disease before the proposed remedies are applied. What then is the predominant cause of these delays?

In addition to some minor points, which I shall not detain you by mentioning, I incline to think that it is to be found in the length, or rather the manner of our speeches.

On the trial of issues in fact, the examinations of witnesses does not generally consume more time with us than in England. Indeed their cross examinations are commonly more dilated than ours. But speeches of the great length to which we are accustomed, are there unknown. An hour is deemed a large space of time for an address to the jury.

The same moderation is carried into the discussion of arguments in Bank.

Nine eminent counsel were engaged in the celebrated case of *Lindo vs. Rodney*, which I had the pleasure of hearing. It occupied but two mornings. With us it would probably have employed as many weeks. The great cause of delay with us is, the introduction of books—reading entire cases, and discussing every case that is read; a practice entirely unknown there.

But their habits are not inconsistent with the full expansion of professional information, or its necessary adaptation to the merits of the case.

The previous preparation, the condensation of argument, the rejection of trite topics, and wanton digression on the part of the bar, stimulate the bench to similar procedures.

And thus, in fact, science gains, as more time is bestowed in its acquisition, and less in its display.

Yet how can we effect this object?

By the interventions of the bench, or the agreement of the bar?

If the act of the bar, it should be a general understanding, and honourably adhered to, otherwise the individual who confines himself to a short space, while his antagonist indulges himself in the ancient habits of prolixity, would probably incur the censure of his client, who, if unsuccessful, would impute his loss to his counsel's abstinence; or, if a gainer, might attribute his success to the merits of his cause, not of his advocate.

Ought it to be the act of the bench, according to a proposition now under consideration in another place?

This is a question of more importance, than at first sight strikes the mind.

It is not known to me to be the usage at present of any country in Europe, certainly not in the United States.

That it once existed abroad, will however, be recollected.

In the courts of a polished nation of antiquity, the *clepsydra*, under the direction of the court, and the charge of a particular officer, regulated the duration of the speech.

The practice of Athens was irregularly followed in Rome. Pliny gives us the most information on the subject.

If one length of time was indiscriminately applied to every trial, it was unreasonable and absurd.

It was less exceptionable if left to the discretion of the jury, according to the nature of the case.

In any shape, however, the proposition is liable to objections. 1. It is doubtful whether, without the voluntary submission of the bar, the court could enforce such restrictions, unless with the sanction of the legislature, and perhaps upon a critical inquiry, it might be further doubted, whether the legislature could confer on the court a compulsory power of this kind, consistently with the principles of the constitution.

2. The power may be injudiciously exercised—a case requiring full discussion, may be injuriously abridged.

To this I am not aware of an answer, except that the same objection may be applied to every movement of a court.

3. It may not be satisfactory to the parties.

4. But the last seems to be a more weighty objection. It would degrade the character of the profession.

It would convey the idea that a lawyer's speech was an inconvenience, which ought to be reduced as much as possible, and from causing it to be believed that it was of little use; the next step would be to intimate that it was of no use at all.

From some of the epistles of Pliny it may be inferred, that after the tyranny of the Emperors commenced, the Athenian practice was occasionally adopted and occasionally relaxed at Rome; but that during the republic there was no restraint. The freedom of caudical oratory like the freedom of the press is always obnoxious to absolute power.

While we retain the elementary spirit of a republic and the sense of equal rights, let not our profession ask for fetters not imposed on others, and thus presenting the ignoble spectacle of self-abasement, contribute to impair the political fabric which owes to us some portion of its excellence.

The result is, that it ought to be left to ourselves alone to redress the evil. The fullness of discussion ought not to be restrained; but the manner of discussion may be usefully reformed, so that we may gain in point of time without losing in point of science.

*. The foregoing Addresses are published, at the request of the Members of the Association—and with their acknowledgments and thanks to the learned Author.

COMMERCE OF PENNSYLVANIA,

From Oct. 1, 1830, to 30th September 1831.

Imported in American vessels,	\$11,623,584
Foreign, do	500,499
Total imports	\$12,124,083

DOMESTIC PRODUCE.

Exported in American vessels,	3,296,496
Foreign do	297,806
	3,594,302

FOREIGN PRODUCE.

In American vessels,	1,818,411
Foreign do	101,000

Total value of domestic and foreign produce \$5,513,713

NAVIGATION OF PENNSYLVANIA.

Quantity of American Tonnage, Entered	71,232 Tons
Departed	65,149
Foreign Tonnage, Entered	8,826
Departed	7,596
Total American and Foreign Entered	80,058,
Departed	72,745

TONNAGE, 31st December, 1830.

PHILADELPHIA.

REGISTERED—Permanent	41,802,12
Temporary,	6,133,20
	47,935,32
ENROLLED AND LICENSED—Permanent	23,459,44
LICENSED under 20 Tons in coasting trade	295,13
	23,754,57
Total, Philadelphia, Tons	71,689,89
PRESQU'ISLE.	
Registered—Permanent	44,00
Enrolled and Licensed	481,24
	525,24
Total, Pennsylvania, Tons	72,215,13
Enrolled licensed tonnage employed in Coasting trade at Philadelphia	23,459,44
Presqu'isle	481,24
	23,940,68
In steamboat navigation at Philadelphia	2,554,64
Presqu'isle	334,71
	2,889,35
Registered Tonnage at Phila. Dec. 31, 1829	50,156,74
do do 1830	47,935,32
Decrease in 1830, Tons	2,221,42
Enrolled and Licensed, do do Dec. 31, 1829	27,161,61
do do 1830	23,754,57
Decrease in 1830, Tons	3,407,04
Total Tonnage in Dec. 31, 1829,	77,318,40
do do 1830,	71,689,89
Total, decrease of Tonnage in 1830,	5,628,51
Registered and enrolled and liensed Tonnage in Dec. 31, 1829, at Presqu'isle	410,32
1830, do	525,24
Total increase at Presqu'isle, Tons	114,92
Duties on merchandize imported at Philadelphia in 1831,	\$4,372,533 16
Ditto on Tonnage, at do do	2,634 50
Light money, do	322 32
Passports and clearance do	88 00
Fines penalties and forfeitures	528 95
Marine Hospital money	3,880 20
Gross amount of revenue,	\$4,379,987 13
Drawback on Foreign merchandize exported, 1831,	\$326,607 06
do Domestic refined sugar do	1,464 15
Bounty on pickled fish do	889 60
Duties refunded on merchandize do	84,743 08
Expenses of collection	98,488 87
	512,192 76
Nett amount of revenue	\$3,867,794 37
EMOLUMENTS OF CUSTOM HOUSE, 1831.	
Collector's Office, fees received,	5,754 77
Commissions on money accounted for,	13,467 55
do marine hospitals disbursements,	88 00
For certificates on wines, spirits and teas,	800 90
	\$20,111 26

EXPENDITURES OF COLLECTOR'S OFFICE.

Clerk-hire,	11,370 26
Stationary,	832 48
Rent, fuel and other expenses,	555 24
Maximum compensations,	4000 00
All other services	400 00
	<hr/>
	\$17,157 74

NAVAL office fees, 5,754 82

Expenditures.—Clerk-hire	2,340 00
Stationary,	300 61
Rent, fuel and other expenses,	77 37
Maximum compensation,	3,000 00
	<hr/>
	5,717 98

Surveyor's office fees, 2,991 00

Expenditures, Clerk-hire,	1,099 67
Rent and fuel,	58 52
	<hr/>
	\$1,158 19

From the National Gazette.

DISCOVERY OF AMERICA.

Mr. Editor—In 1786, Dr. Franklin communicated to the Philosophical Society, the following memoir on the discovery of this Continent, (transmitted to him by a Mr. Otto for that purpose,) which tends to invalidate Columbus's claims to that honor. The length of time since it was first published, the manner it was then published (that is to say in a work only turned to by scientific and curious readers,) led me to suppose that by the present generation, the claims of Behem are totally unknown—if, indeed, they ever heard his name. The memoir, to say the worst of it, is certainly very curious and interesting, and thinking that it might be acceptable to the generality of your readers, I have taken the liberty of transcribing and sending it to you for publication in your Gazette.

I am respectfully,

X.

NEW YORK, 1st April, '86.

Sir—Almost all the authors who have written on the discovery of America, make mention of some information which Columbus procured at Madeira, upon the existence of a Western Continent, but they do not tell us, positively, how far this information assisted him, or from what source he derived it.

I have always been curious to clear up this interesting part of history; and in running over many ancient historians, as well German, as Spanish, I have found some circumstances, which appeared to me to establish, in the clearest manner, a discovery anterior to that of Columbus. I have the honor to send you the result of my inquiries; and if you think this piece worthy of being submitted to the consideration of the Philosophical Society, I beg you to present it to them as a mark of my homage, and of the desire which I have of being of some service.

I have the honor to be, with respected attachment, your Excellency's very humble and obedient servant,

[Signed] OTTO.

To His Excellency DR. FRANKLIN.

It has always been looked on as a piece of injustice, not to have given the name of Columbus to that valuable part of the world which he discovered, and that Americus Vespucius, who did nothing but follow his footsteps, has had the good fortune of having his name handed down to posterity, to the prejudice of his predecessor. What then will be said, if it shall be proved, that neither of those celebrated navigators was the first

to discover this immense country, and that this honor belongs to a man scarcely known in the republic of letters? This, however, is what I shall attempt in the following paper; and if the obscurity of cotemporary writers and the distance of time, do not afford arguments sufficient for an absolute demonstration, there will, however, be enough to call in question the pretensions of Christopher Columbus.

I shall not here enter into an examination of the reveries of some historians, on the voyage of the Carthaginians, the Atlantis of Plato, the bold expedition of Madoc, prince of Wales and son of Owen Guinedd, of which Hackluyt has preserved some account, nor on the voyages of Bacchus, or the land of Ophir of Solomon. Conjectures of this kind, whether true or false, could not lessen the glory of Columbus, were there not proof that he received, just before his expedition, the charts and journal of a learned astronomer who had been in America.

Garcilasso de la Vega, born at Cusco, in Peru, has given us an history of his country, in which to take from Columbus the merit of the discovery of America, and to give the honor of it to the Spaniards, he assures us, that this navigator had been informed of the existence of another continent by Alonzo Sanchez de Huelva, who in his voyage to the Canaries, had been driven by a gale of wind to the Antilles; but that his chief information was procured from a celebrated geographer, of the name of Martin Behenira. Garcilasso says nothing more of this Behenira; and since we know of no Spanish geographer of this name, Garcilasso has been suspected of making a sacrifice of truth to the desire of wresting from a Genoese the glory of discovering the new world.

On looking over, with attention, a list of all the learned men of the 15th century, I find the name of Martin Behem, a famous geographer and navigator. The Christian name is the same with that mentioned by Garcilasso, and I find that the syllables *ira*, added to his name, are owing to a particular circumstance; namely, the honour conferred on him by John II. king of Portugal. It is then possible, that this Martin Behman is the same person as Martin Behenira, mentioned by Garcilasso, but this vague conjecture will receive the stamp of truth by the following detail.

The literary history of Germany gives an account of a Martin Behem, Beheim, or Belin, who was born at Nuremberg, an imperial city of the Circle of Franconia, of a noble family, some branches of which are yet extant. He was much addicted to the study of geography, astronomy and navigation, from his infancy. At a more mature age, he often thought on the possibility of the existence of the antipodes, and of a Western continent. Filled with this great idea, he paid a visit in 1459, to Isabella, daughter of John I. King of Portugal, and Regent of the Duchy of Burgundy, and Flanders. Having informed her of his designs, he procured a vessel, in which he made the discovery of Fayal, in 1460. He there established a colony of Flemings, whose descendants yet exist in the Azores; which were for some time called the Flemish Islands. This circumstance is proved, not only by the writings of cotemporary authors, but also by the manuscripts preserved in the records of Nuremberg, from which the following is copied. "Martin Behem tendered his services to the daughter of John, King of Lusitania, who reigned after the death of Philip of Burgundy, surnamed the Good, and from her procured a ship, by means of which, having sailed beyond all the then known limits of the Western ocean, he was the first who in the memory of man, discovered the Island of Fayal, abounding with beach trees, which the people of Lusitania call Faye; whence it derived its name. After this he discovered the neighbouring islands, called by one general name, the Azores, from the multitude of hawks which built their nests there, (for the Lusitanians use this term for hawks, and the French too, use the word Essos or Essores in their pur-

suit of this game,) and left colonies of the Flemish on them; whence they began to be called the Flemish islands, &c." Although this record is contrary to the generally received opinion, that the Azores were discovered by Gonsalvo Velho, a Portuguese, yet its authenticity cannot be doubted; it is confirmed by several cotemporary writers, and especially by Wagenciel, one of the most learned men of the last century; who after having travelled into Africa, and throughout all Europe, was made a doctor of laws at Orleans, and chosen fellow of the Academy of Turin and Padua, although he was a German by birth. The particulars are to be found in his universal history and geography. I have moreover received from the records of Nuremberg, a note written in German on parchment, which contains the following facts. "Martin Behem, Esq. son of Mr. Martin Behem of Schropen, lived in the reign of John II. King of Portugal, in an island which he discovered, and called the island of Fayal, one of the Azores, lying in the Western ocean."

After having obtained from the regent Isabella, a grant of Fayal, and resided there about twenty years, during which time he was busied in making fresh discoveries in geography, by small excursions, which need not be mentioned, Behem applied in 1484, (which was eight years before Columbus's expedition,) to John II. King of Portugal, to procure the means of undertaking a great expedition towards the south-west. This prince gave him some ships, with which he discovered that part of America now called Brazil; and he even sailed to the straits of Magellan, or to the country of some savage tribes, whom he called Patagonians, from the extremities of their bodies being covered with a skin more like a bear's paws than human hands and feet. This fact is proved by authentic records, preserved in the archives of Nuremberg, one of which in particular deserves attention. "Martin Behem, traversing the Atlantic ocean for many years, examined the American Islands, and discovered the strait which bears the name of Magellan, before either Columbus, or Magellan sailed those seas; and even mathematically delineated on a geographical chart for the King of Lusitania, the situation of the coast, around every part of that famous and renowned strait." This assertion is supported by Behem's own letters, written in German and preserved in the archives of Nuremberg, in a book which contains the birth and illustrious actions of the nobility of that city. These letters are dated in 1486; that is, six years before the expedition of Columbus. This wonderful discovery has not escaped the notice of cotemporary writers. The following passage is extracted from the chronicle of Wartman Schedl. In the year 1485, John II. King of Portugal, a man of a magnanimous spirit, furnished some galleys with provisions, and sent them to the Southward, beyond the straits of Gibraltar. He gave the command of this squadron to James Canss, a Portuguese, and Martin Behem, a German of Nuremberg in Upper Germany, descended from the family of Bouna, a man very well acquainted with the situations of the globe, blessed with a constitution able to bear the fatigues of the sea, and who by actual experiments and long sailing, had made himself perfectly master with regard to the longitudes and latitudes of Ptolemy, in the west. These two, by the bounty of Heaven, coasting along the Southern ocean, and having crossed the Equator, to the eastward, their shadows projected towards the South and right hand. Thus by their industry, they may be said to have opened to us another world hitherto unknown, and for many years attempted by none but the Genoese, and by them in vain.

Having finished this cruise in the space of twenty-six months, they returned to Portugal, with the loss of many of their seamen, by the violence of the climate.

The above passage becomes more interesting, from being quoted in a book on the state of Europe during the reign of the Emperor Frederick III. by the learned historian Aeneas Sylvius, afterwards Pope Pius II,—

This historian died before the discoveries of Behem were made, but the publishers of his works thought the passage in Hartman Schedl so important that they inserted it in the history. We also find the following particulars, in the remarks made by Petrus Matzeus, on the cannon law, two years before the expedition of Columbus.

"The first Christian voyages to the newly discovered islands became frequent under the reign of Henry, son of John, King of Lusitania. After his death Alphonsus the 5th prosecuted his design, and John, who succeeded him followed up the plan of Alphonsus by the assistance of Martin Behem, a very experienced navigator, so that, in a very short time, the name of Lusitania, became famous over the whole world. Cellarius, one of the most learned men of his age, says expressly: "Behem did not think it enough to survey the island of Fayal, which he first discovered, or the adjacent islands which the Lusitanians call Azores, and we, after the example of Behem's companions, call Flemish islands; but advanced still farther south, until he arrived at the remotest strait, beyond which Ferdinand Magellan, following his tract, afterwards sailed and called it after his own name."

All these quotations, which cannot be thought tedious, since they serve to prove a fact almost unknown, seem to demonstrate, that the first discovery of America is due to the Portuguese, and not to the Spaniards; and that the chief merit belongs to a German Astronomer. The expedition of Magellan, which did not take place before the year 1519, arose from the following fortunate circumstance. This person being in the apartment of the King of Portugal, saw there a chart of the coast of America, drawn by Behem, and at once conceived the bold project of following the steps of this navigator. Jerome Benzon, who published a description of America in 1550, speaks of this chart, a copy of which, sent by Behem himself, is preserved in the archives of Nuremberg. The celebrated Astronomer Riccioli, though an Italian, does not seem willing to give his countryman the honor of this important discovery. In his Geography reformed, book 3d, page 90, he says:—

"Christopher Columbus never thought of an expedition to the West Indies, until some time before, while in the island of Madeira, where amusing himself in forming and delineating geographical charts, he obtained information from Martin Behem, or as the Spaniards say, from Alphonsus Sanchez de Huelva, a pilot, who by mere chance had fallen in with the island afterwards called Dominica." And in another place, "let Behem and Columbus have each their praise, they were both excellent navigators; but Columbus would never have thought of his expedition to America, had not Behem gone there before him. His name is not so celebrated as that of Columbus, Americus, or Magellan, although he is superior to them all."

But the most positive proof of the great services rendered to the Crown of Portugal by Behem, is the recompense bestowed on him by King John, who in 1485, knighted him in the most solemn manner in the presence of all his court. I have before me a German paper extracted from the archives of Nuremberg to the following purpose:

"In the year 1485, on the 18th of February, in Portugal, in the city of Allassavas, and in the church of St. Salvador, after the mass, Martin Behem of Nuremberg, was made a Knight by the hands of the most puissant lord, John II., King of Portugal, Algarve, Africa, and Guiana; and his chief squire was the King himself, who put the sword in his belt; and the Duke of Begia was his second squire, who put on his right spur; and the third squire was the Count Christopher de Nela, the King's cousin, who put on his left spur; and his fourth squire was Count Mantini Marbarinis who put on his iron helmet; and the King himself gave him the blow on the shoulder, which was done in the presence of all

the princes, lords and knights of the Kingdom; and he espoused the daughter of a great lord, in consideration of the important services he had performed, and he was made Governor of the island of Fayal."

These marks of distinction conferred on a stranger, could not be meant as a recompense for the discovery of the Azores, which was made 20 years before; but as a reward for the discovery of Congo, from whence the Chevalier Behem had brought gold and different kinds of precious wares. This discovery made much greater impression than that of the Western world, made at the same time, but it neither increased the wealth of the royal treasury, nor satisfied the avarice of the merchants.

In 1492, the Chevalier Behem, crowned with honors and riches, undertook a journey to Nuremberg, to visit his native country and his family. He there made a terrestrial globe, which is looked on as a masterpiece for that time, and which is still preserved in the library of that city. The tract of his discoveries may there be seen under the name of western lands, and from their situation it cannot be doubted that they are the present coasts of Brazil, and the environs of the straits of Magellan. This globe was made in the same year that Columbus set out on his expedition, from whence it is not possible that Behem could have profited by the works of this navigator, who, besides, went a much more northerly course.

After having performed several other interesting voyages, the Chevalier Behem died at Lisbon in 1506, regretted by every body, but leaving behind him no other work but the globe which we have just been speaking of. It is made from the writings of Ptolemy, Pliny, Strabo, and especially from the account of Mark Paul, the Venetian, a celebrated traveller of the thirteenth century, and of John Mandeville, an Englishman, who, about the middle of the fourteenth century, published an account of a journey of thirty-three years in Africa and Asia. He has also added the important discoveries made by himself on the coasts of Africa and America.

From these circumstantial accounts, little known to modern writers, we must conclude that Martin Behenira, of whom Garcilasso makes mention, is the same Chevalier Behem, upon being the place of whose birth Nuremberg prides itself so much. It is probable, that as soon as he was knighted in Portugal, he thought it necessary to give a Portuguese termination to his name, to make it more sonorous and more conformable to the idiom of the country. Garcilasso, deceived by this resemblance of sound, has made him a Spaniard, in order to deprive Columbus of the honor of having procured to his country so great an advantage. And what ought to confirm us in this opinion is, that we neither find in Marina nor any other Spanish historian, the name of this Martin Behenira, who was certainly a man of too much importance not to have found a distinguished place in history. Besides, the Spanish pride would have been flattered in giving to a native those laurels with which it crowned Christopher Columbus.

It is then very unlikely that this great navigator was treated as an enthusiast when he offered to the court of Portugal to make new discoveries in the West. The search after unknown countries was at that time the reigning passion of this court; and even if the Chevalier Behem had not offered the interesting ideas which he had procured, the novelty of the project had undoubtedly engaged King John to give into the views of Columbus; but it appears that this prince declined it, because all his thoughts were turned at that time to the coast of Africa, and the new passage to the Indies, from whence he promised himself great riches; whilst the southern coast of Brazil and the territories of the Patagonians discovered by Behem, offered to him only barren lands inhabited by unconquerable savages. The refusal of John II. very far from weakening the testimony of Behem's discoveries, is then rather a proof of the knowledge which this politic prince had already

procured, of the existence of a new continent; and it was only in 1501,—that is to say, three years after the voyage of Vasco de Gama to the Indies,—that Emanuel thought proper to take advantage of the discoveries of Behem, by sending Albrez Cabral to Brazil; a measure which was perhaps rather owing to the jealousy, which has always existed between Portugal and Spain, than to a desire of making advantageous establishments, for which the Indies were much more proper than this part of America.

If any doubts yet remain respecting the important discovery made by the Chevalier Behem, it is particularly the authority of Dr. Robertson, which attacks the testimony of the different authors we have transcribed. This learned writer treats the history of Behem as a fiction of some German authors, who had an inclination to attribute to one of their countrymen a discovery, which has produced so great a revolution in the commerce of Europe. But he acknowledges, nevertheless, with Herera, that Behem had settled at the island of Fayal, that he was the intimate friend of Christopher Columbus, and that Magellan had a globe made by Behem, by the help of which he undertook his voyage to the South sea; a circumstance which proves much in favour of our hypothesis. He relates also, that in 1492, this astronomer paid a visit to his family at Nuremberg, and left there a map drawn by himself, which Dr. Forster procured him a copy of, and which, in his opinion, partakes of the imperfection of the cosmographical knowledge of the fifteenth century; that he found in it, indeed, under the name of the island of St. Brandon, land which appears to be the present coast of Guiana, and lies in the latitude of Cape Verd, but that there is reason to believe, that this fabulous island, which is found in many ancient maps, merits no more attention than the childish legend of St. Brandon himself. Although Dr. Robertson does not appear disposed to grant to Behem the honour of having discovered the new continent, we find the means of refuting him in his own history. He allows that Behem was very intimate with Christopher Columbus, that he was the greatest geographer of his time, and scholar of the celebrated John Muller or Regiomontanus; that he had discovered in 1483, the kingdom of Congo upon the coast of Africa; that he made a globe, which Magellan made use of, that he drew a map at Nuremberg, containing the particulars of his discoveries, and that he placed in this chart land which is found to be the latitude of Guiana. Dr. Robertson asserts, without any proof, that this land was but a fabulous island; we may suppose upon the same foundation that the Chevalier Behem engaged in an expedition to the kingdom of Congo, was driven by the winds to Fernambouc, and from thence, by the currents, very common in those latitudes, towards the coast of Guiana, and that he took for an island the first land he discovered.

But, should it be asked, why we take from Christopher Columbus the reputation which all Europe has to this day allowed him? Why we are searching in the archives of an imperial city, for the causes of an event which took place in the most western extremity of Europe? Why the enemies of Christopher Columbus, who were numerous, did not take advantage of the pretended Chevalier Behem, to lessen his consequence at the Spanish court? Why Portugal, jealous of the discovery of the new world, had not protested against the assertions of the Spaniards? Why Behem, who died only in 1506, had not left to posterity any writing to confirm to himself so important a discovery.

To answer all these questions, I shall submit to the impartial reader the following remarks—1st. Before Columbus, the great merit of a navigator consisted rather in conceiving the possibility of the existence of a new continent, than in searching for lands in a region where he was sure to find them. If it is then certain that Behem had conceived this bold idea before Columbus, the fame of the latter must be considerably diminished.

2d. The historical proofs which we have given above, leaving us no doubt of the fact, we have only to explain the moral causes of the silence of the Spanish and Portuguese authors, of the enemies of Columbus, and of Behem himself.

The course which * Christopher Columbus afterwards steered, makes this supposition still more probable; for if he knew only of the coast of Brazil, which they believe to have been discovered by Behem, he would have laid his course rather to the south west. The expedition to Congo took place in 1483; it is then possible, that, at his return, Behem proposed a voyage to the coasts of Brazil and Patagonia, and that he requested the assistance of his sovereign, which we have mentioned above. It is certain, that we cannot have too much deference for the opinion of so eminent a writer as Dr. Robertson, but this learned man not having it in his power to consult the German pieces in the original, which we have quoted, we may be allowed to form a different opinion without being too presumptuous.

3d. It is well known that previous to the reign of Charles the 5th there was little communication between the learned men of different nations. Writers were scarce, excepting some monks who have related, well, or ill, the events which came to their knowledge, in chronicles which are no longer read; or they had but little idea of what passed in foreign countries. Gazettes and journals were unknown, and the learned obliged to travel to inform themselves of the progress of their neighbours. Italy was the centre of the arts and what are called sciences, at that time. The frequent journeys of the German emperors to Rome, gave them an opportunity of knowing persons of merit, and of placing them in the different universities of the empire. It is to this circumstance that we ought to attribute the great progress which the Germans made, particularly in mathematics, from the 14th to the 16th century, during which time they had the best geographers, the best historians and the most enlightened politicians. They were particularly attentive to what passed in Europe, and the multiplied connexions of different princes with foreign powers, assisted them greatly in collecting in their archives the original pieces of the most important events in Europe. It is to this spirit of criticism and inquiry, that we are indebted for the reformation of Luther, and we cannot deny, that particularly in the 15th century, there was more historical and political knowledge in Germany than in all the rest of Europe, Italy excepted. It is not then astonishing, that we should find, in the archives of one of the most ancient imperial cities, the particulars of an expedition, planned upon the bank of the Tagus by a German, a man of great repute in his own country, and whose every action became very interesting.

4th. It was different in Portugal, where the whole nation except the king, was plunged in the most profound ignorance. Every body was either shop-keeper, sailor, or soldier, and if this nation has made the most important discoveries, we must ascribe them rather to avarice than to a desire of knowledge. They were satisfied with

CASES OF CHOLERA
WHICH OCCURRED IN PRIVATE PRACTICE, AS REPORTED TO THE
BOARD OF HEALTH,
(Continued from page 286.)

Date.	Residence.	Age.	Male.	Female.	White.	Black.	Result.
Aug 21	452 No. 2d street	45	1		1		
	do	20	1		1		dead
	Plumb, below 5th, 1 case						
	6th, below Shippen	29	1		1		
	220 Shippen	65	1		1		dead
	South, below 6th	21	1		1		
	Shippen, near 8th	63		1		1	
	St. Mary st. near 8th	43	1			1	dead
	Lombard, near 6th	40	1			1	
	Crab and Shippen	7		1	1		
	4th, above Coates, N. L.	11	1		1		dead
	5th, near Race	26		1	1		
	Federal, below 2d	32	1				
	Corner Catharine and 6th	14		1	1		
	Catherine, near 10th			1	1		
	252 South 6th			1	1		
Aug 22	St. Mary, above 7th	29	1			1	
	Blackberry Alley	25	1		1		dead
	Cherry, above 4th	26		1	1		
	271 North Front	5		1	1		
	Humphrey's Court	30	1		1		
	Chesnut, near Schuylkill 3d street	50	1		1		
	Crab, near Shippen	35	1		1		
	Corner Vienna and Duke	7		1	1		dead
	4th, below German			1	1		dead
	87 South Water	72	1		1		
	Sassafras alley	33		1		1	
	7th, near Fitzwater			1	1		dead
	95 Callowhill			1	1		
	Corner Lombard and Hurst	40	1		1		
	Vine street			1	1		dead
Aug 23	Corner Fitzwater and Shippen's lane	10		1	1		
	6th, below Shippen	6	1		1		
	13th street, 2 cases						
	Vine street, 1 case						
	do near Schuylkill, 1 case						
	Hopkins's court	45	0	1	1		
	Holmes's alley	47	1		1		
	Market, above Schuylkill 7th	33	1		1		
	South Front street, Southwark	22		1	1		
	Current alley, above 10th	31	1		1		
	7th, near Shippen	25		1	1		
	Franklin, above 3d	10	1		1		
	6th street	76	1		1		dead
	Shorts' Court, 12th, near Race	22	1		1		
	Vine below 3d	13		1	1		
Aug 24	6th, below Fitzwater		1		1		
	Court, below Christian			1	1		
	Gamphor's Court		1		1		
	149 Catherine street	30	1		1		
	14 Warren street, near 12th	50	1			1	dead
	Rose alley, N. L.	35	1		1		
	Penn, above Marsh street	33	1		1		
	Beach, above do	6	1		1		
	Passyunk road, above Catherine		1		1		
	6th, below Pine			1	1		
	Germantown Road, above Forks	44	1		1		
	do do	26	1		1		
	Charlotte street	33	1		1		
	Frankford Road	36		1	1		
	5th, near Marriott's Lane	25		1	1		
	Collins's Alley	45	1		1		
	110 Market near Schuylkill 6th	35		1	1		dead
	Dylwin near Tammany	26	1		1		
	Middleton's court	45	1		1		
	Callowhill street						dead
	Schuylkill 5th st.	19	1		1		
	Schuylk. 6th bet. Market & Chesnut	54		1	1		
	Rugan above Callowhill	43		1	1		

scraping together gold in every quarter of the known world, whilst the German and the Italian took up the pen to transmit to posterity the remembrances of their riches and cruelties. The Spaniards were not much more informed before Charles V. introduced at Madrid the learned men of Flanders and Germany. It is then very possible that the Chevalier Behem made very interesting discoveries in geography, in 1485, without the public being acquainted with them. If he had brought back from his expedition gold and diamonds, the noise would have been spread in a few weeks, but simple geographical knowledge was not of a nature to interest men of this turn of mind.

5th. The long stay which Christopher Columbus made at Madeira, makes his interview with Behem more than probable. It is impossible that he should have neglected seeing a man so interesting, and who could give him every kind of information, for the execution of the plan which he had formed. The mariners who accompanied the Chevalier Behem, might also have spread reports at Madeira, and the Azores, concerning the discovery which they had been witnesses of. What ought to confirm us in this, is that Mariana says himself (book 25, chap. 3d) that a certain vessel going to Africa, was thrown by a gale of wind upon certain unknown lands; and that the sailors at their return to Madeira, had communicated to Columbus the circumstances of their voyage. All authors agree that this learned man had some information respecting the Western shores, but they speak in a very vague manner. The expedition of the Chevalier Behem explains this mystery.

6th. This astronomer could not be jealous of the discoveries of Columbus, because the last had been farther North, and that in a time when they did not know the whole extent of the new world, and when geographical knowledge was extremely bounded, it might be believed, that the country discovered by Columbus had no connexion with that discovered by Behem.

It appears, however, certain, that Behem discovered this continent before Columbus, and that this question, which is only curious in Europe, becomes interesting to the American patriot. The Grecians have carefully preserved the fabulous history of their first founders, and have raised altars to them; why are not Behem, Columbus, and Vesputius deserving of statues in the public squares of American cities? These precious monuments would transmit to posterity the gratitude which the names of these benefactors of mankind should inspire. Without knowing it, they have laid the foundation of the happiness of many millions of inhabitants; and Sesostris, Phul, Cyrus, Theseus and Romulus, the founders of the greatest empires, will be forgotten, before the services rendered by these illustrious navigators can be effaced from the memory of man.

Appointment by the President.

Benjamin Patton, Jr. of Lewistown, Pennsylvania, to be attorney of the United States, for the Western District of Pennsylvania, vice George W. Buchanan, deceased.

CHOLERA CASES CONTINUED.

Date.	Residence.	Age.	Male.	Femal.	White.	Black.	Result.
Aug 24	Schuylk. 8th. bet. Market & Filbert	14		1	1		
	Callowhill, below 13th	50	1		1		
	Linder, near Schuylkill 7th	35		1	1		
	89 Shippen	32		1	1		
Aug 25	Hanover above Prince	32		1	1		
	Palmer above Queen	54	1				dead
	312 South 6th			1	1		
	Collins's Alley	73		1	1		
	Shippen, below 4th			1	1		
	Oliver's Court			1	1		
	Moyamensing Road below Carpenter			1	1		
	Front, below Navy Yard			1	1		
	Maria street, N. L.		1		1		
	81 Swanson		1		1		
	Court from John's street, Southwark		1		1		
	Corner Drinker's Alley and 2d		1		1		
	Barron, below Gaskill			1	1		dead
	Passyunk Road	45	1		1		
	Fifth st. Southwark	38		1	1		
	South 8th, city			1	1		dead
	No. 3, Vernon street	40		1	1		
	8th, near Carpenter	21	1		1		
Aug 26	Washing'n below Vine & Callowhill			1	1		dead
	John above Beaver	32	1		1		
	Front do	64		1	1		
	Master street	21		1	1		
	Lombard, near 10th			1	1		
Aug 27	5th street, Southwark	56		1	1		
	3d street do	34		1	1		
	Vernon street	40		1	1		
	Front, near Lawrence	28	1		1		dead
	Walnut near Broad	30		1	1		
Aug 28	Schuylkill 7th above Vine	36		1	1		
	Christian street, Southwark	62		1	1		
	Carpenter, above 2d, do	35	1		1		
	Shippen, near 2d	30	1		1		
	Carpenter, below 4th	14	1		1		
Aug 29	Passyunk Road	30	1		1		
	Spruce, near 13th	18		1	1		dead
	Callowhill street, P. T.			1	1		
	Washington, near Callowhill			1	1		
	6th, below Shippen	67		1	1		dead
	128, N. Front	8		1	1		
	Coates, above 9th	33		1	1		
Aug 30	Nectarine, below 10th	30	1		1		dead
	10th street, P. T.			1	1		
	Plyses Court, John street	28	1		1		
	Otter, near William	30		1	1		
	St Johns near Forks, Germ'n Roads	40	1		1		
	Shippen, near 7th			1	1		
	6th, near Shippen	45		1	1		
	Walnut, above Broad			1	1		dead
	South 10th, near Fitzwater			1	1		
Aug 31	Court in 7th betw. Lom'd and South	28		1	1		
	Marriott's Lane	29		1	1		dead
	Catherine street	50		1	1		
	Coates street	58		1	1		
	Queen, below 2nd street	75		1	1		dead
	Water, above Race		1		1		
	Queen street, Kensington	45		1	1		dead
	Spring Garden, above 10th	23	1		1		
	Wagner's alley, city	47	1		1		
Sep. 1	Prince, above Hanover	20		1	1		dead
	Coates, above 4th	22	1		1		dead
	York Court, N. L.	13	1		1		
	Ann street, city	37	1		1		
	6th and Coates	44		1	1		
Sep. 2	Whiteman's Court			1	1		
Sep. 3	Corner 6th and Coates	14		1	1		dead
	12th, above Wood	29	1		1		dead
	Market, near Schuylkill 6th	32		1	1		
	Front street, Southwark	35		1	1		

CHOLERA CASES CONTINUED.

Date.	Residence.	Age.	Male.	Female.	White.	Black.	Result.
Sep. 4	5th street	30	1	1			
	Passyunk Road, Moyamensing	19	1	1			
	Gray's Ferry road	35	1	1			
	3d, below Plumb	20	1	1			
	Wharton, above second	45	1	1			dead
Sep. 5	Passyunk road, Moyamensing	14	1	1			
	German st. Southwark	40	1	1			
	Bet. Schuyl. 7th & 8th & Race & Vine	50	1	1			
	Back of 497 North 3d street	33	1	1			
	5th, above Noble	22	1	1			
Sep. 6	79 Locust	35	1	1			dead
	South bet. Schuyl. Front and 2d	50	1	1			
	S. W. corner Front and Pine	3	1	1			
	2d st. Southwark	65	1	1			
	Christian street, do	33	1	1			
Sep. 7	Carpenter, street, do	40	1	1			
	81 South Fifth, city	1	1	1			
Sep. 8	13th street, P. T.	25	1	1			
	Germantown Road, Ken.	22	1	1			conv.
Sep. 10	Wood, near 12th, P. T.	35	1	1			collapse
	Budd street, N. L.	3	1	1			
Sep. 11	Washington street, P. T.	45	1	1			
	German street, Southwark	1	1	1			
Sep. 12	Marriott's Lane, Southwark	30	1	1			conv.
	Germantown Road, Ken.	40	1	1			
Sep. 14	Canal boat, Spruce st. wharf, Seyl. city	40	1	1			conv.
	Corner Catho. and Stewart st. Moy.	8	1	1			
Sep. 16	Lombard, above 8th street	1	1	1			
	Beach street, above Maiden	28	1	1			dead
Sep. 18	Pitt, above Poplar lane	47	1	1			dead
	Lombard near Schuyl. River, city	64	1	1			dead
Sep. 24	Court near Beech and Locust	1	1	1			
	N.E. corner of Vine and Schuyl. 8th	1	1	1			
Sep. 25	S. W. corner Pegg and Budd	1	1	1			
	Pegg above Budd	1	1	1			
Sep. 25	Bank street and Schuylkill	1	1	1			
	Shippen near Broad	1	1	1			

DIVIDENDS FOR THE LAST SIX MONTHS.

Mechanic's Bank,	4½ per cent.
Southwark,	5 do
Farmers and Mechanics,	4 do
Kensington,	5 do
Commercial,	3½ do
Philadelphia,	3 do
Northern Liberties,	5 do
Schuylkill,	4 do
Kensington,	5 do
Germantown and Perkiomen Turnpike,	1½ do
Chesnut Hill and Spring House, do	2½ do
Frankford and Bristol do	\$1 per share.
Cheltenham and Willowgrove do	3 per cent.

Mr. Richard Evans, Innkeeper of this Borough, has left at the Record-office, a Beet, the product of his own garden, the circumference of which is 25 inches, and the weight is eleven and a quarter pounds.

The Walnut street Prison.—We understand that the following named gentlemen were on Monday last elected Inspectors of the Prison:

City—James Hutchinson, Thomas Harper, Samuel Palmer.
Southwark—Joel B. Sutherland, William G. Alexander.
Northern Liberties—Augustus Stevenson, Wm. Bruner.

The Board of Inspectors organized the same evening, and elected the following officers:—President, Joel B. Sutherland; Secretary, James Hutchinson; Treasurer, John Bell; Clerk, Wm. H. Hood; Keeper of Walnut street Prison, Israel Deacon; Keeper of Arch street Prison, Jacob Reakirt.

The importations of Anthracite Coal, into Boston, amounts to 24,532 tons, while the importations of the last year did not, in all,

exceed 8,255 tons. Every day affords new evidence of the immense advantage to be derived by the state by the Coal trade.

A Radish was raised this season in the garden of George Spice, of Bellefonte, Centre county, Pa. which weighed 15½ lbs. and measured 32 inches in circumference, and 23 inches long. This beats Mrs. Reynold's Radish of Montgomery county.

ANECDOTE OF BENJAMIN FRANKLIN.—“Not long after Benjamin Franklin had commenced editor of a newspaper, he noticed with considerable freedom the public conduct of one or two influential persons in Philadelphia. This circumstance was regarded by some of his patrons with disapprobation, and induced one of them to convey to Franklin the opinion of his friends with regard to it. The Doctor listened with patience to the reproof, and begged the favour of his friend's company at supper, on an evening which he named, at the same time requesting that the other gentlemen who were dissatisfied with him should attend. The Doctor received his guests cordially,—his editorial conduct was canvassed, and some advice given. Supper was at last announced, and the guests invited to an adjoining room. The table was only supplied with two puddings, and a stone pitcher filled with water. All were helped, none could eat but the Doctor. He partook freely of the pudding, and urged his friends to do the same; but it was out of the question—they tasted and tried in vain. When their host saw the difficulty was unconquerable, he arose and addressed them, “My friends, any one who can subsist upon sawdust pudding and water, as I can, needs no man's patronage.”—*Watson's Annals of Philadelphia.*

The Cholera.—As faithful chroniclers, and to prevent exaggeration, we deem it proper to state, that on the Railway, in East-Whiteland township, a fortnight ago, several cases of Cholera occurred, eight of which proved fatal—it then ceased suddenly as it commenced. One man, from there, moved up to the Valley Creek, near the line of East Bradford and East Caln, where he died. One other person also died immediately afterwards. A humane man a smith by trade, remained as nurse, while all the other workmen fled. Having shaved and decently laid out the second man who died, he blew his horn and called in some neighbours who aided to bury him. The contractor, after a day or two, set fire to the shanties and burnt them down. The disease extended no farther; the humane smith is hearty. All along the line we learn, it now is, and has been, through the summer, with the few exceptions noted, remarkably healthy. Confident hopes are entertained that, next season, the whole line of Railway from Philadelphia to Columbia, will be in full operation.—*Village Record.*

The quantity of rain which fell during the last month was 3.41 inches.
Pennsylvania Hospital, 11th mo. 1st, 1832.

CHOLERA RECORD.

TABLE SHOWING WHERE THE CASES OF PRIVATE PRACTICE OCCURRED.

Date.	Kens.	N. L.	P. T.	City.	South.	Moya.	West Phila.	Total.
July 11	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
16	0	4	0	0	1	0	0	5
17	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
24	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
27	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
28	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
29	0	1	0	2	0	1	0	4
30	2	3	0	0	0	3	0	8
31	0	4	0	0	0	1	0	5
Aug. 1	3	3	0	2	3	5	0	16
2	0	4	0	1	1	2	0	8
3	4	2	0	2	2	2	0	13
4	9	8	1	6	3	0	1	27
5	6	7	0	7	4	2	0	26
6	2	5	1	11	3	7	0	29
7	4	15	1	37	7	14	0	78
8	2	9	4	17	2	9	0	43
9	6	9	2	34	24	19	0	94
10	4	5	1	32	25	16	0	83
11	3	10	2	29	16	15	0	76*
12	7	5	3	27	12	12	0	66
13	8	8	4	29	24	21	0	4
14	8	4	5	22	19	9	2	70*
15	4	0	6	13	7	5	1	36
16	5	6	0	24	17	10	0	62
17	0	2	6	24	9	7	0	49†
18	1	3	2	24	13	9	1	53
19	3	3	1	6	4	3	0	20
20	6	3	1	9	10	1	1	31
21	1	4	0	11	4	7	0	27
22	1	3	1	9	3	3	0	20
23	1	2	0	3	3	2	0+	11
24	6	4	1	6	3	1	0	21
25	3	0	0	3	8	2	0	16
26	3	0	1	1	1	1	0	7
27	1	0	0	1	3	0	0	5
28	0	0	1	0	4	0	0	5
29	0	0	3	2	0	2	0	7
30	2	1	3	1	0	2	0	8
31	1	1	1	3	3	1	0	10
Sept. 1	1	3	0	1	0	0	0	5
2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
3	0	0	2	1	2	1	0	6
4	0	0	0	0	3	2	0	5
5	0	2	0	2	0	0	0	4
6	0	0	0	3	3	0	0	6
7	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
8	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	2
9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
10	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	2
11	1	0	0	0	2	0	0	3
12	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	2
13	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
14	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
16	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	2
17	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	2
21	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
24	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	2
25	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
Total..	112	147	56	411	251	198	6	1184

SUMMARY REPORT.

Date	Private practice.		Hospitals.		Almshouse.		Arch Street Prison.		Total.
	New cases.	Deaths.	New cases.	Deaths.	New cases.	Deaths.	New cases.	Deaths.	
July 11	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
16	5	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	5
17	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
18	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
19	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
20	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
21	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
22	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
23	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
24	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
25	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
26	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
27	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	2
28	1	1	5	4	0	0	0	0	6
29	4	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	6
30	9	3	5	3	0	0	1	1	15
31	5	2	9	5	5	2	0	0	19
Aug. 1	16	5	4	2	1	1	0	0	21
2	8	3	14	9	5	2	13	1	40
3	13	4	13	5	5	1	4	4	35
4	27	4	9	8	0	0	9	1	45
5	26	10	28	10	11	6	•	•	65
6	29	10	86	24	16	11	45	26	176
7	78	26	38	32	17	8	3	7	136
8	43	7	35	20	35	18	1	1	114
9	94	26	35	24	24	7	1	1	154
10	83	12	45	21	14	4	0	0	142
11	76	14	41	13	8	3	11	3	126
12	66	12	39	15	5	4	0	0	110
13	94	24	28	18	8	7	0	0	130
14	70	12	33	17	5	8	3	0	111
15	36	6	52	14	4	3	1	0	73
16	62	14	31	15	1	1	0	0	94
17	49	11	36	13	0	1	0	0	90
18	53	11	21	7	0	0	0	0	74
19	20	5	25	6	4	0	0	0	49
20	31	7	22	9	1	0	0	0	54
21	27	4	24	3	0	0	0	0	51
22	20	4	26	4	2	1	0	0	49
23	11	4	20	6	0	2	0	0	33
24	21	4	26	5	1	1	0	0	48
25	16	5	7	5	1	0	0	0	24
26	7	1	23	5	0	0	0	0	30
27	5	1	16	6	0	0	0	0	21
28	5	0	11	2	0	0	0	0	16
29	7	2	13	2	0	0	0	0	20
30	8	2	12	1	0	0	0	0	20
31	10	3	13	2	0	0	0	0	23
Sept. 1	5	2	13	1	0	0	0	0	18
2	1	0	4	0	0	0	1	0	6
3	6	2	5	1	0	0	0	0	11
4	5	1	7	0	0	0	0	0	12
5	4	0	3	1	0	0	0	0	7
6	6	1	5	0	0	0	0	0	11
7	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2
8	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
10	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	4
11	3	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	4
12	2	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	6
13	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
14	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2
15	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	1
16	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2

(Continued.)

* Including one case in Passyunk.

† Residence of one case not given.

‡ Two cases in Passyunk.

SUMMARY REPORT—Concluded.

Date.	Private practice		Hospitals.		Almshouse.		Arch Street Prison.		Total.	
	New cases.	Deaths.	New cases.	Deaths.	New cases.	Deaths.	New cases.	Deaths.	New cases.	Deaths.
Sep. 17	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	0
18	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0
19	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	3	0
21	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
22	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
24	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0
25	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	1
27	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Oct. 1	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	0
2	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	1
4	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	1
Total.	1184	271	888	345	174	92	86	46	2370	768

* No report.

† Including four cases and one death in the Pennsylvania Hospital.

‡ One case, and one death in Walnut Street Prison.

§ One death in Pennsylvania Hospital.

|| One case do do

** One case do do

†† Including 5 new cas. & 1 d. at the marine barracks.

From the American Sentinel.

ELECTORAL ELECTION RETURNS.

CITY—OFFICIAL.

	JACKSON.	WIRT.
Upper Delaware	281	397
Lower Delaware	298	510
High Street	131	360
Chesnut	165	305
Walnut	88	300
Dock	143	403
North Mulberry	409	357
South Mulberry	239	387
North	223	471
Middle	190	273
South	152	337
Locust	285	397
New Market	242	329
Cedar	237	262
Pine	164	383
Total,	3267	5471

COUNTY—OFFICIAL.

Northern Liberties	1750	1832
Unincorporated N. L.	147	105
East Kensington	515	297
West Kensington	351	427
Germantown	368	392
Spring Garden	724	931
Oxford	135	258
L. Dublin, Byberry & Moreland	255	364
Southwark	1206	740
Moyamensing	344	274
Passyunk	180	43
Blockley	186	209
Kingsessing	98	84
Penn	168	92
Roxborough	248	260
Bristol	86	127
Total	6760	6432

From the United States Gazette.

PUBLIC SALES OF REAL ESTATE,
By C. J. WOLBERT, AUCTIONEER.

November 1st, 1832.

Terms Cash.—The two storied Brick House and Lot of Ground, No. 129 N. Second street, 13 feet 8 inches by 198 feet.

A Lot of Ground on the southerly side of Shoemaker's or Weaver's Mill Road at Germantown, 40 by 200 feet. \$5,350

A Lot of Ground with the Buildings thereon erected, on the north side of Pine st., No. 71, between Delaware 2d and 3d st. 18 feet 8 inches by 82 feet. 110

A Merchant Mill, brick house and Cooper's Shop, situate on the northeastwardly side of the Brandywine Creek, near its connexion with the Delaware river; the Mill is of stone, three stories high, 71 by 43 feet, with two run of 5 feet burr stones, and all the necessary machinery in good order. 5,100

A large stone building on the southwestwardly side of the Brandywine Creek, 88 by 46 feet, containing 2 new water wheels and four pair four feet six inch burr stones, with all the machinery in complete order. Attached is a large brick house and yard and cooper's shop. 24,900

A two storied Brick House, frame kitchen and Lot of ground on the west side of the Moyamensing Road at the distance of 95 feet six inches, from the south west corner of Carpenter st. 18 feet 6 inches by 100 feet. 30,000

An annual ground rent charge of twenty-eight dollars and fifty cents, payable half yearly, and issuing out of a lot of ground with frame buildings thereon erected, situated on the south side of Lambarder's alley, 19 by 80 feet. 900

The three storied Brick dwelling house and Lot of Ground on the east side of Delaware Eleventh st., No. 15, between Market and Arch st., 20 by 77 feet; subject to a ground rent of \$32 88 cents. 410

The three storied Brick House, and Lot of Ground on the north side of Cherry st., No. 205, between Delaware 9th and 10th streets, 17 by 60 feet. 4,000

The three storied Brick Dwelling House, Kitchen, Bath House and Lot of Ground on the north side of Arch st., No. 485 between Thirtieth and Juniper streets, 20 feet 8 inches by 128 feet to a 20 feet wide street, 1,675

8,050
\$80,495

A LEAD MINE.

It is very currently reported that some of our citizens have discovered strong indications of a lead mine within the distance of a mile and a half from this borough. What lead to the search, was a tradition that the Indians procured their bullet-lead, after being absent a very short time from this place. If the report should prove correct, we will give such particulars in relation to it, as will be interesting to our readers, in our next.—*Muncey Telegraph.*

Mount Pleasant Glass Works went into operation on Tuesday last.—*Id.*

POTTSVILLE, Nov. 2.

Dreadful Occurrence.—It becomes our painful duty briefly to announce that yesterday afternoon while 20 men were engaged in the coal mine of Samuel J. Potts, Esq. the water rushed suddenly down from an adjoining mine, which has been for some time unoccupied, drown-

ing two individuals, who were unable by reason of their situation to make their escape. The remainder sustained no injury—one of whom was immersed in water up to his chin and saved himself by clinging to the roof of the mine. One of the deceased miners was a foreigner, engaged in his first day's work on this side of the Atlantic.

—
CLEARFIELD-TOWN, Pa. Nov. 1.

A land "flowing with Milk and Honey."

As regards the truth of the following statement, we have testimony from the most unquestionable authority.

Week before last, a gentleman living in Bradford township, Clearfield county, proceeded to cut down a large pine tree, in which he had previously discovered a number of BEES. All things in readiness and this lord of the forest laid prostrate before his assailants—without, however, receiving much other injury, than the loss of his understanding—they proceeded to investigate his physiognomy more closely;—applying the axe to his trunk in several places, and nothing but Honey! Honey! Honey! meeting their astonished observation, and finding their vessels incompetent to hold the "flesh and blood" of which he abounded, a new supply was immediately furnished;—and now determined on finding the alpha and omega of his treasure, numerous incisions were again made, when a space of about 25 feet was found interlarded with combs, in many places not more than one inch of a shell remaining. Judgmatically he was now split open, and the combs taken out and secured. The most singular fact is, that the upper combs were perfectly black with age, and the whole exhibiting a group of strangely diversified colours, and possessing as many different tastes. The next morning they proceeded to ascertain the quantity of honey, which they found to be of the liquid which had left the combs eleven gallons, and the remaining combs to weigh better than 200 hundred lbs. ! The tree was two and an half feet in diameter, and no doubt was in possession of the Bees twenty or thirty years ago.—*Banner.*

PROCEEDINGS OF COUNCIL.

Thursday, Oct. 25, 1832.

SELECT COUNCIL.—Mr. Fox, as Chairman of the Committee, made the following report and resolution, which were adopted.

To the Select and Common Councils.

The committee appointed to purchase wood for distribution to the necessitous poor, during the approaching winter, beg leave to report:

That they have purchased seventy-five cords of wood, which has been deposited on the lot at the north east corner of Filbert and Broad streets, and that they have drawn orders on the City Treasurer for the payment of the wood, hauling and piling, for the sum of four hundred and seventy-three dollars seventy-five cents, which have been promptly paid. They offer the following resolution.

Resolved, That the committee be discharged. All which is respectfully submitted.

A copy of his accounts for the last quarter were received from the City Treasurer.

Also, a communication from the City Commissioners and City Clerk, with statements of their accounts, which was referred to the Committee of Accounts.

The City Commissioners laid before Councils the following communication from Mr. R. A. Caldcleugh, relative to the rent of the Western Watch House for the next year, and suggest to Councils the appointment of a committee with whom the Commissioners may confer on this subject.

PHILADELPHIA, October, 1832.

Gentlemen be pleased to take notice that I shall expect from and after the 15th January next, a rent of six hundred dollars per annum, for the property occupied

by the city as a Watch House, at the corner of Broad street and Penn Square, and I trust that you will consider that rent as no more than an equivalent for so large a property occupied in the way it is.

Respectfully, gentlemen, I am, &c.

R. A. CALDCLEUGH.

The City Clerk submitted to Council printed statements of his receipts, for permits for placing building materials; and for entries of Hackney Coaches, Wagons, Carts, Drays, Wheelbarrows and Handbarrows; and also of his payments to the City Treasurer; during the quarter ending on the 30th September last.

The annexed communication was received from the German Reformed Church, which was referred to the Paving Committee.

To the Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia.

The Subscribers, a committee of the corporation of the German Reformed Church in this city, beg leave respectfully to state, that their burial ground at the N. W. corner of Arch and Schuylkill Sixth streets, is considerably below the level of the street, and as there is no outlet for the water, they respectfully request that you would grant permission to conduct an iron pipe into the common sewer in Arch street to carry off the water; and your applicants as in duty bound will ever pray.

GEORGE TROUTMAN,
HENRY SMITH,
CHAS. SCHNIDER.

Philadelphia, Oct. 23, 1832.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH OF JAMES SMITH.

From the Encyclopedia Americana.

JAMES SMITH, a signer of the Declaration of Independence, was a native of Ireland, born probably between 1715 and 1720. His father was a respectable farmer on the Susquehanna. James, the second son, was educated at the college of Philadelphia, and afterwards studied law. On being admitted to the bar, he established his residence near the present town of Shippensburg, as a lawyer and surveyor, but some time after, removed to York, where he continued the practice of his profession during the remainder of his life. In 1774, he was a member of the meeting of delegates from all the counties of Pennsylvania, for the purpose of expressing the public sentiment on the expediency of abstaining from importing any goods from England, and assembling a general congress. In January, 1775, Mr. Smith was a member of the Pennsylvania convention, and concurred in the spirited resolution which it passed, that, "if the British administration should determine by force to effect a submission to the late arbitrary acts of the British parliament, in such a situation, we hold it our indispensable duty to resist such force, and at every hazard to defend the rights and liberties of America." He was also a member of the provincial conference which assembled on the eighteenth of the ensuing month of June, to establish a new government for Pennsylvania, in consequence of the instructions given by the general assembly to their delegates in congress, to resist every measure tending to a separation, and seconded the resolution moved by doctor Rush, to express in form the sentiments of the conference on the subject of a declaration of independence, which was carried, although the obnoxious instructions had been rescinded. Doctor Rush, Mr. Smith, and Thomas McKean, were the committee by whom the resolution was drafted. It was unanimously adopted, and signed by the members, and presented to congress, a few days only before the declaration of independence. In July, a convention was assembled in Philadelphia, for the purpose of forming a new constitution for Pennsylvania, of which colonel Smith was a member. On the 20th of the month, he was elected, by the convention, a member of congress. He retained his seat in

that body until November, 1778, and then resumed his professional pursuits. From these he withdrew in 1800, and died in 1806.

From Poulson's American Daily Advertiser.

ANNIVERSARY OF THE LANDING OF WILLIAM PENN.

Wednesday, the 24th of October, being the 150th Anniversary of the Landing of WILLIAM PENN, a discourse was delivered before the Society instituted for the purpose of commemorating that event, by PETER STEPHEN DUPONCEAU, L. L. D. at the spacious and elegant Saloon of the Adelphi Building (south 5th street.) The discourse was worthy of the learned and eloquent author; who, in a series of views of the three half-centuries which have elapsed since the foundation of the Commonwealth, gave a masterly delineation of her rise, progress, and present condition, illustrated by graphic sketches of the principal persons who have been distinguished in her history. The thanks of the Society were unanimously voted to Mr. Duponceau; and we are happy to learn that he has consented to furnish a copy for the press.

At 5 o'clock in the afternoon, the members of the Society sat down to a truly excellent dinner provided by Mr. Head, at the Mansion House Hotel. The President of the Society, JOSEPH PARKER NORRIS, Esq. was in the chair, assisted by Mr. DUPONCEAU, the Vice President. After dinner the following toasts were drunk:—

1. The 24th of October, 1682, the memorable birth day of Pennsylvania.
2. The memory of WILLIAM PENN, and the great principles upon which he laid the foundation of this Commonwealth.
3. The memory of Washington.
4. The memory of Roger Williams.
5. The memory of Lord Baltimore.
6. The Treaty under the Elm, consecrated by the recollections of peace, justice and unbroken faith.
7. The land of our Forefathers.

Mr. WHARTON, after some remarks, in which he paid a just tribute to the learning, public spirit and ardent patriotism of the distinguished Orator of the day, gave the following toast—

“Our venerable and eloquent friend, Mr. Duponceau, long may he yet live to give us the benefit of his example, and the pleasure of his society.”

Mr. DUPONCEAU returned thanks in a short speech, concluding with the following toast—

“The half century that begins this day—May it find us at its close a happy and united people.”

By B. CHW, jr. Esq.—South Carolina—May our political, social, and brotherly connexion with her gallant and accomplished sons ever continue.

Col. HUGER, of South Carolina, in reply, in offering a sentiment to the company, observed, that he felt and expressed himself not simply as an individual, but as a South Carolinian, in giving—

“Our Federal Union—May we never forget that united, we stand—divided, we fall.”

THOMAS DUNLAP, Esq. addressed the Chair as follows:—

Mr. President,—In offering the toast I am about to propose, I avail myself of the precedent already set during a former part of this evening, (and I think well set) in departing from any usage which prohibits the expression of kind and friendly feelings in the presence of the gentleman toward whom such feelings are entertained. At such a board—in such a social circle, no misconstruction can arise from this course, and no offence be offered to the delicacy of the individual.

We have already received from a cordially welcomed guest at this table, a toast embodying sentiment on the present unhappy differences existing in his native state, to which every manly heart in Pennsylvania—every

patriotic heart in this Union responds with the most cordial sincerity. The tone and spirit of this toast did honor to him who gave it, and honor to those to whom it was offered. Need I recall, sir, to the memory of the gentlemen of this Society those passages in the early life of this gentleman, which give a romantic interest to his history, and have entwined the wreath which youthful enterprise then won with the laurels of one justly dear to every American heart—one whom we have lately cheered—the “Hero of two Worlds”—our own Lafayette!

To the kindness of our friend we yet look for the high gratification this society would receive from his own narrative of this chivalric exploit, and I will not detain you from that enjoyment by further remark. I therefore propose the health of our welcomed and highly honored guest—

Colonel HUGER, of South Carolina.

Col. HUGER expressed his sense of the compliment paid him, and the kind feeling which dictated it. In acting on the occasion alluded to, he had been guided by a sentiment common to all his countrymen. Circumstances had made him their representative on that occasion. Not to have attempted what every one of them would have felt it a duty to have done, would have been to disgrace the American name. He had indeed failed, but the attempt had anticipated a feeling of gratitude, which had since been exhibited from one end of the Union to the other. He felt sensibly the approbation of his fellow citizens, and their expression of it.

By Mr. PETERS—The memory of Gen. Oglethorpe, whose intelligence and philanthropy as the founder of the Colony of Georgia, entitle him to be ranked among the patriarchs of the American colonies, now the United States.

By Mr. KNEASS—Rational Conviviality—A good lesson for the heart, in which could our sister States mingle, they might learn a lesson of patriotism and peace.

By Mr. VAUGHAN—Philadelphia—Brotherly Love—The talisman of our Union—May it never be broken.

By THOMAS BIDDLE, Esq.—The memory of John Jay.

We copy the following decision of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, from the Methodist Correspondent, which is now published at Pittsburgh. This decision is highly important in many particulars.

IMPORTANT LEGAL DECISION.

Methodist Church of Pittsburgh,	} In the Supreme Court for the Western District, Pa.
vs.	
Stephen Remington and others.	

This case came before the Supreme Court for argument on the 5th of September last. Present Hon. J. B. Gibson, Chief Justice, Hon. Molton C. Rogers, Hon. Charles Huston, and the Hon. John Ross, associate justices. The arguments of counsel occupied the greater part of four days. On Saturday, the 30th of September, the Chief Justice stated verbally, the opinion of the court, in which all the judges concurred. He mentioned, also, that the opinion would be drawn up at length, as soon as time would permit. The controversy thus brought to a close, involved, amongst other questions, the validity of certain trusts contained in two deeds of conveyance—one for a lot at the intersection of Smithfield and Seventh streets, and the other for an acre of land in the Northern Liberties of the city, purchased for a burying ground.

The deed of conveyance for the lot first mentioned, on which a large meeting-house is now erected, pursues the form set forth in the Discipline of the Methodist Episcopal Church. The lot was conveyed to certain trustees to hold to them and their successors forever, “in trust, that they shall erect and build, or cause to

be erected and built thereon, a house or place of worship, for the use of the members of the Methodist Episcopal Church in the United States of America, according to the rules and discipline which from time to time, may be agreed upon and adopted by the ministers and preachers of the said church, at their general conferences in the United States of America; and in further trust and confidence, that they shall at all times, forever hereafter, permit such ministers and preachers, belonging to the said church, as shall from time to time, be duly authorized by the general conferences of the ministers and preachers of the said Methodist Episcopal Church, or by the yearly conferences authorized by the said general conference, and none others, to preach and expound God's holy word therein; and in further trust and confidence, that as often as any one or more of the trustees herein before-mentioned, shall die, or cease to be a member or members of the said church, according to the rules and discipline as aforesaid, then and in such case, it shall be the duty of the stationed minister or preacher, (authorized as aforesaid), who shall have the pastoral charge of the members of the said church, to call a meeting of the remaining trustees, as soon as conveniently may be; and when so met, the said minister or preacher shall proceed to nominate one or more persons to fill the places of him or them whose office or offices has (or have) been vacated as aforesaid. Provided, The person or persons so nominated, shall have been one year a member or members of the said church immediately preceding such nomination, and be at least twenty-one years of age, and the said trustees, so assembled, shall proceed to elect, and by a majority of votes, appoint the person or persons so nominated to fill such vacancy or vacancies, in order to keep up the number of nine trustees forever; and in case of an equal number of votes for and against the said nomination, the stationed minister or preacher, shall have the casting vote."

The burying ground was also conveyed to trustees and their successors; the use of the property to be regulated by certain articles of association, to which the deed referred. By those articles a portion of the ground was sub-divided into 150 "burying lots" for families, &c., and sold at the price of six dollars each. The residue was left for a common burying ground, to be used by those who should pay the prescribed charges for graves. By the articles of association, none but members of the Methodist Episcopal Church could purchase or hold a burying lot, and the revenue arising from the sales of graves, was to be paid into the hands of the Steward of the Methodist Episcopal Church in this station.

The decision of the Supreme Court as announced by the Chief Justice, was in substance, that the trusts above mentioned, or in other words, that so much of the deeds of conveyance as gave to the general or annual conferences, or to the preachers of the Methodist Episcopal Church, any interest in or control over the property in question, or its revenues, is illegal and void. And that the property belongs to those who purchased and paid for it.

In order that the bearing of the decision of the Court upon the Methodist Society in Pittsburg may be fully understood by the reader, it is proper to mention, briefly, the circumstances under which the controversy arose. In 1828, the members of the Society procured an Act of Assembly to be passed, by which they were erected into a body politic and corporate, under the title of the "Methodist Church of Pittsburg." The Church property, including two meeting houses, and a burying ground, was conveyed by the trustees in whom the legal title had been vested, to the trustees of the corporation, subject to the trusts set forth in the original deeds of conveyance. A majority of the trustees of

the corporation, being attached to the reform party, and a large number of the Methodist Society being dissatisfied with the conduct of the preacher in charge, it was determined to solicit the services of a preacher who favoured the cause of reform. Accordingly, the Rev. George Brown was addressed by the Society, and he accepted their invitation. It was about the same time resolved to give him the use of the pulpit of the meeting house on Smithfield street, at the hours of nine in the morning, and three in the afternoon; an arrangement which did not interfere with the hours of preaching employed by the incumbent of the Bishop. This event called forth his written remonstrance, in which he denied the right of any minister of the gospel, to use the pulpit of the church without his permission. But his objections were disregarded by the trustees, and Mr. Brown occupied the pulpit at the hours designated by them. Not very long afterwards, the preacher in charge conceived the project of expelling from the Methodist Episcopal Church, those trustees who belonged to the party of Reformers, in order that the board might be filled by persons who were in favour of the present system of Methodist Episcopal Church Government. Accordingly, charges were got up against all the trustees of the corporation, excepting three, founded upon an alleged violation of duty in adopting improper by-laws for the government of the corporation. On receiving copies of the charges, with a notice of the time of trial, they promptly denied the jurisdiction of the preacher, and refused to appear. They were, as a matter of course, found guilty, and expelled from the church. This being done, two of the remaining trustees, who belonged to the party of the Bishop, proceeded to fill, by their own appointment, the vacancies in the board, made by expulsion. The church property was now claimed by each board, of trustees, and the old board being in the legal possession, an ejectment was brought for the purpose of turning them out.

The result of the suit has been already stated. The old trustees, representing the majority of the congregation, who are Reformers, have obtained a complete triumph. No decision, ever made, by any Court in Pennsylvania, has met with a more general approbation. Its justice is acknowledged by all, except the party in interest, whose exorbitant pretensions to church property have been overthrown.—*Methodist Correspondent.*

COLUMBIA RAIL-ROAD.

On the 18th ult. the mail stage for Lancaster began to use the rail-road in this route. We went in stages to the top of the inclined plane west of the Schuylkill, a distance of about five miles, and there took a car, in which two horses easily conveyed thirty passengers. It being the first trip, we proceeded cautiously, and seemed to be sailing on land with a steady breeze. Not a few of the people of the country smiled with pleasure at seeing this great work so far accomplished as to be in actual use. The money expended on this road, has passed into the hands of thousands of emigrants, who would have been dependent paupers in our country without some such employment; and from them it has passed to the husbandmen who have furnished them with food, or to the distillers of grain who have sold them whiskey. The whole line of a canal, rail-road, or turnpike, is really enriched by every dollar expended on these internal improvements. The taxable property, and the population of the state are increased; and if some present taxes are necessary, the people have been provided with means to pay them. If any portion of our community has reason to complain of our state taxes, it is the city of Philadelphia; and yet, doubtless, the rapid enlargement of this city has been produced by the prosperity of the surrounding country; and the prosperity of the surrounding country, by these internal improvements for which we are taxed.—*Philadelphian.*

* See form of Deed of Settlement, in the Discipline of the Methodist Church.

HAZARD'S REGISTER OF PENNSYLVANIA.

DEVOTED TO THE PRESERVATION OF EVERY KIND OF USEFUL INFORMATION RESPECTING THE STATE.

EDITED BY SAMUEL HAZARD.

VOL. X.—NO. 20. PHILADELPHIA, NOVEMBER 17, 1832. NO. 255.

From the Monthly American Journal of Geology and Natural Science.

GEOLOGY OF THE ALLEGHENY MOUNTAIN, AND MOSHANNON VALLEY.

Section of the Allegheny Mountain, and Moshannon Valley, in Centre county, Penn. By RICHARD C. TAYLOR, F. S. G. and Associate Fellow of the Institution of Civil Engineers of London.

Philipsburg, Centre Co. Penn. March 15, 1832.

Dear Sir,—You ask for some information relative to the geology of this neighborhood, and I lose no time in complying with your request. I believe I cannot do better than furnish you with the accompanying section,* which I feel some satisfaction in doing, because its details result from a series of careful observations, made during last summer, whilst pursuing an exploring survey, to determine a rail-way route. I have preferred introducing a number of details into the section, rather than transfer them into a lengthened explanatory memoir. Until the investigation of the country bordering on the Allegheny chain be more extensively entered upon, I propose to occupy but a brief space in your Journal, with the requisite explanatory references.

My section illustrates only a very small portion of the central bituminous coal field of Pennsylvania; but it occurs in an interesting quarter, and it is well to make a beginning, where the area is so vast, and so little known to men of science. The direction of our course is north and south, exhibiting profiles of a part of the Moshannon valley, its creek, and some of its tributaries; and then crossing the Allegheny ridge or mountain, at the lowest depression we have been able to ascertain in this direction, we descend by Emigh's gap, and by the ravine and run or rivulet called Emigh's, to Bald Eagle valley, and Little Bald Eagle creek. The levels have not been taken of this creek; and of the little Juniata, into which it falls, as far as the junction with the Pennsylvania canal, near Huntingdon; consequently, until those data be obtained, we cannot fix the precise elevation of the Allegheny ridge, with reference to that canal, and the sea.

Returning to Bald Eagle valley, at the southern extremity of our section, we will retrace, more in detail, the route I have rapidly sketched. Here we are deep enough to touch the limits of the mountain limestone, although the intervening Bald Eagle ridge separates us from the main body of that formation. Its course is S. W. parallel with the Allegheny chain, and its prevailing dip is E. or S. E. This inclination is inconsiderable at the distance of ten or fifteen miles from the outcrop, and at twenty miles from the Allegheny, I have observed its beds to be nearly horizontal. At the foot of the Bald Eagle, or Muncy ridge, they curve up to an angle as high as 60° to 75° , and occasionally may be noticed almost vertical, resting upon their edges.

Ascending the ravine, by Emigh's run, from little Bald Eagle creek, we arrive, in succession, at a variety of sandstone beds, upon which repose the coal measures, unless we view the entire series, as comprehended in the carboniferous formation. These lower beds may be estimated at about thirteen hundred feet, in their ag-

gregate thickness. They are numerous, and as variable in structure, colour, and density, as rocks of this class generally are. Many of them contain casts of producta, spirifers, and unios; but the prevailing indication of fossils, is simply the hollow cavities formerly occupied by these shells. One of the most prominent of the lower beds, is a red, laminated, slightly micaceous sandstone, with subordinate seams of red clay and shale, which, after rains, give a red tinge to the surface waters, like those in the redstone districts of England. Their inclination is toward the W. and S. W. On some of the subordinate ridges, parallel with the Allegheny chain, and on that side nearest the limestone, the angle or dip of the slaty beds is sometimes as great as 60° to the west; that is, at right angles to the main ridge, and exactly contrary to the prevailing dip of the limestone.

Hereafter we hope to illustrate with great precision, the position of those vast disturbed masses, which constitute the singularly uniform ridges, and long straight valleys of central Pennsylvania, east of the Alleghenies; a subject on which the attention of a geologist would be fitly employed; which heretofore has remained unnoticed, and which involves some extremely interesting and extensive examples of displacement.

The progress of such an investigation is as slow as laborious, and the geologist contends with many natural difficulties. These will ever be found in a country like that under consideration, where the surface is obscured with a dense forest vegetation; where the operations of man have scarcely commenced; where neither artificial excavations, nor natural sections, nor exposed escarpments, relieve the monotony of the mountain side, or the gloomy ravine; and where those elevated valleys, ramifying amidst the intricacies of the mountain chains, have continued from remote ages, and in all probability, for ages will remain, an impenetrable wilderness, and an impracticable labyrinth.

On account, therefore, of these impediments to ordinary and individual examination, it is especially desirable, that geological observations, made under the advantageous circumstances attending public surveys, by engineers, and what is still better, of the completion of the works committed to their charge, and conducted at their leisure, should be faithfully recorded. This can be advantageously effected by the communications with Geological Societies in the separate states, like that now coming into existence in Pennsylvania: but better still, upon the principle suggested at page 130 of your Journal, if conducted under the auspices of the government, as a branch of duty strictly in connexion with the engineer department. In this respect, your remarks are well deserving attention from the parties to whom they have reference: from those whose professional operations place them in situations so particularly favourable to scientific research, and more especially from the department whose province it is to direct their movements.

Reverting to our section, from which I have wandered, it will be obvious, that on approaching the summit of the Allegheny ridge, after intersecting the lower series to which I have referred, and estimated at upwards of 1300 feet in thickness, we arrived at a conglomerate rock or pudding-stone, composed of white quartz

* This is furnished in the Journal.

pebbles, set in a coarse grit. This bed is fifty to one hundred feet thick. Large displaced fragments cover the surface, and have even been transported several miles in abundance, to the bottom of Bald Eagle valley, many hundred feet below. We occasionally see this breccia disintegrated, its pebbles occurring loosely, in the form of gravel, in extensive beds. In its compact state, this rock is sought for the purpose of fire or hearth-stone, for the neighbouring iron works. The position occupied by the conglomerate, is sometimes conspicuous, in its lofty site, at the distance of several miles; and in those cases, it appears as a bare and steep ledge, on the eastern slope of the Alleghany mountain; pursuing its course parallel with the summit, and commonly from one hundred to three hundred feet below the crest. In winter, when all other parts of the mountain are enveloped in snow, this dark ledge of grit-stone is singularly discernable, forming the most striking exception to the general remark I have previously made. Its presence is no less distinguished by the change in vegetation, above the limits of this parallel. From the valleys, (which are occupied by hemlocks, white pines, and other dark evergreens,) white oaks, and some other deciduous trees, ascend upwards, to the base of the conglomerate, and are then succeeded by red, or pitch pines, whose dark foliage, and stunted forms, arise amidst a thick brushwood of chestnut, forming those wild and worthless tracks, called barrens.* These upper strata consist of sand and beds of soft, white, porous, sandstone. The aggregate thickness of the beds above the limestone, up to this point, can scarcely be less than 1600 or 1800 feet. This estimate, of course, must be received as an approximation, the accuracy of which, is materially influenced by the inclination of the lower members of the series.

Descending from the sterile region above the conglomerate, we now perceive, in the sandstone which succeeds, innumerable proofs that we have entered the limits of the great central coal-field. The first vein of bituminous coal is here discovered at an elevation, only one hundred and fifty feet below the crest of the ridge we have just crossed. At present no coal has been extracted from this vein. Sixty feet lower, at Dale's farm, is a second, and larger vein, consisting of three seams, and comprising nine feet altogether, having two partings, of three inches each. The upper seam only, four feet thick, has hitherto been worked. At thirty-nine feet lower, is another large vein: and at least six other veins of coal occur, in descending to the level of the Moshannon creek, at Hoffman's dam. This is 324 feet further down, and at this point in our section, we have arrived at 575 feet below the Alleghany ridge, at its lowest part. These coal seams, and the subjacent strata of sandstone and fire clay, so far as we have been able to extend our observations, appear, with tolerable uniformity, to decline at a small angle towards the north, or rather the north-west.

It would be irksome to proceed with the details. Our profile exhibits the intersection of several other coal veins; but how many of them are distinct from those we have previously noticed, cannot readily be determined, as they have not all been proved or worked; and moreover, there is an obvious change of inclination. Those near Philipsburg, at the Beaver dam and neighbouring collieries, or coal banks, as they are locally termed, dip to the S. and S. W., to meet the more elevated beds and strata we have before mentioned, which incline to the

N. and N. W. Some other veins, more to the northward than our section exhibits, crop out with a similar inclination to the S. W. along the banks of the Moshannon, extending toward its junction with the west branch of the Susquehanna. This inclination seldom forms a greater angle than one or two degrees, and affords great facilities for obtaining the coal. Fifteen miles westward of Philipsburg, and further within the interior of the basin, the coal veins incline to the E. and N. E., that is, toward the Alleghany chain, its apparent boundary.

Faults, if any occur, are rarely observable, within such a vast unexplored area. There is probably one of several feet, on or near the Beaver dams, as shown by the letters A and B on the section, the vein being the same at both points.

In regard to quality, there are variations in these veins, as I believe occur in all coal basins; but here all are bituminous. The coal which is chiefly raised near Philipsburg, is in considerable repute, and is conveyed, in some quantity, over the Alleghany mountain, to the iron works, eastward.

Fossils are not very abundant in the coal measures. Impressions of flags and reeds may be noticed in all the sandstones, even almost up to the western summit of the ridge; and ferns occur in the shales near the coal veins. Hollow cavities, formerly occupied with products, and a few other species of cotemporary fossils, are occasionally to be seen in every part of the sandstone series, within the coal field.

GEOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF PENNSYLVANIA.

At a meeting of the Society, held in the city of Philadelphia, on the 22d of Feb., 1832, the following officers were elected:

JOHN B. GIBSON, President.

NICHOLAS BIDDLE, Vice President.

STEVEN A. LONG, U. S. A., Vice President.

HENRY S. TANNER, Treasurer.

PETER A. BROWNE, Corresponding Secretary.

GEORGE FOX, Recording Secretary.

The following Circular, prepared by the appointed committee, was submitted, and ordered to be printed.

CIRCULAR,

FROM THE GEOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF PENNSYLVANIA.

Sir,—The Geological Society of Pennsylvania, do themselves the honour of transmitting you a copy of their Circular, and ask you to co-operate with them in promoting the objects they have in view.

To have an exact knowledge of the mineral resources of this state, is considered the most important of these objects, and as it is the intention of this Society, to construct, as soon as the proper information is obtained, an accurate Geological Map which shall indicate the mineral topography of the State, you are respectfully requested to return at your earliest leisure, answers to the following queries, and to assist in giving effect to the intentions of the Society, by procuring and furnishing them with the information and specimens now solicited, as far as your opportunities and convenience may admit of. As the proceedings of this Society will be occasionally published in the *Monthly American Journal of Geology and Natural Science*, of this city, the valuable information thus procured will be publicly acknowledged, and its authenticity be satisfactorily established.

QUERIES.

1. In what County of the State of Pennsylvania do you reside, and in what Township or Town?

2. Will you recommend to the Society, individuals in your county, able and well disposed to co-operate with the Society for the furtherance of their objects, noting their places of residence?

3. Will you furnish the Society with, or can you enable it to acquire, a correct geographical sketch of

* It may be observed, that, in these mountainous regions, the season of winter and snow is, in some respects, particularly favourable to the display of its broader and most characteristic geological features, which are commonly obscured, at other times, by a luxuriant forest vegetation. At no time or place have I seen geological changes more distinctly indicated, or more influential on the character of the scenery, when viewed from great distances.

your County or Township, where the mountains and hills with their respective altitude, the vales, plains, and streams, are laid down from actual survey?

4. Who is considered the most accurate Surveyor in your County or Township, and where does he reside?

5. If you are not able to furnish a geographical sketch, as spoken of in query No. 3, will you procure for the Society, a plan of the mountains and hills in your County or Township, showing where the ridges are continuous, or where they are divided by water-gaps, or where they are divided from each other by vales or plains?

6. Is there any coal, iron, lead, copper, marble, limestone, or other valuable metals, or simple minerals, in your County or Township—what are they, and in what quantities are they found?

7. Will you distinguish and describe the locality of any or all such substances? Will you procure specimens of them?

8. Is the coal bituminous, or non-bituminous? If both kinds are found, specify the localities.

9. Will you give a sketch of the coal field, showing its extent, with the number and position of the strata of coal observed, their inclination, thickness, and depth at which they are found from the surface?

10. Will you procure for the Society some of the most perfect fossil coal plants, a specimen of each variety, and will you note the localities from whence they have been taken?

11. Upon what general bed does the coal-field lie; is it limestone, sandstone, clay, shale, or what other simple mineral?

12. Which of the foregoing substances do the strata of coal alternate with?

13. Will you procure for the Society geological specimens not exceeding four inches square, of the general bed under the coal-field mentioned in query 11, as well as of the alternating beds spoken of in query 12, together with good specimens of every species of fossil organic remains found in all such beds, noting their localities?

14. Are any salt springs, or mineral springs, or is any rock salt found in your County, and whereabouts?

15. What is the depth of the wells which have been dug for brine, and through what mineral beds were the borings made?

16. Will you procure for the Society a perpendicular section of such borings, with the thickness of the various beds, and fossils found in them?

17. Will you procure for the Society, geological specimens, not exceeding four inches square, of the rocks of which the mountains and hills alluded to in query 5 are composed, together with specimens of organic remains, preferring such as have portions of the rock adhering to them?

18. Will you procure for the Society a perpendicular section of any cliffs, or the banks of any ravines, or streams, in your County or Township, giving an accurate description of the various beds of which they may be composed, with the respective thickness of such beds?

19. Will you furnish the Society with geological specimens of such beds, and their fossils, prepared as suggested in query 17?

20. Are there any natural caves in your County or Township? in what formation are they found, in limestone, sandstone, or what bed, and whereabouts are they?

21. Can you give the Society information of any fossil skeleton, bones, or teeth of ancient animals, found in them?

22. Were they found laid on the floor of such caves, or were they dug from the beds of earth within the caves, and at what depth?

23. Were such beds of earth covered over with a crust of carbonate of lime, commonly called stalagmite, which had trickled from the roof of the cave?

24. Have any fossil skeletons, bones, or teeth of ancient animals, been found in your County or Township, not within caves?

25. Were they found on the surface of the ground, or buried in the superficial soil of the country?

26. At what depth were they found, and in what sort of soil were they laid, clay, marl, sand or gravel: were any shells, broken cane, or branches of trees found with them: will you particularize the manner in which they were found?

27. Can such skeletons, bones, teeth, shells, &c. be procured for the Society?

28. If they cannot, will you procure for the Society a drawing of these various objects, and will you mention the respective size of each of them?

Please wrap all specimens carefully up, and forward them, packed in a box, by the cheapest and earliest opportunity, addressing the package to Peter A. Browne, Esq., Corresponding Secretary, and giving information by mail, of the time and manner in which the package was sent.

By order of the Society.

JOHN B. GIBSON, *President.*

GEORGE FOX, *Recording Secretary.*

Philadelphia, March 1st, 1832.

GEOLOGICAL CHARACTER OF THE BEDS ON WHICH PHILADELPHIA STANDS.

By PETER A. BROWNE, Esq.

Dr. Troost, in his geological survey of the environs of this city, has stated, that it is placed on an alluvion. I am of entirely different opinion; and the distinction between alluvial and diluvial, is important, and has been well pointed out by Conybeare, and other geologists. These two deposits should never be confounded. The superficial soil upon which the city is built, consists of boulders, gravel, sand, loam, clay, and iron. All these appear to have been derived from the primitive rocks. The boulders are granite, gneiss, mica, schist, hornblende, and quartz. The gravel stones are principally quartz. There are a few rolled pieces of chert, old red sandstone, &c.; but their numbers are so comparatively small, that their presence may be considered as accidental, and they can lay no claim to giving a general character to a deposit which is manifestly diluvial in its origin.

The boulders and gravel stones are partially rounded, indicating that they have not been brought from a great distance, and the nearest rocks in place are *primitive*. The felspar in the granite boulders is a dull opaque white, and in a state of partial decomposition. So it is in the neighboring mica schist. Dr. H. Hayden, author of the geological essays, is of opinion, that the rolled pebbles of the diluvial districts of this country, lie generally from three to five miles, and sometimes more, from their original gangle, or locality. Guided by these considerations, we may venture to pronounce the superficial deposit upon which Philadelphia stands, to be a "primitive diluvial."

The next subject of inquiry is, by what means it was transported to where it is. The magnitude of the boulders, and the immense quantity of diluvial matter, preclude the idea that they have been brought by the Delaware and Schuylkill, even aided by any freshes, judging from present appearances, with which these rivers have ever been agitated. That a mighty current of water has; at no very distant period, passed over this continent, in a direction from N. and E. to S. and W., appears to be a fact well proved. The able manner in which Dr. Hayden has examined this subject, precludes any discussion of it here; I would, however, remark, that when Coates street and Fair Mount street were dug; going down to the regulation, I inspected the upper surface of the mica schist rock, as it was laid bare, and discovered furrows upon it, all tending from N. E. to S. and W., as if something hard or heavy had been

dragged over it. This current was probably consequent upon a flood of a general character, and to which the diluvial matter owes its origin, being the comminuted materials of the rocks it had torn and abraded.

The materials of which this diluvial deposit is composed, are now found, according to observation and the best information, in the following order.

1st. A vegetable sod, or mould, which, where the ground is level, and has not been disturbed by cultivation, is generally from four to six inches deep.

2d. When the situation is not very low, ten or twelve inches of yellow, tough, silico-argillaceous earth, called "loam." When the situation is very low, this is of a gray colour.

3d. In some places, gray and yellow sand and clay; the sand sometimes coarse, and at others nearly impalpable; silicious pebbles, from the size of an egg to mere grains, are found here. In other places, under the yellow loam, the substance becomes hard and sandy, first of a slightly brown colour, and afterwards changing to gray sand. The depth of this stratum, varies from three to six feet. Between this and the next stratum, is sometimes found six or seven inches of black clay, in the lower side of which embedded pebbles are commonly found, some as large as paving stones.

4th. The fat, tenacious, and plastic clay, containing very little silicious sand, and very few pebbles. The depth of this varies; it is sometimes six or seven feet. Not more than one fourth of the site of Philadelphia has any of this stratum; where there is no clay, the place is supplied by sandy loam, mostly running into gray colour, as it approaches the next stratum. When the clay is regular, its depth is, on an average, three to four feet. This clay is what is called potter's clay. The three last strata mixed together, form what is called brick clay. When the potter's clay is superabundant, it is sold to the potters, or reserved to mix with the sand loam of other places, to make brick clay.

5th. A yellowish, and frequently dark brown mixture, partly chemical, of silicious, argillaceous, and ferruginous particles, passing into a sort of imperfect iron ore. This seldom exceeds in thickness two or three inches.

6th. Gravel, containing boulders as before stated. The gravel is colored red with iron, and contains a small quantity of clay, which imparts to it an adhesive quality, and renders it a fine material for making gravel walks, or covering roads. Near the Schuylkill, the boulders are large, and the gravel coarse; but the boulders gradually diminish in size and quantity, and the gravel gradually becomes finer as you approach the Delaware river. At Seventh street it is a fine sand. It is difficult to ascertain the depth of the gravel; water is generally found in it, at the depth of sixteen feet.

As to organic remains, while digging a cellar in Oak street, in the Northern Liberties, a large mass of madrepore was found in sand, eight feet below the surface. This happened so near the Delaware, that I conjecture it came there with alluvial matter. I have never been able to detect any organic remains in the gravel; but in digging a well at the south end of the naval asylum, built by the United States, after passing the various strata above described, about on a level with the Schuylkill river, the workmen struck upon a bed of black alluvial, resembling river mud, in which was found, wood, leaves, and bark; the latter so sound that it retained its natural colour, and upon inspection, it was pronounced by good judges to have belonged to the hemlock. Before reaching this stratum of mud, the workmen found some pretty large stones, resembling paving stones.

It would then seem, that before the deposit of this diluvial matter, there was a vast valley at this place, through which the Schuylkill river ran its peaceful course; that the bed of the river was strewn in the usual way with pebbles, and its banks shaded with hemlock trees.

About 38 years ago, a friend of mine dug a sink in a

cellar, at the N. W. corner of Cherry and Seventh street, Del.: at the depth of about thirty feet from the bottom of the cellar, which was eight feet below the surface of the earth, the workmen found black marsh mud, in which were buried hickory nuts, acorns, leaves, and a log of wood; the latter in a high state of preservation. Before coming to the mud, the workmen passed through a stratum of plastic clay, a stratum of gravelly sand, coloured with iron, and a stratum of white sand. This furnishing an additional proof, that the present site of Philadelphia was, in ancient times, a hollow basin, or valley.

How gratifying thus to withdraw the curtain of time, and penetrate into the secrets of a remote antiquity. The apparently insignificant gravel stones which we indifferently tread under foot, when submitted to the scrutiny of the geologist, are found to be so many historical medals. They are indeed mute; but when compared with their parent rocks, and the beds which they now occupy, they speak eloquently of important changes this planet has experienced, and which tradition has confirmed.

In the clay of the site of Philadelphia are found some objects which are supposed by many to be fossil remains; others believe them to be mere nodules of iron and clay.

ADDRESS

Delivered by JAMES MERRILL, Esq. at the Cattle Show, in Lewisburg, on the 30th ult.

In obedience to the appointment of your officers, I appear before you, resolved not to refuse any labour which might be supposed suitable to accomplish the objects of our society. The mere circumstance of being called on to speak in public, cannot be supposed to occasion much terror to me; but when I consider the subject I am called on to discuss, and feel my ignorance of many of its practical details, I am constrained to ask your indulgence. Another might feel a difficulty in telling what he knew. My difficulty is to know what to tell. If you should fail to hear any thing interesting now, you will hope for better things another time. We have all but one object in this association—to make it useful. We feel sure, that so long as it shall be found useful, it will continue to exist. What, then, is the use of it; and how shall that utility be increased?

The first great question in farming is this: How shall we obtain the greatest returns for capital and labor? This secret can be completely unfolded only by repeated trials. But trials in one country will not always show the truth in another. This is the true secret of the Philosopher's stone; but we must take notice that the principles are very different. Very good gold may be found in one country by a way, which in another will only uncover slate-stones. It is for this reason, that we cannot fully profit by the experience of European agriculturists; or even of those of our own country, a little to the north or to the south of us. The question then arises, how far can we profit by their experience? How many of their practices dare we imitate? How many of their unsuccessful experiments may be useful here; and with what variations in the details? If one man must try all these experiments, he will probably not live to know and profit by the results of one half of them. The benefit of his actual improvements, will be confined to his immediate neighborhood. Here is one very important point, in which societies like ours are useful. One has tried one thing, and another has tried another thing, till at last they are all tried. The success or failure, the profit or loss, together with a detail of the proceedings, becomes known by our meetings, or by our publications. In all other things, union produces strength. Why should it fail here? There is no reason to suppose it will fail here. It will not. The universal experience of all countries proves, that Agricultural Societies have raised the standard of farming; and, let me

be excused for saying, have expanded and liberalized, and in every way improved the minds of the farmers. Consider also, that agriculture is the great interest of the country; that whatever importance may be attached to other pursuits, agriculture supports all, and pays all. How important then, that its modes of operations should be the best! Let it further be borne in mind, that a society may promote many improvements, at a trifling expense to the members, which would be beyond the means of an individual. But how can the usefulness of our society be increased? I answer, in the first place, by obtaining more members; by giving our managers the command of greater funds; and enabling them, by offering more and larger premiums, to excite a greater emulation among us. Premiums are in an especial manner necessary. A man may not be able to do a thing the first time without loss, which ever after he and all others may do with a profit. Our government, by its Patent law, has provided for the remuneration of the labors of ingenious men, by the exclusive use of their inventions. We ask them to communicate their discoveries to the public, and take from such a reward for their labors as we can afford to give them. But some may say, we have the best land, and the best mode of farming now: the rest may copy after us. Indeed! I should be sorry to shake any man's good opinion of himself too rudely; but I would just say to such, if such there be, that the best cultivated acre in Buffalo valley; would in Holland be thought slovenly and unprofitable farming. I freely admit there are good farmers in Buffalo valley; but the one half of what was a plantation fifteen years ago, yields more profit now than the whole did then. The time is approaching when the half of this division of a plantation will be a farm. It must then be better cultivated than it is now. It is a mistake to think, that any part of our country is cultivated in the best possible manner.

But will any one say this book farming is all nonsense? It answers no good purpose? How is a true thing the worse for being printed? and how much easier is it to detect a printed lie, than one that goes from mouth to mouth, with instant variations? You have the facts put down, so that they cannot be altered. And if it depends upon one man telling his neighbour, and he, another, the fourth man's story bears scarcely any resemblance to the first. It might, indeed, come back to the first man as a piece of great news. Carpenters, mill-wrights, and workers in metals all study their books. Cloth drapers, dyers, and distillers have books. A farmer will hunt up an old newspaper, to find somebody's new way of curing hams; but if he is asked to read in a book a way of increasing his crop, his answer is, pshaw! don't I know all about it?

The adaptation of crops to soils and climates, is for the most part the result of experiment. It surely cannot be necessary for every man to make the whole series of experiments himself, when at little expense, and without any risk, he may have the advantage of other people's experience.

But some may ask, what fault do I find with the prevailing mode of farming? I shall answer this question candidly, and without any personal allusion.

In the first place, then, I would submit, whether, as a general practice, we do not farm too much land; and whether the excess is not the greater, the poorer the land is. I repeat, that the returns for labor and capital, the profit, is what we all seek. Is it not true, that much land is farmed without profit, and much more without all the profit it ought to bring? In talking about profit, every body understands that the investment ought to be preserved safe. If a man gets the interest on his money for a while, and loses the principal, he does not talk of profit. Should a man get ten per cent. a year for ten years, and then get no more, principal or interest, he would talk of profit? So I think, no farmer, whatever his apparent income may be, ought to talk of profit, while he suffers his land to become worse. This

ought not to be called farming. It is robbery of those who come after us. There is an old story of a man who had a goose that would lay golden eggs. She did not lay them fast enough to supply his wishes, and he killed the goose. He got one egg, and the supply ceased. It is so with those improvident farmers, who push their land too hard. This principle is therefore at the bottom of all good farming, to wit, we must on no account suffer our land to grow worse. If this principle is steadily adhered to, it will grow better. It is almost impossible so to adjust our labor, as that our land shall not grow better or worse. What we take off must bear a proportion to what we put on the land. Does any one doubt the truth of all this? Is it sufficiently considered in our country? On the contrary, is there not a very large proportion of farms in our district, which becomes annually more and more exhausted? Does this deserve to be called by the name of farming? Is this the course we should expect the owners of land to pursue? On the contrary, is it not the very course that squatters, those who are sit down to skin other people's land, would be expected to pursue? Is it not true, that every man, who takes the strength out of his land in a few crops, really does kill the goose that lays the golden eggs? Can anything be more improvident? While a country is new, this may not be so much thought of; but our country is no longer new, and this principle presses itself upon our attention as one of first rate importance. But why do men practice on the contrary principle? Partly from imitating bad examples, and partly from a habit of making most of to-day, and letting to-morrow take care of itself. It is one of the benefits we expect from our society, that its members will set better examples, and make all ashamed to follow such old and injurious practices. I trust the day is not far distant, when we shall be able to offer a good premium for the best cultivated farm in these four counties. I would urge on the members of this society to be prepared for the contest. Depend on it, the contest will be a hard one; and the best farmer in our district, be he who he may, standing as he now does, will not come within a mile of a premium five years hence. And let me further tell you, gentlemen, who live in lime-stone vallies or on river bottoms, that such a premium might stray away among some of our poor hills, where to live at all, argues greater agricultural skill than to grow rich on your fertile soil. Recollect that the returns for labor and capital would form the criterion; and that their capital, compared with yours, is almost nothing. Every man, then, farms too much, who cannot or will not employ capital enough to do it well.

But many err by using a rotation of crops more exhausting than the land can sustain. All agree this is wrong; and every one may satisfy himself that the practice is too general, when he sees all the land in a neighborhood, without regard to quality, cropped nearly alike. I would, as an instance, refer to the very common practice of sowing rye on wheat stubbles. Unless land is very strong, or well manured, it cannot sustain this process. But it is thought to save labor; and in order to make amends, may let their lands lie three years in clover. This curing one mistake by another. Clover lives but two years. The third year you have the product of whatever clover seed has fallen out and vegetated in the two years, and the spaces filled with blue grass. Would it not be better, where we must raise rye, to turn under a clover sod, and sow clover seed on our wheat and rye both. The clover might be put under before the blue grass has become so abundant. It may be said, this takes more labor, inasmuch as a single ploughing of the stubbles makes the land ready for the rye. There is, however, a difference of opinion in this matter. Many say a single ploughing is not enough. I would say that in all cases where a clover sod is well turned over, it ought not to be turned back till it is rotten; and it need not be, if the blue grass has not got too

strong a hold. The difference of labor, then, is not so much, and the land instead of being impoverished is improved. In general it may be said, that no land where stable manure cannot be applied, will sustain a rotation in which clover does not frequently recur. I think it does not admit of a doubt, that clover ought always to go between wheat and rye; and that where corn ground is intended to lie fallow for wheat, clover ought to be sown after the corn is sufficiently worked; that without this, or an equivalent in manure, land cannot be kept from growing worse.

I cannot pretend to prescribe the most proper rotation of crops; nor would one prescription, the best for some parts, suit all through even our narrow district. But there ought to be such a succession of crops, and succession of fields on every farm, that the blue grass should never drive the clover out of the farm land; nor should any field lie so long exposed to rain, winds and storms, as to be worked into gullies. If every farmer would bear this principle in mind, he would have no great difficulty in arranging a proper, and the most proper succession of crops and fields for his own farm. By forming and adhering to this system, the industrious and punctual farmer will always be ready for his fields, as their turn comes; and will always find his fields ready for him.

Again, the adaptation of land to keeping stock, the kind of stock, and the manner of keeping them, are not enough attended to. Where it is the fashion to raise grain, every farmer raises, or rather sows grain. When this is found unprofitable, all go over at once to cattle; and that too often without any regard to their quality. A little attention and information would remedy this. There are farms where more grain is raised with the stock, than without it. There are other farms where stock, especially too much of it, takes every thing from a large proportion of the fields; and the manure is returned to a few of them. When things go to this extent, the fields are kept bare, and the cattle poorly fed too, one error on the top of another. In this connexion it is right to speak of root cultivation, a thing scarcely known among us. In many countries, farmers of dry hill sides, by the aid of turnips and other esculent roots, with their foliage, have been able to bring their stock through the droughts of summer, and the cold and piercing storms of winter, with scarcely any stoppage in their growth. Until that practice is introduced and understood here, our farmers must attend to the fitness of their land for stock. But it is right now to attend to one thing. Let what stock we do keep, be of the right sort; and let it be kept in a way not to shame us, and scare the crows. A good colt, or a good steer, costs no more in the raising, than a bad one. On the contrary, the cost is generally less.

It may be asked, how or when those improvements shall be made. I answer, that our farming will not be perfect while all are farmers; for our surplus produce must so long reach a foreign market. There are many things which a farmer ought to raise, in order to prevent his land from growing worse, which will not bear to be carried to a foreign market. The whole attention of the farmer is turned to such things as he can sell. It is, therefore, the interest of the farmers that there should be a great many people around them who are not farmers, and who will buy and consume those things for which there is no foreign demand. The home market, besides taking many things the foreigner does not want, is also more steady than any foreign market. It is then very important have the consumers among us; and it is for this reason, we ask mechanics and manufacturers to join us and show what they can do. Farmers already can buy from their neighbors, and pay in truck, many articles for which formerly they must have sent to cities, and perhaps to foreign countries. Many here recollect when a man was not thought to be genteelly dressed without an imported hat on his head, and then it was said the imported hat was cheaper according to its quality. Per-

haps it might then have been so in money; (though not now,) but we should consider how many hats were paid for with potatoes and cabbages. Never one. The principle then is plain. The land will never be cultivated in the best manner, till it shall be the interest of the farmer to raise all those things which help to keep his land from growing worse. The farmer can never be encouraged to do this, so long as his products must seek a distant market, for many of these articles will not bear the expense of transportation. It is said that the improved farming of England was encouraged by the introduction of the culture of turnips from the continent more than by any other one thing. The manufacturers bought the wool and the meat of the animals that were fed on the turnips. This is one of the hundred ways in which this thing works in a circle. The greater variety of employments, the cheaper each sells his production, and yet the more profit each enjoys.

In another point of view, societies like ours have been found useful. They have patronized the best improvements of agriculture, and have been the means of introducing them into general use much sooner than they could have been in any other mode. Such societies set ingenious people to work to find out something new and useful; and our show brings a great many people together to see all the improvements which have been made, and I trust to profit by them. Let us for a moment turn our attention to silk. It is known that the United States pay foreigners nearly eight millions of dollars a year for silk and its manufactures. It is also known, that no country in the world is better fitted for raising silk than a large portion of our own. Consider a moment, what a difference it would make to our country, if these eight millions of dollars were distributed in payment of labour among our own people; and if, in addition to this, we would sell silk to other nations to pay for articles we purchase of them. Consider, also, how many people would be employed at it, who would be consumers of the surplus produce of our farmers. Our society offers a premium of one hundred dollars to encourage the culture of the mulberry. Why should not some of our experimentalists try their hand at this? Silk must some day be one of the great staples of our country: and by the exertions of our members, and other societies, that time may be much hastened. Let the trial be made by one and another; and before long, the best way here will be found out. As soon as it shall be found profitable, there will be no lack of competition.

It may be thought, because I want all to join our society, and profit by our discoveries, that I would advise all to neglect their regular business, and spend their time in making experiments. Far from it. I know that experiments are necessary, but let those who make them, be careful; and not run into any extravagance. I think no farmer ought to risk a whole crop, or a series of crops, on an experiment. In all such cases, there ought to be a moral certainty of the results. But almost every farmer may try an acre or two in some new way, and hit or miss he is not ruined. No man should forget, that a new wasteful way is no better than an old one. I would also entreat every one to keep constantly in mind, the difference between trial and conjecture. Let every one who tells the results of an experiment bind himself down to the strictest accuracy in the facts. In no other way can they be of the least use. We have made the trial in order to be sure; and we have no right to induce others to follow our example upon guess work. If the thing is of consequence, it is of consequence to know it right; and no one ought to hesitate at the labor and trouble of measuring and counting, when it enables him to attain to perfect accuracy.

But the number of experiments would not need to be so numerous, if our farmers read agricultural newspapers and other publications on the subject, more generally; or what would be better, if they would require our own newspapers to give more of that information, and less of

violent party politics. Our printers would do it, if it was known to be more pleasing to the taste of our farmers. Where is the man who in cool blood would not rather have his children read papers that would give valuable practical information, than those libellous personal denunciations which every election is so sure to produce? It is, in fact, worth while to consider, whether the times do not require temperance in newspapers, as well as in some other inflammable and inflammatory articles. On this, as on other subjects, the united opinion and action of our agricultural societies might do much.

I cannot quit the subject without referring to one other benefit to be derived from our association, which, though last, is not in any apprehension the least. It is this, that our fair country-women are associated with us in our labors; and by their exertions contribute largely to the interest of our exhibition. It is an evidence of the freedom of our institutions—of the liberality and refinement of our countrymen, that the female sex are always treated with respect; and being neither our idols nor our slaves, they deserve our respect. While the love of kindness is on their lips, they open their mouths in wisdom. O may it thus be ever! Let us never for a moment suppose, that because they “eat not the bread of idleness,” we are at liberty to relax our efforts.

In conclusion, I have only to say to you, gentlemen of the society, persevere. Our cause is a good one, and while it promises many benefits, it does not threaten one evil to our country. Let every one try to improve. In the moral world, no body is so great a villain that he does not think somebody worse. So in agriculture—no farmer is so slovenly and improvident, that he cannot point out others, in his opinion at least, worse than he. This is not the kind of comparison we ought to draw. He that would go high, must look higher. Let every one see wherein his neighbour excels him, and try to overtake him; and not rest contented, when he has found a lazier man than himself in the neighborhood. Let us never forget, that after all our strivings, there is one that giveth the rain and the sun shine, the seed time and the harvest; and that we are bound to ask him and to thank him for all his blessings.

ADVANTAGES OF THE BREAKWATER.

United States Brig Casket, }
Delaware Breakwater, Oct. 26, 1832. }

Dear Sir—We have just experienced a very severe and tedious gale from the N. E. to N. N. W. varying often and blowing at times with great violence, and but little intermission, often rolling the sea entirely over the works. The gale came on Sunday afternoon, the 21st, about 5 P. M. from N. E. and continued until this day, Friday 26th. At the commencing of the gale, there were 17 loaded stone vessels, a brig and topsail schooner (coasters, bound out) and two pilot boats took shelter under the lee of the Breakwater, and close to the Casket during the gale; and at times, often when it was blowing violently. Others took refuge under the works, until the fleet increased to the number of forty sail, viz: 28 stone vessels snug under the Breakwater, and 8 under the lee of the ice-breaker, (all loaded, decks a wash) and in addition to the stone vessels above, the brig Barclay, bound to Boston, sloop Larcas, of Stonington, bound to Philadelphia; and two pilot boats took birth under our lee and lay it out beautifully, as did all the stone vessels except one schooner, viz: the Edward. She dragged in consequence of having but one very light anchor, unfit for a vessel half her size, and went on the beach. All the fleet except the Edward, are snug at their anchors, after riding out the gale in great security and comparative comfort.

So much, sir, for the Breakwater in its incipient state. The Casket lays moored by the quarters to the stone, and about twenty-five feet from the work; she

lays snug as I could wish her, and I was delighted to see how smooth and securely the fleet were protected by the works. Ere the Breakwater was in sight, I have seen the beach strewn with wrecks after a less severe gale. Mr. Traquair is preparing a sketch representing very correctly the situation of the Breakwater, and the manner in which the fleet lay during the gale, to which I refer you; it accompanies this.

I have been often astonished that this work did not interest the merchants and underwriters of Philadelphia more than we have seen—not a word on the subject in our papers, and scarcely a visit from the city to view its location. Was this immense pile of stone being got up in the New York waters, its advantages would be strongly portrayed in all their prints, and the people would be told in the prettiest manner possible of the utility of such a work. I will venture to say, that any vessel anchoring south of the Breakwater, and at a cable's length from the work, and in a line with the light on the N. W. end, and the Government House on the beach, will ride out a gale much more securely, and with more comfort, than in any other part of the Roads.

I remain, your friend, &c.

T. ROBINSON,
Commanding U. S. Brig Casket.

From Sketches of Western Adventures.

A REVOLUTIONARY ADVENTURE.

In the spring of the year 1776, James Smith, then a youth of eighteen, accompanied a party of 300 men from the frontiers of Pennsylvania, who advanced in front of Braddock's army, for the purpose of opening a road over the mountain. When within a few miles of the Bedford Springs, he was sent back to the rear, to hasten the progress of some wagons loaded with provisions and stores for the use of the road cutters. Having delivered his orders, he was returning, in company with another young man, when they were suddenly fired upon by a party of three Indians, from a cedar thicket, which skirted the road. Smith's companion was killed on the spot; and although he himself was unhurt, yet his horse was so much frightened by the flash and report of the guns, as to become totally unmanageable, and after a few plunges threw him with violence to the ground. Before he could recover his feet, the Indians sprung upon him, and overpowering his resistance, secured him as a prisoner. One of them demanded, in broken English, whether 'more white men were coming up;' and upon his answering in the negative, he was seized by each arm, and compelled to run with great rapidity over the mountain until night, when the small party encamped and cooked their supper. An equal share of their scanty stock of provisions was given to the prisoner, and in other respects, although strictly guarded, he was treated with great kindness. On the evening of the next day, after a rapid walk of fifty miles, through cedar thickets, and over very rocky ground, they reached the western side of the Laurel mountain, and beheld at a little distance, the smoke of an Indian encampment. His captors now fired their guns, and raised the *scalp* halloo! This is a long yell for every scalp that has been taken, followed by a rapid succession of shrill, quick, piercing shrieks, shrieks somewhat resembling laughter in the most excited tones. They were answered from the Indian camp below, by a discharge of rifles, and a long whoop, followed by shrill cries of joy, and all thronged out to meet the party. Smith expected instant death at their hand as they crowded around him; but, to his surprise, no one offered him any violence. They belonged to another tribe; and entertained the party in their camp with great hospitality, respecting the prisoner as the property of their guests. On the following morning Smith's captors continued their march, and on the evening of the next day, arrived at Fort Du Quesne—

now Pittsburgh. When within half a mile of the fort, they again raised the scalp halloo, and again fired their guns as above. Instantly the whole garrison was in commotion. The cannon were fired—the drums were beaten, and French and Indians ran out in great numbers to meet the party, and partake of the triumph. Smith was again surrounded by a multitude of savages, painted in various colours, and shouting with delight; but their demeanor was by no means as pacific as that of the last party he had encountered. They rapidly formed in two lines, and brandishing their hatchets, ramrods, switches, &c. called aloud upon him to run the gauntlet. Never having heard of this Indian ceremony before, he stood amazed for some time, not knowing what to do; but one of his captors explained to him, that he was to run between the two lines, and receive a blow from each Indian as he passed; concluding his explanation by exhorting him to “run his best,” as the faster he ran the sooner the affair would be over. This truth was very plain—and young Smith entered upon his race with great spirit. He was switched very handsomely along the lines, for about three-fourths of the distance, the stripes only acting as a spur to greater exertions, and he had almost reached the extremity of the line, when a tall chief struck him a furious blow with a club upon the back of the head, and instantly felled him to the ground. Recovering himself in a moment, he sprang to his feet, and started forward again, when a handful of sand was thrown in his eyes, which, in addition to the great pain, completely blinded him. He still attempted to grope his way through, but was again knocked down and beaten with merciless severity. He soon became insensible under such barbarous treatment, and recollected nothing more until he found himself in the hospital of the fort, under the hands of a French surgeon, beaten to a jelly, and unable to move a limb. Here he was quickly visited by one of his captors—the same who had given him such good advice, when about to commence his race. He now inquired, with some interest, if he felt “very sore.” Young Smith replied that he had been bruised almost to death, and asked what he had done to merit such barbarity. The Indian replied that he had done nothing, but that it was the customary greeting of the Indians to their prisoners—that it was something like the English “how d’ye do?” and that now all ceremony would be laid aside, and he would be treated with kindness. Smith inquired if they had any news of Gen. Braddock. The Indian replied that their scouts saw him every day from the mountains—that he was advancing in close columns through the woods—(this he indicated by placing a number of red sticks parallel to each other, and pressed closely together)—and that the Indians would be able to shoot them down “like pigeons.”

Smith rapidly recovered, and was soon able to walk upon the battlements of the fort, with the aid of a stick. While engaged in this exercise, on the morning of the 9th ———, he observed an unusual bustle in the fort. The Indians stood in crowds at the great gate, armed and painted. Many barrels of powder, balls, flints, &c. were brought out to them, from which each warrior helped himself to such articles as he required. They were soon joined by a small detachment of French regulars when the whole party marched off together. He had a full view of them as they passed, and was confident that they could not exceed four hundred men: he soon learned that it was detached against Braddock, who was now within a few miles of the fort; but from their great inferiority in numbers, he regarded their destruction as certain, and looked joyfully to the arrival of Braddock in the evening, as the hour which was to deliver him from the power of the Indians. In the afternoon, however, an Indian runner arrived with far different intelligence. The battle had not yet ended when he left the field; but he announced that the English had been surrounded, and were shot down in heaps by an invisible enemy; that instead of flying at

once or rushing upon their concealed foe, they appeared completely bewildered, huddled together in the centre of the ring, and before sun down there would not be a man of them alive. This intelligence fell like a thunderbolt upon Smith, who now saw himself irretrievably in the power of the savages, and could look forward to nothing but torture or endless captivity. He waited anxiously for further intelligence, still hoping that the fortune of the day might change. But about sunset, he heard at a distance the well known scalp halloo, followed by wild, quick, joyful shrieks, and accompanied by long continued firing. This too surely announced the fate of the day. About dusk, the party returned to the fort, driving before them twelve British regulars, stripped naked, and with their faces painted black! an evidence that the unhappy wretches were devoted to death. Next came the Indians, displaying their bloody scalps, of which they had immense numbers, and dressed in the scarlet coats, sashes, and military hats, of the officers and soldiers. Behind all came a train of baggage horses, laden with piles of scalps, canteens, and all the accoutrements of British soldiers. The savages appeared frantic with joy, and when Smith beheld them entering the fort, dancing, yelling, brandishing their red tomahawks, and waving their scalps in the air, while the great guns of the fort replied to the incessant discharge of the rifles without, he says, that it looked as if hell had given a holiday, and was turning loose its inhabitants upon the upper world. The most melancholy spectacle was the band of prisoners. They appeared dejected and anxious. Poor fellows! They had but a few months’ before left London, at the command of their superiors, and we may easily imagine their feelings, and the strange and dreadful spectacle around them. The yells of delight and congratulation were scarcely over, when those of vengeance began. The devoted prisoners, (British Regulars) were led out of the fort to the Banks of the Alleghany, and, to the eternal disgrace of the French commandant, were there burned to death, with the most awful tortures. Smith stood upon the battlements, and witnessed the shocking spectacle. The prisoner was tied to a stake with his hands raised above his head, stripped naked, and surrounded by Indians. They would touch him with red hot irons, and stick his body full of pine splinters, and set them on fire—drowning the shrieks of the victim in the yells of delight with which they danced around him. His companions in the mean time stood in a group near the stake, and had a foretaste of what was in reserve for each of them. As fast as one prisoner died under his tortures, another filled his place, until the whole perished. All this took place so near the fort, that every scream of the victims must have rung in the ears of the French commandant.

Two or three days after this shocking spectacle, most of the Indian tribes dispersed, and returned to their homes, as is usual with them after a great and decisive battle. Young Smith was demanded of the French by the tribe to whom he belonged, and was immediately surrendered into their hands.

From the State's Advocate.

UNION AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

LEWISBURG CATTLE SHOW.

October 30, 1832.

The day was fine, and an unusually large assemblies of ladies and gentlemen present. The exhibition hall was crowded during the day, and presented many fine specimens of domestic manufactures, which evidently proved a vast improvement in many branches of industry since the origin of the society; and in none more than the article of carpeting, which was in great variety, and all good. The young ladies, emulous to excel in the works of their hands, exhibited many choice fancy articles which did them great honour, and showed in per-

spective that American ladies are not behind those of other countries in skill; and that the time is at hand, when the talent and industry of every young lady may be rated by the ornaments of her dress—when the guard chain worn by every young man may exemplify the ingenuity and industry of a sister.

The exhibition of horses and cattle, and especially cattle, was fine. A variety of full and mixed blooded cattle were brought on the ground, for which the desire of the owners to improve the stock, cannot be too much appreciated.

At 3 o'clock, James Merrill, Esq. delivered an appropriate and able address to an attentive audience.*

The committee on elections performed the duty assigned, and reported the following officers for the ensuing year, viz:

President—Charles Gale, Esq.
Vice President—William Hayes.
Secretary—William A. Petrikin.
Assistant Secretary—Col. J. Paxton.
Treasurer—William Tweed.

Place of exhibition on the last Tuesday of October, 1833, to be at Danville, Columbia county.

The Committees on Ploughing, Horses, Cattle, &c. made reports on this day. But the crowd in the Exhibition Hall, prevented the Committees on Manufactures from performing their duty until evening, when it was judged prudent to postpone their examination till the following day.

October 31.

The Committee on Manufactures met at 8 o'clock, A. M., and after a careful examination till 12, made report. Whereupon, the Committee on Premiums awarded the following, keeping in view the extent of their limited funds.

SPECIAL PREMIUMS.

1. To Francis Wilson, for the best sample of ploughing, \$10 00
2. Daniel Montgomery, for the best flock of sheep, (23) quarter merino blood, 10 00

HORSES.

1. To Thompson Graham, for the stud horse, Grand Turk, 8 00
2. Philip Metter, for the first three years stud colt, "Black Arabian," 5 00
3. Anthony Wilhelm, for the second best do. "Matchless," 4 00
4. David Irland, for the best breeding mare, 4 00

[Mr. Irland, much pleased with the benefits which he had seen and anticipates from the progress of the society, with a spirit of liberality worthy of imitation, made a donation of the premium to the society's fund.]

CATTLE.

1. To C^ol. Robert Barber, for the largest and best Durham bull, 18 months old, 5 00
2. James McClure, for the second best Durham bull, two years old, 4 00
3. Henry C. R. Eyre, for a large three years old bull and three calves, of half Durham blood, 4 00
4. Henry Lantz, Esq. for the largest and best bullock, of the English breed—perhaps the largest animal of five years old raised in Northumberland, co. 5 00

ON SWINE.

1. To Col. Aaron Chamberlin, for a sow, and boar, and four pigs, of the Grass breed, 4 00

ON DOMESTIC MANUFACTURES.

1. To Miller and Hunlach, for the best sample of sattinett, very good, 8 00
2. Daniel Montgomery, for the best sample of cloth, also good, 8 00
3. Do. for the best sample of blanketing, 4 00

* See page 308.

4. James Dale, for the best sample of carpeting, the colours and texture of which were superior, 5 00
5. George Lashells, for second best carpet, (colours good,) 4 00
6. Peter Bastress, for the best coverlet, 3 00
7. Mrs. E. Graham, for the best fancy quilt, 3 00
8. Alexander McClure, for the second best do. 2 00
9. Mrs. Mary G. Thompson, for the largest and best production of domestic silk in cocoons and thread, 5 00
10. Miss Jane McGinnis, for a spear grass bonnet of fine texture, 4 00
11. Peter Kelchner, for a castor hat of superior workmanship and finish, 2 00
12. Joseph Lawson, for fifty-seven bushels of barley, produced on one and a half acres, 5 00
13. Schreyer and Son, manufacturers of Milton, for a very superior Piano forte, 4 00
14. Henry Beck, for the best lot of leather, 3 00
15. William Nice, for an excellent sample of new beer from his brewery in Milton, 3 00
16. Miss Mary Reese, of Lewisburg, for a landscape of needle work, 3 00

[This specimen is peculiarly excellent, and would support its place with honor to its manufacturer in the school of fine arts, in this or any other country.]

17. William Wilson, for a superior set of harness, 4 00
18. E. G. & C. G. Heylman, for a Gig manufactured by them at Williamsport, 5 00
19. Witter and Ball, for a superior Stanhope, manufactured by them at Milton, 5 00
20. Miss Catharine Schnable, of Lewisburg, for a fancy Reticule, ingeniously and elegantly wrought, 2 00
21. Mrs. ——— Thoms, of Lewisburg, for weaving a fine sample of Lace in the Hall of Exhibition, 2 00
22. Miss Mary Alice Joyce, of Lewisburg, for a fancy guard-chain of bright colours, and ingenious structure, 1 00
23. Ellis Bryan, for a sample of excellent Glue made at Hughsville, 3 00

The committees on Horses and Cattle, also recommended a two years old colt, exhibited by Alexander McClure; also a year old mare colt belonging to Francis Wilson, and a sucking colt belonging to Jonathan Gebhart. A bull calf, three-fourths Durham blood, belonging also to Francis Wilson. A cow of the Devonshire breed, and a calf of half blood, belonging to John M^cClay. A fine young bull, three-fourth Devonshire blood, presented by George Lashells. The Durham bull belonging to Gen. H. Frick, which commanded the highest premium at the Milton Cattle Show, when a calf, was on the ground, and is a noble animal. Several specimens of fat cattle by W. Hayes, Col. R. Barber, and others. A flock of 22 sheep, by David Myers. All of which animals deserve attention, and exemplify the praise-worthy enterprise of their owners. They may, if properly fed, be subjects of premium, a year or two hence.

The following committees of vigilance were appointed for the ensuing year, to raise funds for the society, &c.

FOR NORTHUMBERLAND COUNTY.

David Watson, Henry Reader, John C. Boyd, John Vincent, James P. Sanderson, George Prince, Levi Hobart, Jas. F. Murray, Alexander M^cEwen, David Irland, Henry Lantz, Esq.

COLUMBIA.

William Dale, Jacob Rupert, Samuel Miller, James M^cMahon, Joseph Brobst, Valentine Best, Daniel Montgomery, Dr. A. H. Newcomb, Collin Cameron.

UNION COUNTY.

Dr. Baskins, James Merrill, Esq. Henry Oyer, Dan.

Caldwell, Dr. Thomas Vanvalzah, James Dale, James K. Davis, Thomas Clingan, Alexander Graham.

LT-COMING.

John Burrows, Esq. George Edkin, John Cummings, Esq., A. Woodward, Esq. Charles Lloyd, Samuel Rogers, Benjamin Bear, Abraham Bodine, William A. Petrikin.

The officers of the society, tender their best acknowledgments to those ladies and gentlemen to whose enterprize and public spirit they are indebted for the interesting exhibition of manufactures and animals; and flatter themselves that the spirit of emulation, so conspicuously expressed, will be supported until example produces its sequents throughout our country; and we arrive at the climax in the grade of economy so desirable to a patriotic nation.

Published by order of the Board.

J. W. ALDER, Secretary.

From the Philadelphia Gazette.

PROCEEDINGS OF COUNCIL.

Thursday, November 8, 1832.

SELECT COUNCIL.—The following communication was received from Samuel Comly.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 27, 1832.

To J. R. Ingersoll, Esq. President of the Select Council.

Esteemed Friend—The depression in business in the last year, makes it proper to appeal to Hon'ble Councils like others for a reduction of rent. I am well pleased with the premises I occupy, and shall continue to take special care of them; but I would respectfully ask such reduction of rent as Councils may please to grant, until the times may warrant a rise, when I will cheerfully advance with others. Very respectfully,

SAMUEL COMLY.

The annexed communication from Mr. Jacob S. Waln, was received, and was referred to the Paving Committee.

Nov. 1st. 1832.

To the Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia:

Gentlemen—I have a dock adjoining the public property at the foot of Locust street, Schuylkill, which I have cleared out twice at an expense of nearly one hundred and fifty dollars each time,—the city property adjoining has been in such a situation that it fills up my dock as fast as cleared: if your honorable bodies will appoint a committee to view the premises, I will attend them, and they will be enabled to report the exact situation to Councils. Yours respectfully,

J. S. WALN.

The following communication from the City Treasurer, was received, and was referred to a joint committee of two members of each Council, and Messrs. Groves, Neff, Gilder, and S. Wetherell, were appointed the committee.

To the President and members of the Select Council.

Gentlemen—The Fire Proof pertaining to the City Treasurer's Office, has in consequence of its limited dimension, and the continual increase of books and papers, become so completely filled as to preclude the holding of any more;—besides the very great inconvenience I am frequently put to, when having occasion to refer to some of the books, for 20 or 30 years back, in consequence of their being piled on the uppermost shelf, one on the other in considerable numbers, compels me to request that you will take such order in the matter, as in your wisdom may seem right.

With great respect, your obdt. servt.

CORNELIUS STEVENSON.

City Treasurer's Office, Nov. 8, 1832.

The annexed letter from the Mayor of the city en-

closing a communication from the Sisters of Charity, was received and laid on the table.

To the President and members of the Select Council.

Sir and Gentlemen—Accompanying this communication, you will receive a letter from the Sisters of Charity, declining the pieces of plate voted to them by the late Council.

I at the same time take leave to suggest the necessity of an appropriation of two thousand dollars, to meet the bills already incurred by the different Sanatory Hospitals. With sentiments of high consideration, I have the honor to be your most ob't serv't.

JNO. SWIFT, Mayor.

Nov. 8th, 1832.

To His Honour the Mayor of the City of Philadelphia.

Respected Sir,

"The 'Sisters of Charity' beg leave to submit respectfully to the city authorities that it would be at variance with the spirit of their institution, and contrary to the rules by which they are governed as a religious community, for them to receive any thing in consideration of their services, except mere personal expenses. They are induced to make your Honour acquainted with the circumstance, in consequence of its being repeatedly stated to them, that a piece of plate with an appropriate inscription, was voted to each of the Sisters who served as nurses in the public institutions during the prevalence of the Cholera. They are aware that this offering was not to be presented as a recompense for their services, but as a mark of public approbation of their conduct. If their exertions have been useful to their suffering fellow-beings, and satisfactory to the public authorities, they deem it a sufficient reward, and indeed the only one which it would be consistent with their vocation to receive. For the motives which prompted the offering, they are sincerely grateful—and they trust that your Honour and the members of the City Councils will not be displeased (considering the motives which influenced them as a *religious community*,) at their declining to accept any further testimony of that kindness and respect, which, in their intercourse with the Hospitals and elsewhere, they have not ceased to experience.

Signed,

October 26, 1832.

SISTERS OF CHARITY.

Mr. Neff presented the following petition which was referred to the committee on the Delaware Avenue.

To the Honorable the Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia.

The subscribers, citizens of the city of Philadelphia, and residents or owners of property in Water street, between Chesnut and Walnut streets, and the neighbourhood thereof, respectfully represent,—That seven large and handsome fire proof stores, with marble columns of uniform appearance, have been lately erected on the east side of Water street, between Chesnut street and Tun alley. That these stores have been built according to the Girard line or new regulation of Water street, and by thus increasing the width of the street, are to be regarded as constituting an important public improvement. That a new building has also been erected agreeably to the new regulation, at the north side of Tun alley and Water street. That between this building at the corner of Tun alley and the said stores, there stands an ancient building, which projects several feet beyond them into the street; and that to the north, between the said stores and Chesnut street, stand two ancient buildings, which also project several feet beyond the present established line of the street. These projecting buildings are not only productive of much inconvenience and injury to the said new buildings, but are, the subscribers believe, nuisances in a public point of view, inasmuch as they obstruct the direct view and passage of the street, and will seriously affect the business character of the neighbourhood, which would other

wise be greatly enhanced by the erection of the new buildings above mentioned. Under these circumstances, and a matter recommended by the public good, the subscribers respectfully pray your honourable bodies, to take such measures, as you may deem proper, either under the Girard Trusts or otherwise, for the removal of the fronts of these projecting buildings to the established line of the street, and the due compensation to the owners thereof for the damages sustained by them.

Mr. Lippincott, presented the subjoined petition, which was referred to a joint committee of two members of each Council, and Messrs. Lippincott, Lewis, Houston and Maitland, were appointed the committee.

To the Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia.

The memorial of the president and managers of the West Philadelphia Canal Company, respectfully sheweth:

That a company has been incorporated to make a canal round the western abutment of the Permanent Bridge, at Market street, with a capital stock of \$20,000, which sum has been already subscribed, but from the estimate of the engineers, \$40,000 will be required to complete the work, besides what may be required for contingencies. The board of managers have therefore determined to open an additional subscription for \$25,000, no part however of this additional subscription to be called for until \$20,000 is subscribed. That from the difficulty in obtaining these subscriptions, the B. of Man's, despair of obtaining the necessary sums, unless those interested will subscribe, that from the large front which the city owns on both sides of the river, and from the increase in its revenue, which will be occasioned by the new wharves, warehouses, and other subjects of taxation, which will be necessary in the upper sections of the city, in consequence of the increased trade; your memorialists conceive that the subject is deeply interesting to the City Corporation, and to your constituents generally. Your memorialists would further represent, that the wharves that are now erected or that can be erected on the river Schuylkill, below the Permanent Bridge, will be altogether insufficient for the accommodation of trade. And that unless this canal is made, the upper part of the city front must remain unimproved, and be an eye-sore to the Philadelphian who would feel a pride in seeing the whole of both fronts lined with a forest of masts. Your memorialists firmly believing that the canal when completed will greatly advance the interests of the city, and relying on the public spirit of the Councils do earnestly solicit them to make subscriptions to the stock of this company as will enable it to make the completed canal.

By order of the Board.

DANIEL GROVES, President.

Attest—Rob. Bethell.

Mr. Lippincott presented the following petition, which was referred to the Paving Committee.

To the Presidents of the Select and Common Councils.

Gentlemen:—The Board of Managers of the Philadelphia Exchange, presents to Councils the engravings which accompany this communication, intended to exhibit the appearance of the building when completed, and the proposed arrangement of the streets adjoining it. It is believed that this arrangement will be convenient to the public while it will greatly contribute to the beauty of the structure—and the Board of Managers request the appointment of a committee of your honourable bodies, on whose report if favourable, the necessary ordinances may be passed, for authorizing the change.

Very respectfully,

JOSHUA LIPPINCOTT,
A. FERGUSON,
JOHN SITER,
GEO. HANDY,
WM. D. LEWIS.

LAWRENCE LEWIS,
RICH'D S. SMITH,
W. YARDLEY, Jr.,
SAM'L CONLY,

Mr. Massey presented the annexed petition which was referred to the Paving Committee, with power to act.

Philadelphia, Nov. 8th, 1832.

The owners of the houses in Spruce Street, between Ninth and Tenth streets, several months since handed Mr. Baker, Chairman of the Paving Committee, by Mr. James Morrell, a petition requesting the paving of the street back of the said houses called Bond street, not having heard whether the Councils have acted on the petition, the present is to renew the request, and hope they will take into consideration the advanced season of the year, and grant the same.

The street back is only twenty feet wide, the curb is already laid by the owners of said houses, and I am informed the Managers of the Pennsylvania Hospital are disposed to lay their curb.

Most respectfully, &c.

WILLIAM LYNCH.

And in behalf of the Owners.

To the Select and Common Councils.

Mr. Lippincott presented the following report of the Sanatory Committee, with an Ordinance, which was passed.

To the Select and Common Councils of Philadelphia.

Gentlemen,—I am instructed by the Committee now acting under the provisions of the "Ordinance for Sanatory purposes," to make to Councils the following Report and recommendations:—

Immediately after the passage of the Ordinance the gentlemen then composing the Sanatory Committee, entered upon an extensive system of operations, designed as well for the prevention as for the cure of the formidable disease with which the city was threatened. The remarkable success of their exertions, and the comparatively small amount of mortality and suffering which attended the presence of Cholera in Philadelphia, furnish the highest evidence, that the measures of the Committee were judiciously chosen and skilfully carried into execution.

The original appropriation for Sanatory purposes, amounting with the premium on the loan negotiated to \$42,800 was expended as follows:

Fitting up and support of Hospitals,	\$23,006 27½
Cleaning streets and removing nuisances,	2,907 84
Burying the dead,	979 40
Fitting up old engine house and support of indigent persons removed there,	519 69
Erecting shantees, and support of poor there,	325 21
Fitting up and support of Orphan's Asylum,	149 79
Printing, advertising and stationary,	433 53
Carriage hire,	49 75
Miscellaneous,	1,139 99
Expenses of Drs. Jackson, Meigs and Harlan, to Canada,	245 52
Other expenses, including sums advanced to Ward Committees, and lumber, nacons, and carpenters' work at hospitals, shantees, &c. but which cannot be precisely apportioned,	3,042 67

\$32,800 00

By ordinance passed the 4th day of October 1832, a further sum of \$2,000 was appropriated, which has been expended in the payment of debts previously incurred, and in the maintenance of one hospital, kept open for the reception of patients until the present time. Further bills to the amount of about \$1700 have been presented and allowed, but cannot be discharged until an additional appropriation shall be made by Councils. It is believed that the additional outstanding claims upon the Committee, (if any exist) are inconsiderable in amount.

It is now nearly two months, since Cholera ceased to exist as an epidemic in Philadelphia; sporadic cases, requiring hospital assistance continued to occur until about two weeks ago, since which no patient has applied to the Committee for relief, and it is believed no case has occurred in the city or suburbs. Warned however by the experience of other cities, to expect and be prepared for the return of the epidemic, the Committee have not felt themselves at liberty to dispense entirely with those arrangements, to which the recent visitation gave rise. They have caused the hospital in Jones' Alley to be rendered comfortable for winter use, and have contemplated to furnish it for the reception of fifty patients. They have caused the remaining furniture of nine other hospitals to be collected at the city carpenter shop in Lombard street, so as to be available at any moment, when the establishment in Jones' Alley may prove insufficient for the accommodation of the sick.

From this statement of facts, it is obvious, that the most important objects contemplated by the "*Ordinance for Sanatory Purposes*," have all been accomplished, and that the duties remaining to be performed by a Sanatory Committee, must be confined to the following points,—

1. The payment of expenses already incurred, and the allowances of accounts therefor.

2. The preservation or other disposition of furniture and other property belonging to the Committee.

3. Such an arrangement of the hospital in Jones' Alley as that with the least present expense it may be available upon any sudden emergency. It is believed, that a Committee composed of the Mayor and three members of Council, would be amply sufficient for all these purposes, and that the present arrangements requiring so large a Committee, might with great convenience be dispensed with.

I am therefore instructed most respectfully to recommend the passage of an ordinance embracing the following provisions:

1. The repeal of the existing ordinance for sanatory purposes.

2. The appointment of a smaller and permanent committee with full powers upon all the subjects now requiring attention.

3. An appropriation to meet existing claims upon the Sanatory Committee, and to provide for such further expenditures as the committee may find necessary.

For further particulars as to the expenditures of the Sanatory Committee, I beg leave to refer to the detailed accounts which accompany this report. In connexion with the subject it is also proper to mention, that the Sanatory Committee have what they consider a perfectly just and legal claim upon the Board of Health, which at the lowest estimate must repay the whole excess of their expenditure above the original appropriation of \$32,800.

All which is respectfully submitted.

JOS. M'ILVAINE.

Chairman Sanatory Committee.

Philadelphia, Nov. 8, 1832.

Mr. Toland offered the annexed resolution which was adopted by both Councils.

Resolved, by the Select and Common Councils, That the name of Dr. Emerson be included in the proceedings of Councils had on the 6th ult. tendering the thanks of the citizens to the Physicians for their attendance in the Cholera Hospitals, and directing a piece of plate to be presented to each.

Mr. Worrell, as Chairman of the Committee of unfinished business, made the following report.

To the Select Council of the City of Philadelphia.

The Committee appointed to examine and report whether any unfinished business of the late Council

remains to be acted on by the present Council, beg leave to report:

That in addition to the unfinished business already acted on, the following items remained undisposed of, viz:

1. 1831, November 10th, a Committee was appointed to revise the Ordinances of the City, and the Acts of Assembly relative thereto; several Ordinances were reported and passed; but others remained under consideration and were not reported.

2. On the same day a communication from B. Chew, jun. relative to the title to certain marsh lands on the west side of the river Schuylkill, was referred to a committee of two members from each Council.—(No report.)

Item No. 2 was referred to Messrs. Worrell, Fox, Elliot and Morris.

3. On the same day, a committee was appointed to enquire into the expediency, of purchasing a lot for city purposes generally.—(No report.)

No. 3 was referred to the committee to whom was referred the letter of R. A. Caldcleugh.

4. 1832, February 2nd, a committee was appointed to ascertain the quantity of ground owned by the corporation in the square north of Chesnut street from Schuylkill Front to Second street, and the best mode of making it productive.—(No report.)

No. 4 was referred to the committee to whom was referred the letter of R. A. Caldcleugh.

5. May 10th, a committee was appointed to cause Delaware Avenue to be surveyed, and a plan made for laying it out.—(No report.)

Item No. 5 was referred to Messrs. Massey, Neff, Worrell, Gilder, Lapsley and Gowen.

6. May 24th, a committee was appointed to confer with the Inspectors of the Eastern Penitentiary, as to the best means of preventing the establishment of a poudrette near the contemplated Girard College.—(No report.)

7. May 31st, a committee was appointed to inquire into the expediency of making the Schuylkill Permanent Bridge a free bridge.—(No report.)

Item No. 7 was referred to Messrs. Groves, McCredy, Aken and Toland.

8. On the same day, a communication from Wm. Swaim, praying councils to open a street fifty feet wide on the west side of Rittenhouse Square was received, read, and referred to the Committee on Washington and Rittenhouse Square.—(No report.)

9. A communication from Stephen Kingston, proposing a mode of erecting uniform buildings on the streets fronting on Rittenhouse Square, was referred to the same committee.—(No report.)

10. June 14th, a resolution was adopted requesting the committee on Washington and Rittenhouse Square, to make report of the amount already expended and the amount that may be required to complete the improvements heretofore authorized by Councils on Rittenhouse Square.

Nos. 8, 9, 10, referred to the committee on Rittenhouse Square.

11. April 12th, 1832, the paving committee were directed to inquire into the expediency of making the resetting of curbstones a public charge.—(No report.)

No. 11 was referred to the Paving Committee.

12. June 14th, a committee was appointed to advertise for, and procure plans for the Girard College.—(No report.)

13. July 12th a committee was appointed to inquire into the mode in which the streets, alleys and courts of the city are cleaned, and as to the expediency of a change.—(No report.)

Item No. 13 was referred to the Paving Committee.

14. January 5th, a resolution directing the Watering Committee to prepare a memorial to the Legislature, requesting them to pass an act making the water rents a lien on real estate, was read and laid on the table.

15. May 31, a committee appointed to inquire into the title of the city to certain lots set apart and reserved as burial grounds for strangers, made report, accompanied by the following resolution; which was read and laid on the table, viz:

Resolved, by the Select and Common Councils, That a joint committee of two members from each Council be appointed to take measures to procure the passage of an act of Assembly repealing so much of the 22nd section of an act passed on the 22nd of April, 1794, as directs a particular application of the proceeds of certain real estate, belonging to the city of Philadelphia, so as to leave to the corporation authority to apply such proceeds in any manner Councils may direct.

16. May 31, a bill entitled "A supplement to the several ordinances providing for the appointment of City Commissioners, City Treasurer, City Clerk and City Recording Surveyor, and prescribing their duties," was read and laid on the table.

17. September 6th, a communication from the Sanitary Committee enclosing two communications from the Medical Committee of Consultation upon the subject of erecting a permanent cholera hospital, was received, read, and ordered to be printed. (No further order.)

18. September 15th, a bill entitled "An Ordinance relative to the regulation of Chesnut street near the river Schuylkill," was read and laid on the table.

19. Oct. 4th, a resolution received from the Common Council authorising the City Commissioners to lease to William Whildon, Sassafras street wharf, for a term of two years from the first of January, 1832, on the same condition as the present lease, was laid on the table.

No. 19 was referred to the committee on Chesnut, Mulberry and Sassafras street wharves.

Mr. Groves called up for consideration the resolution he offered at the last meeting, relative to taking down the old Engine House, at the corner of Schuylkill Front and Chesnut streets, which was adopted by both Councils.

Mr. Groves offered the following resolution which was agreed to, and Messrs. Groves Worrell, J. P. Wetherill, Chandler, Toland and McMullin, were appointed the committee.

Resolved, That the committee appointed on the 14th June, to procure plans for the Girard College, be revived and instructed to continue advertisements.

Mr. Massey offered the following resolution, which was adopted.

Resolved, By the Select and Common Councils, That the City Commissioners be and they are hereby requested to furnish to Councils, a schedule of all the city property (exclusive of that derived under the will of Stephen Girard) with a particular description thereof, where situated, to whom rented, rent per annum, when commenced, termination of leases, arrears of rent, and also what improvements are in progress upon the city property, the nature of such improvement, and report the same to the next stated meeting of Councils.

Mr. Groves offered the annexed resolution which was agreed to.

Resolved, By the Select and Common Councils of the city of Philadelphia, That the Watering Committee be and they are hereby requested to consider the expediency of memorializing the Legislature of this State on the subject of making water rents a lien upon real estate, so that Councils may be authorized to pass an Ordinance doing away the present severe method which now has to be resorted to, of detaching the pipes if the water rent should not be paid for one year, and report to Councils.

Mr. Lippincott offered the following resolution which was agreed to.

Resolved, By the Select and Common Councils of the city of Philadelphia, that the executors of the late Stephen Girard, are hereby respectfully requested to furnish Councils with a detailed statement of the personal

property in their hands, also that which may probably be received by them, which by the will of the said testator, is bequeathed to the corporation of the city of Philadelphia.

COMMON COUNCIL.—Mr. Gilder as Chairman of the Paving Committee, reported an ordinance relative to fixing the regulations of Matak street, which was passed by the Common Council, but was non-concurred in by the Select Council.

Mr. Chandler offered the following resolution, which was laid on the table.

Resolved, That a committee of two from each Council be appointed to take into consideration a communication from Mr. Samuel Comly, relative to the rent of the buildings which he occupies.

Mr. Morris offered the following resolution which was adopted, and Messrs. Morris, Chandler, Massey and Toland were appointed the committee.

Resolved, That a committee of two members of each Council, be appointed to direct the printing of 250 copies of the ordinances of the city and Acts of Assembly, relative to the city government, which have been passed since the date of those included in the volume of ordinances printed in 1828.—Also, 250 copies of all rules for the government of each Council, and for regulating the intercourse between the Councils, with a statement appended of all the property owned by the city, together with an account of its present condition.

Mr. Chandler offered the following preamble and resolution, which were agreed to.

Whereas, "The Sisters of Charity" have declined the acceptance of the plate with which it was resolved by the late Councils to present them, in testimony of the public sense of gratitude entertained for their devoted exertions during the prevalence of the cholera, on the ground that such acceptance would be at variance with the spirit and rules of their institution as a religious community. And, whereas, we are disposed to respect their motives for thus declining, in consequence of which the money intended for the purchase of said plate, is now as if it had not been appropriated, therefore,

Be it resolved, by the Select and Common Council, That said money shall be given for the support of the Orphans and the education of poor Children in the three Institutions, over which the "Sisters of Charity" preside, viz: The Asylum in Sixth street near Spruce. The Asylum in Broad, between Chesnut and Market, and the Female Free School in Prune street—in the following proportions, one half of the whole sum to the Asylum in Broad street, and the other moiety equally between the Asylum in Sixth near Spruce, and the Female Free School in Prune street, aforesaid.

Mr. Merrick offered the annexed resolution which was adopted and Messrs. Merrick, Morris, S. Wetherill, Lewis, J. P. Wetherill and Groves were appointed the committee.

Resolved, That a joint committee of three members, be appointed to inquire and report, if any, and what alterations are expedient in the ordinance entitled an ordinance for the management of the Girard trusts, passed 15th Sept. 1832.

Mr. S. Wetherill as Chairman of the Committee of Accounts, made report of the correctness of the City Treasurer's Accounts from July 2d to September 30th inclusive.

Mr. S. Wetherill as Chairman of the Joint Committee made the following report and resolution which were adopted.

Philadelphia, November 6th, 1832.

To the Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia.

Gentlemen,—The Joint Committee to whom was referred the petition of David E. Shapley, relative to the lot of ground on the Schuylkill, north of the Permanent Bridge,—Report.

That they have visited the premises, and learn that Mr. Shapley has been in the occupancy of the lot for more than eighteen months; for the first twelve months of which he paid a rent of twenty dollars, for one hundred feet square, fronting on the Schuylkill; at the expiration thereof, he offered fifty dollars per annum for the lot bounded by the river Schuylkill; Market street, Ashton street and Filbert street; the contract was not concluded, and the tenant remains in possession without a lease or any understanding as to the terms upon which he occupied the lot: the Committee therefore offer the following resolution:

Resolved, That David E. Shapley, be allowed to occupy the lot bounded by the Schuylkill River, Market street, Ashton street and Filbert street, until the expiration of one year from the termination of his last lease, until the — day of May, 1833, 'for fifty dollars, and that the said lot be then leased to him for one year, that is until the — day of May, 1834, for one hundred dollars, after which, he is to remain a tenant at will.

Respectfully submitted.

From the *Encyclopædia Americana*.

LIFE OF WILLIAM PENN.

William Penn, was born in London, in 1644. He was the only son of William Penn, of the county of Wilts, vice-admiral of England in the time of Cromwell, and afterwards knighted by king Charles II, for his successful services against the Dutch. He appears to have been seriously inclined from his youth, having imbibed religious impressions as early as his twelfth year, which were soon afterwards confirmed by the ministry of Thomas Loe, an eminent preacher among the people called Quakers, then newly associated in religious fellowship. In his fifteenth year, he was, notwithstanding, entered as a gentleman commoner of Christ-church, Oxford, where, meeting with some other students who were devoutly inclined, they ventured to hold private meetings among themselves, wherein they both preached and prayed. This gave great offence to the heads of the college, by whom these zealous tyros were at first only confined for non-conformity; but persisting in their religious exercises, they were finally expelled the university. On his return home, his father endeavored in vain to divert him from his religious pursuits, as being likely to stand in the way of his promotion in the world; and at length, finding him inflexible in what he now conceived to be his religious duty, beat him severely, and turned him out of doors. Relenting, however, at the intercession of his mother, and hoping to gain his point by other means, he sent his son to Paris, in company with some persons of quality; whence he returned so well skilled in the French language, and other polite accomplishments, that he was again joyfully received at home. After his return from France, he was admitted to Lincoln's Inn, with a view of studying the law, and continued there till his twenty-second year, when his father committed to him the management of a considerable estate in Ireland—a circumstance which unexpectedly proved the occasion of his finally adhering to the despised cause of the Quakers, and devoting himself to a religious life. At Cork, he met again with Thomas Loe, the person whose preaching had affected him so early in life. At a meeting in that city, Loe began his declaration with these penetrating words, "There is a faith that overcomes the world, and there is a faith that is overcome by the world;" which so affected Penn, that from that time he constantly attended the meetings of the Quakers, though in a time of hot persecution. He was soon afterwards, with many others, taken at a meeting in Cork, and carried before the mayor, by whom they were committed to prison; but young Penn was soon released, on application to the earl of Orrery, then lord president of Munster. His father, being informed of his conduct, remanded

him home; and, finding him unalterably determined to abide by his own convictions of duty, in respect to plainness of speech and deportment, he would have compounded with him, if he would only have consented to remain uncovered before the king, the duke (afterwards James II,) and himself. Being disappointed in this, he could no longer endure the sight of his son, and a second time drove him from his family. Yet after a while, becoming convinced of his integrity, he permitted him to return; and though he never openly countenanced him, he would use his interest to get him released, when imprisoned for his attendance at religious meetings. In the year 1668, in the twenty-fourth year of his age, Penn first appeared as a minister and an author; and it was on account of his second essay, entitled the *Sandy Foundation Shaken*, that he was imprisoned in the Tower, where he remained seven months, during which time he wrote his most celebrated work, *No Cross no Crown*, and finally obtained his release from confinement by an exculpatory vindication, under the title of *Innocency with her open Face*. In 1670, the meetings of dissenters were forbidden, under severe penalties. The Quakers, however, believing it their religious duty, continued to meet as usual; and when forcibly kept out of their meeting-houses, they assembled as near to them as they could in the street. At one of these meetings, William Penn preached to the people thus assembled for divine worship; for which pious action he was committed to Newgate, and, at the next session at the Old Bailey, was indicted for "being present at, and preaching to, an unlawful, seditious, and riotous assembly." He pleaded his own cause, though menaced by the recorder, and was finally acquitted by the jury; but he was, nevertheless, detained in Newgate, and the jury fined. Sir William died this year, fully reconciled to his son, to whom he left a plentiful estate, taking leave of him in these memorable words: "Son William, let nothing in this world tempt you to wrong your conscience. So will you keep peace at home, which will be a feast to you in a day of trouble." Shortly after this event, Penn travelled, in the exercise of his ministry, into Holland and Germany. In the year 1672, he married Gulielma Maria Springett, whose father (sir William) having been killed at the siege of Bamber, in the civil wars, her mother had married Isaac Pennington, of Chalfont, in Bucks, an eminent minister and writer among the Quakers.

In 1677, in company with George Fox and Robert Barclay, the celebrated apologist, he again set sail on a religious visit to Holland and Germany, where he and his friends were received by many pious persons as the ministers of Christ, particularly at Herwerden, by the princess Elizabeth of the Rhine, daughter of the king of Bohemia, and grand-daughter of James I. of England. The persecutions of dissenters continuing to rage, notwithstanding their repeated applications to parliament for sufferance and protection, William Penn now turned his thoughts towards a settlement in the new world, as a place where himself and his friends might enjoy their religious opinions without molestation, and where an example might be set to the nations of a just and righteous government. "There may be room there," said he, "though not here, for such a holy experiment." He therefore, in 1681, solicited a patent from Charles II, for a province in North America, which the king readily granted, in consideration of his father's services, and of a debt still due to him from the crown. Penn soon after published a description of the province, proposing easy terms of settlement to such as might be disposed to go thither. He also wrote to the Indian natives, informing them of his desire to hold his possession with their consent and good will. He then drew up the Fundamental Constitution of Pennsylvania, and the following year he published the *Frame of Government*, a law of which code held out a greater degree of religious liberty than had at that time been allowed in the world. "All persons living in this province, who

confess and acknowledge the One Almighty and Eternal God to be the Creator, Upholder, and Ruler of the world, and that hold themselves obliged in conscience to live peaceably and justly in civil society, shall in no wise be molested or prejudiced for their religious persuasion or practice, in matters of faith and worship; nor shall they be compelled at any time to frequent or maintain any religious worship, place or ministry whatsoever." Upon the publication of these proposals, many respectable families removed to the new province; the city of Philadelphia was laid out, upon the banks of the Delaware; and in 1682, the proprietor visited his newly acquired territory, where he remained about two years, adjusting its concerns, and establishing a friendly intercourse with his colonial neighbours; during which period no less than fifty sail arrived with settlers from England, Ireland, Wales, Holland, and Germany. Soon after Penn returned to England, king Charles died; and the respect which James II bore to the late Admiral, who had recommended his son to his favour, procured to him free access at court. He made use of this advantage to solicit the discharge of his persecuted brethren, fifteen hundred of whom remained in prison at the decease of the late king. In 1686, having taken lodgings at Kensington, to be near the court, he published a *Persuasive to Moderation towards Dissenting Christians*, &c., humbly submitted to the King and his great Council, which is thought to have hastened, if it did not occasion, the king's proclamation for a general pardon, which was followed the next year by his suspension of the penal laws. At the revolution, in 1688, Penn's intimacy with the abdicated monarch created suspicions, of which he repeatedly cleared himself before authority, until he was accused by a profligate wretch, whom the parliament afterwards declared to be a cheat and an impostor. Not caring to expose himself to the oaths of such a man, he withdrew from public notice, till 1693. In that year, through the mediation of his friends at court, he was once more admitted to plead his own cause before the king and council, and was again acquitted of all suspicion of guilt. The most generally known production of his temporary seclusion bears the title of *Fruits of Solitude*, in *Reflections and Maxims relating to the Conduct of Human Life*. Not long after his restoration to society, he lost his wife, Gulielma, to which he said all his other troubles were as nothing in comparison. He travelled, however, the same year, in the west of England, and in the next prosecuted an application to parliament for the relief of his friends, the Quakers, in the case of oaths. In the year 1696, he married a second wife, Hannah, the daughter of Thomas Callowhill, an eminent merchant of Bristol, and soon after buried his eldest son, Springett, a remarkably pious and promising youth. In 1698, he travelled in Ireland, and resided the following year at Bristol. In 1699, he again sailed for Pennsylvania, with his second wife and family, intending to make his province the place of their future residence; but advantage was taken of his absence to undermine proprietary governments, under colour of the king's prerogative, and he thought it necessary to return to England again in 1701. After his arrival, the measure was laid aside; and Penn became once more welcome at court, on the accession of queen Anne. In 1710, finding the air near the city to disagree with his declining health, he took a handsome seat in Buckinghamshire, at which he continued to reside during the remainder of his life. In the year 1712, he had three distinct fits of the apoplectic kind. The last of these so impaired his memory and understanding as to render him ever after unfit for public action; but he continued to deliver, in the meeting at Reading, short, but sound and sensible expressions. In 1717, he scarcely knew his old acquaintance, or could walk without leading. He died in 1718. The writings of Penn (first published in two volumes folio) bespeak his character as a Christian and a philanthropist. Of his ability as a po-

litician and legislator, the prosperity of Pennsylvania is a lasting monument.

From the New York Constellation.

VISIT TO THE COAL-MINES AT CARBONDALE.

This little village, which is laid down in none of the maps, nor mentioned in the gazetteers, and which is probably almost unknown to many of our readers, has sprung up within a very recent period, and has already attained to a population of nearly two thousand. It is the seat of the coal mines of the Hudson and Delaware Canal Company, and owes its origin and increase to the extensive operations carried on here in excavating the coal, and preparing it for market. It is situated in the north-eastern part of Pennsylvania, in the county of Luzerne—lying in a narrow valley between two lofty ridges of mountains, and being intersected by the small stream of the Lackawana, whence is derived the name of the coal found here.

It was on the northern bank of this stream—or rather the range of the high ground along which it ran on that side—that coal was originally discovered, and upon examination it was found to contain an inexhaustible bed, running at some depth below the surface of the earth. The tract having been purchased by the company, they immediately set to work and diverted the course of the stream into a new channel, which was cut for that purpose, so as to leave the coal bed entirely exposed, and free to their operations. But there were other difficulties to be overcome, and other obstacles to be surmounted, which would have appalled the enterprise of men less determined in their purpose. The coal, when mined, was to find its principal market in New York; but before this could be done, it was to be brought over the mountain, and thence to the North river, a distance of about one hundred and twenty miles, and the whole of this route presented no natural facilities or channel of conveyance, and must necessarily be accomplished by the work of art constructed at enormous expense, and at best promising but a tardy and doubtful return for such expenditure. Could any one before the invention of rail-roads and the steam engine, have stood on the summit of this mountain, which is more than nine hundred feet above the surface of the valley, and looked down into the deep, dark, and almost impenetrable forest and swamp below, and have been told that from that spot, five hundred tons of coal would each day be brought to the height where he stood, and thence pass on and descend the opposite side of the mountain to the North river, he would reasonably have been staggered in his belief of so marvellous a tale—he would have doubted its possibility, and deemed it the scheme of some chimerical enthusiast, whose brain might be skilful in devising, whose hands would be slow in executing so magnificent a project. And even at this day when we are all familiar with the powers of steam, and the wonders of rail-roads, the undertaking must strike with awe, the mind of him who would contemplate it. Here were thick forests to be levelled—morasses and ravines to be surpassed—rugged hills to be dug down, and in short, the whole face of nature was to be changed and smoothed down, so as to adapt it to the purposes of art.

The work was nevertheless undertaken—the men who had embarked in it, were too well assured of its immense benefits to be deterred from it by its magnitude. Surveys were made by experienced engineers—a rail-road with a double track was laid from the coal bed, over the mountain, fifteen miles in length, and canal of one hundred and fifty miles was constructed from thence to Kingston, on the North river. The rail-road on the ascending side of the mountain, is composed of five planes, at the head of each of which is a stationary steam engine, by means of which the loaded carriages are drawn up, while at the same time the empty ones are let down, a rope of the same length as the place be-

ing used for that purpose, and passing round a set of grooved wheels which are put in motion by the engines. On the descending side of the mountain are three planes, the descent of which is so great that the loaded carriages draw up the empty ones, the preponderance of the load being down—the rest of the distance to the canal is accomplished by two planes, one of six, the other of four miles, upon each of which the loaded carriages descend of their own gravity, and the empty ones are brought back by horses.

We have given but a mere sketch of this part of the works, but sufficient we trust to convey some idea of its magnitude and operation. The canal we did not visit, and can therefore add nothing to what we have already said of it. But the most interesting part of the works, the mines, remains to be described. Of these there are some twelve or twenty—the entrance to which is by an aperture of about ten feet square, in the bank or high ground we have mentioned above, and the extent of which varies according to the operations carried on in them. The one we entered was more than six hundred feet in length. Taking lighted candles with us, we followed our guide through a narrow subterranean passage, in a horizontal direction, meeting the smaller cars conveying coal out, and others returning empty, and passing over deep wells or shafts sunk into the mines below us, till we came near the extremity where the work of excavation was going forward. The mines branch off in different directions as the veins run, and in each of these were men at work—some lying flat on their sides, and with their pick-axes delving into the foot of the coal beds—others drilling holes above for purposes of blasting with gunpowder—others breaking the coal into pieces and lading it into cars—and others pushing and drawing these out to the mouth of the mine—a small rail track being laid its whole length. All is a busy, bustling, strange and infernal regionish sort of a scene—the glimmer of the lights in the distance—the smell of gunpowder and the vapour arising from it—the dark swarthy fellows at work—and the general darkness that reigns on every side, where it is not broken by some flickering lamp or candle, all conspire to make a strange impression on the mind of a stranger, not altogether free from fear.

The height of the mines is pretty uniform; varying from eight to ten feet, and the roof, which is of slate or coal, and is quite even, is supported by huge wooden pillars or props of hemlock; but whether their style of architecture was Corinthian or Ionic we did not particularly take notice. We were glad to grope our way back again into the open air and sunshine, after having been immured in darkness for nearly an hour; the effect of the light on our return was nearly overpowering, but our sight soon recovered itself, and we lingered a while longer to witness the operation of loading the larger carriages, which descend almost to the very mouth of the mines. This is effected by running the carriages into a ditch or dry canal upon the banks of which the small cars are run, and their loads pitched or dumped directly into them.

We were highly gratified with this view of the mines, as indeed with every thing we saw here—we found among the engineers the greatest civility and disposition to answer all our inquiries—and at the Railway Hotel we enjoyed every comfort which a traveller could desire. This village, lying among the mountains, is remarkably healthy, and we can confidently recommend it as a place of resort for invalids and families—while the extensive mining operations carried on here must ever ensure a large number of visitors, drawn hither, as were we—by motives of curiosity.

There were raised this season, in the garden of John Cook, Licking creek, Bedford county, Pa. eleven heads

of cabbage, which weighed 304 pounds, with the leaves on, as follows:

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
34	31	29½	29	28	27	26½	26	25½	25½	22

The plants were placed in three feet squares, in a common garden, and treated in the usual way. Of two hundred and fifty plants (intermixed by mistake with Ruta Baga,) there could now be gathered, sixty more heads from the same small piece of ground, averaging 20 pounds each.—*Ref.*

THE REGISTER.

PHILADELPHIA, NOVEMBER 17, 1832.

We are indebted to Mr. Featherstonhaugh's valuable Geological Journal, for several interesting articles in the present number. To the circular letter and queries of the Geological Society we would particularly invite the attention of citizens in every part of the State. The objects of this society are truly important. A survey of the State, as has frequently been mentioned, would redound much to its credit, and develop resources, which are at present unknown, or very partially explored.

In the address of Mr. Merrill to the Union Agricultural Society, much good sense is addressed to our farmers; the errors generally committed in this state by a too rigid adherence to the practice of former ages, without profiting by the experience and light of the present day, are carefully noticed, and if corrected would no doubt produce a great improvement in the state of agriculture here. It is gratifying to observe an increased attention to the formation of agricultural Societies in the different counties. If each society could undertake an agricultural survey of the county in which it is established, much useful information might be collected, and errors discovered and removed, which at present interfere with the prosperity of the farmer. The annual exhibition of fine cattle and of domestic manufactures, and the distribution of premiums, are well calculated to awaken and stimulate the energies of the farmers. The account of such an exhibition will be found in the present number.

Thursday last was observed, at the recommendation of the Clergy, by several religious denominations in this city, as a day of thanksgiving for deliverance from the Cholera.

The weather yesterday was very cold for the season, There was ice of considerable thickness, and we are informed by a gentleman that at Frankford his thermometer indicated 19°. It appears there has been some snow at Reading.

Passengers by the "People's line," which left New York on Thursday morning, reached this city 10 minutes before 3, being 8 hours and 50 minutes.

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HAZARD'S REGISTER OF PENNSYLVANIA.

DEVOTED TO THE PRESERVATION OF EVERY KIND OF USEFUL INFORMATION RESPECTING THE STATE.

EDITED BY SAMUEL HAZARD.

VOL. X.—NO. 21. PHILADELPHIA, NOVEMBER 24, 1832. NO. 256.

REPORT OF COMMISSIONERS ON REVISED CODE.

(Continued from page 80.)

A Bill relating to executors, administrators, and collectors.

Contents of the several sections of the Bill relating to executors, administrators, &c.

Section I. Executors, &c. to give notice to creditors.
Sec. II. Executors to cause appraisement to be made and to file inventory.

Sec. III. Additional inventory, &c. when to be made.

Sec. IV. Proceedings when executors, &c. receive property from collectors.

Sec. V. Separate account to be kept of articles exempt from execution, &c.

Sec. VI. Bonds, &c. to be included in the inventory.

Sec. VII. Debt due by an executor to be included.

Sec. VIII. Rents accruing to tenant for life to be included.

Sec. IX. Arrearages of rent charge, &c. to be included.

Sec. X. Estates for the life of another to be included.

Sec. XI. Allowance to be made to appraisers.

Sec. XII. Vendue or auction list to be filed in the register's office.

Sec. XIII. Executors to exercise certain powers given by will, but only under the directions of the orphan's court.

Sec. XIV. Executors to whom a naked authority only is given, to have the same power as if the estate were devised to them for that purpose.

Sec. XV. Surviving and acting executors to have the same powers as all the executors might have.

Sec. XVI. Contracts in writing of decedents to be enforced in the orphan's court.

Sec. XVII. Parol contracts of decedents in certain cases.

Sec. XVIII. Decree of orphan's court therein, may be recorded.

Sec. XIX. Duty of executors, &c. to execute deed.

Sec. XX. Purchaser on a sale by an executor under a power in a will, may pay the money into the orphan's court, and thereafter shall not be bound to see to the application of the money.

Sec. XXI. When personal estate insufficient, executor, &c. to proceed under directions of the orphan's court to sell real estate.

Sec. XXII. Order of paying debts.

Sec. XXIII. Certain debts not to be paid until the end of a year.

Sec. XXIV. Provision where the law of the decedent's domicile gives any preference over the citizens of this state.

Sec. XXV. Debts of a decedent, with certain exceptions, not to be a lien after five years.

Sec. XXVI. Judgments to continue a lien for five years without a revival.

Sec. XXVII. Executors, &c. may become party to an action, &c. and prosecute or defend the same.

Sec. XXVIII. Executors, &c. may be compelled to become party to an action, &c.

Sec. XXIX. Power of executors, &c. to commence and prosecute personal actions.

Sec. XXX. Executors, &c. to recover arrears of rent charge.

Sec. XXXI. Executors, &c. of tenant for life, to recover rent in certain cases.

Sec. XXXII. Administrators *de bonis non*, to have certain powers.

Sec. XXXIII. Actions by or against executors, &c. not to abate by the death, &c. of any of them.

Sec. XXXIV. Execution not to issue upon any judgment against a decedent, without a scire facias to his executors, &c.

Sec. XXXV. In all actions against executors, &c. where the personal assets are insufficient, scire facias to issue to the heir, &c.

Sec. XXXVI. In all executions against executors, &c. if the personal assets are insufficient, proceedings to be stayed until application is made to the orphan's court for sale of real estate.

Sec. XXXVII. The court may compel the executor, &c. to make such application.

Sec. XXXVIII. Omission or failure, to plead or reply, not to prejudice an executor, &c. or a creditor in respect to the assets.

Sec. XXXIX. Distribution not to be compelled until after one year.

Sec. XL. How distribution to be made in the orphan's court.

Sec. XLI. After six months, further distribution to be made.

Sec. XLII. Distributee to give security to refund.

Sec. XLIII. Real estate sold under proceedings in orphan's court in partition after two years, not to be liable for the debts of the intestate.

Sec. XLIV. Executors, &c. to give security before selling real estate under order of the orphan's court.

Sec. XLV. Distributee of such proceeds to give security to refund.

Sec. XLVI. Provision for the case of a tenant for life.

Sec. XLVII. Executors to pay legacies under directions of orphan's court.

Sec. XLVIII. Pecuniary legacies to abate *pro rata*, where deficiency of assets.

Sec. XLIX. Provision for the case of a legacy for life.

Sec. L. Action at law may be brought against executor for a legacy.

Sec. LI. Legacies to be payable after a year, unless otherwise provided in the will.

Sec. LII. Legatee to give security to refund.

Sec. LIII. On the plea of want of assets, an account, &c. to be taken in the orphan's court.

Sec. LIV. If the executor plead any other plea, he may yet aver want of assets after judgment.

Sec. LV. If it shall appear that there are no assets, &c. the legatee to be non-suited.

Sec. LVI. Provision for costs in such cases.

Sec. LVII. Executors, &c. making distribution or paying legacies, and taking security as before provided, not to be liable to creditors.

Sec. LVIII. Executors, &c. may distribute, &c. without application to the court, but at their own risk.

Sec. LIX. Proceedings where a legacy is charged on real estate.

Sec. LX. Where such real estate is in another county.

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Sec. LXII. Executor, &c. to deduct collateral inheritance tax.

Sec. LXIII. Provision where the legacy is given for a limited period, &c.

Sec. LXIV. Executors, &c. to pay tax to the county treasurer.

Sec. LXV. Executors, &c. to give notice to county commissioners of real estate liable to the tax.

Sec. LXVI. Executors, &c. to give notice to corporations of any devise or bequest to them.

Sec. LXVII. Provisions relative to executors extended to administrators with the will annexed.

Sec. LXVIII. Acts done *bona fide* by an administrator to be valid, although a will be afterwards discovered.

Sec. LXIX. Duties of collectors relative to inventory, &c.

Sec. LXX. Collectors to take possession of all assets.

Sec. LXXI. Powers to collectors to bring suit, &c.

Sec. LXXII. Collectors to pay certain demands against the estate.

Sec. LXXIII. If administration be not granted within two years, the collector to proceed to sell the personal estate, and after discharging debts to pay the residue into the treasury of the commonwealth.

It is enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in General Assembly met, as follows:

Sec. I. The executors and administrators of every decedent shall, immediately after the granting of letters testamentary, or of administration to them, cause notice thereof to be given, in one newspaper published at or near the place where such decedent resided, once a week during at least six successive weeks, together with their names and places of residence; and in every such notice, they shall request all persons having claims or demands against the estate of the said decedent, to make known the same to them without delay.

Sec. II. It shall be the duty of executors and administrators, having given convenient notice to the appraisers of the decedent's estate, of a time and place for making the inventory and appraisal thereof, to produce or make known to them in the presence of such of the persons interested in the estate as may attend, the whole of the personal estate of the decedent which may have come to their possession or knowledge; and the inventory and appraisal thereof, being finished and certified by the appraisers, to return the same into the office of the proper Register.

Sec. III. Whenever personal property or assets of any kind not contained in the inventory, made and returned as aforesaid, shall afterwards come to the possession or knowledge of the executor or administrator, he shall give notice to the appraisers, and proceed to make an additional inventory and appraisal thereof as aforesaid, and return the same into the office of the proper Register, within four months from the time of the discovery thereof.

Sec. IV. The like proceedings shall be had by all executors and administrators receiving personal property from any collector, unless such executors or administrators shall acknowledge in writing before the register of the proper county, to have received from such collector, the articles contained in the inventory returned by him, or a portion thereof, specifying the same, and shall also consent to be answerable for the articles received, in like manner as if such inventory and appraisal had been made by them, or on their behalf.

Sec. V. In taking the inventory as aforesaid, it shall be the duty of the executor or administrator, if the decedent shall have left a widow or children who were residing with him at the time of his decease, and there is

reason to believe the estate is sufficient to pay his debts, exclusive of such articles as may be by law, exempted from levy or sale upon an execution against a debtor, to keep separate and distinct therein, an account of all such articles, being found, as may be exempted from levy or sale as aforesaid; and the same shall not be sold, but suffered to remain for the use of such widow and children, without further account thereof to be made.

Sec. VI. All bonds, notes and other evidences of debt; also all other claims and demands for money or any other personal property, owned or held by the decedent at the time of his decease, shall, as far as the same may be known to his executors or administrators, be included in the inventory to be made and returned as aforesaid.

Sec. VII. The appointment of any person to be an executor, shall in no case be deemed a release or extinguishment of any debt or demand which the testator may have had against him; but such debt shall be included in the inventory, and be subject to distribution like other personal estate.

Sec. VIII. The rents of any real estate accruing to any tenant for life, of such estate, who had demise the same for a term or time not fully expired at his decease, shall go to and be vested in the executors or administrators of such tenant; and the due proportion of such accruing rent, to be computed according to the time elapsed at the decease of such tenant, shall be included in the inventory as personal assets.

Sec. IX. The arrearages of any rent, charge or other rent, or reservation in nature of a rent, due at the death of any tenant in fee simple, fee tail, or for term of life or lives of such rent, shall go to and be vested in the executors or administrators of such tenant, and be included in the inventory, and appraised as personal assets.

Sec. X. All estates in lands or tenements, of which the decedent was seized at the time of his decease, for the life or lives of another person or persons, shall, unless such estate have been limited to the decedent and his heirs, go to the executors or administrators of such decedent, and be included in the inventory, and be subject to distribution, in like manner as leases for years.

Sec. XI. The appraisers of the estate of a decedent, shall be respectively entitled to receive from the executor or administrator, two dollars for their services in appraising the estate as aforesaid, and, if not completed in one day, two dollars for each day diligently employed by them therein.

Sec. XII. Whenever any executor or administrator shall sell at public auction or vendue, any of the personal estate of the decedent, he shall, within 30 days thereafter, file in the office of the Register having jurisdiction, the vendue list, or a just and true account of the articles so sold, and the prices and purchasers thereof.

Sec. XIII. All powers, authorities, and directions, relating to real estate, contained in any last will, and not given to any person by name or by description, shall be deemed to have been given to the executors thereof. But no such power, authority, or direction, shall be exercised or carried into effect by them, except under the control and direction of the orphans' court having jurisdiction of their accounts.

Sec. XIV. The executors of the last will of any decedent, to whom is given thereby a naked authority only to sell any real estate, shall take and hold the same interest therein, and have the same powers and authorities over such estate, for all purposes of sale and conveyance, and also of remedy by entry, by action or otherwise, as if the same had been thereby devised to them to be sold; saving always to every testator his right to direct otherwise.

Sec. XV. The survivor or survivors of several executors of any last will, containing a devise of real estate to such executors, for the purpose of sale or otherwise, or a power or naked authority only to them to sell the same as aforesaid; also the acting executor or executors of any such will, where one or more of them resign, re-

fuse or renounce the trust, or are discharged or dismissed therefrom, shall have the same interest in, and power over such estate, for all purposes of sale, conveyance and remedy, as aforesaid, as all the executors might have or exercise for the like purposes.

Sec. XVI. Whenever any person shall, by a bargain or contract in writing, bind himself to sell and convey any real estate within this commonwealth, and shall die, seized or possessed of such real estate, without having made any sufficient provision for the performance of such bargain or contract, it shall be lawful for the executors or administrators of such decedent, or for the purchaser of such real estate, or other person interested in such contract, to apply by bill or petition, to the Orphans' court having jurisdiction of the accounts of such executors or administrators, setting forth the facts of the case; and after due notice of such bill or petition to the purchaser, or to the executors or administrators and heirs of the decedent, or devisees of such estate, as the case may require, to appear in such court, on a day certain, and answer such bill or petition, if there be cause, such court shall have power, if the facts of the case be sufficient in equity, and no sufficient cause be shown to the contrary, to decree the specific performance of such contract, according to the true intent and meaning thereof.

Sec. XVII. The like proceedings may be had in all respects, whenever any parol contract shall have been entered into by any decedent, for the conveyance of real estate within this commonwealth, of which such decedent shall die seized or possessed, where no sufficient provision for the performance thereof, shall have been made by the decedent, in all cases where such parol contract shall have been so far executed, that it would be against equity to rescind the same.

Sec. XVIII. The order or decree of the orphans' court for the specific performance of any such contract, in the cases herein before mentioned, being certified by the clerk of such court, under the seal thereof, may be recorded in the office for the recording of deeds, in the county where such real estate is situate, in like manner as deeds are recorded, and with the same effect.

Sec. XIX. When such order or decree for the specific performance of any such contract shall have been made, and the purchase money paid or secured to be paid according to the terms of such contract, it shall be the duty of the executors or administrators of such decedent, to execute such deed of conveyance as shall be directed by the court, in conformity with the intention of such contract, and the same being so made, shall be of the same force and effect to pass and vest the estate intended, as if the same had been executed by the decedent in his life-time.

Sec. XX. Whenever any sale shall be made of any real estate by any executor or executors in pursuance of any authority, power or direction contained in a will or by force thereof and of this act, either for the payment of debts or of legacies, or for the support of children, or for distribution of the proceeds or other purpose, the purchaser of such estate may pay the purchase money, or consideration of such sale into the orphans' court having jurisdiction of the accounts of such executor or executors, to be disposed of under the direction of such court, according to the uses and trusts contained in such will, and such payment shall be deemed valid against all persons having, or who may have an interest therein.

Sec. XXI. Whenever it shall satisfactorily appear to the executor or administrator, that the personal estate of the decedent is insufficient to pay all just debts and the expenses of the administration, he shall proceed without delay, in the manner provided by law, to sell under the directions of the orphans' court having jurisdiction of his accounts, so much of the real estate as shall be necessary to supply the deficiency; and such real estate so sold, shall not be liable in the hands of the purchaser for the debts of the decedent.

Sec. XXII. All debts owing by any person within this state at the time of his decease, shall be paid by his executors or administrators, so far as they have assets in the manner and order following, viz:

1. Funeral expenses, medicine furnished, and medical attendance given during the last illness of the decedent, and servants' wages.

2. Rents not exceeding one year.

3. Judgments and decrees of the orphans' court for the payment of money.

4. Recognizances.

5. Bonds and specialties.

6. All other debts, without regard to the quality of the same, except debts due to the commonwealth, which shall be last paid.

Sec. XXIII. No executor or administrator shall be compelled to pay any debt of the decedent, except such as are by law preferred in the order of payment to judgments, until one year be fully elapsed from the granting of the administration of the estate.

Sec. XXIV. Whenever the laws of the place in which was the decedent's domicile at the time of his death, contain any provisions whereby a preference may be given in the payment of debts due to the citizens or residents thereof, as such, over the citizens or residents of this state, the executor or administrator shall, in the disposition of such of the assets as may have come into his hands within this commonwealth, observe the like rules of preference in favor of the citizens or residents of this commonwealth, over the citizens or residents of such place, in the same manner as if such rules were hereby expressly enacted.

Sec. XXV. No debts of a decedent, except they be secured by mortgage or judgment, shall remain a lien on the real estate of such decedent, longer than five years after the decease of such debtor, unless an action for the recovery thereof, be commenced and duly prosecuted against his heirs, executors, or administrators, within the period of five years after his decease, or a copy or particular written statement of any bond, covenant, debt or demand, where the same is not payable within the said period of five years, shall be filed within the said period of five years, in the office of the prothonotary of the county where the real estate to be charged is situate.

Sec. XXVI. All judgments which at the time of the death of a decedent shall be a lien on his real estate, shall continue to bind such estate during the term of five years from his death, although such judgments be not revived by scire facias or otherwise, after his death; and such judgments shall, during such term, rank according to their priority at the time of such death; and after the expiration of such term, such judgments shall not continue a lien on the real estate of such decedent, as against a bona fide purchaser, mortgagee or other judgment creditor of such decedent, unless revived by scire facias or otherwise, according to the laws regulating the revival of judgments.

Sec. XXVII. The executors or administrators of any person, who at the time of his decease was a party plaintiff, petitioner or defendant, in any action or legal proceeding, depending in any court of this commonwealth, shall have full power, if the cause of action doth by law survive to them, to become party thereto, and prosecute or defend such suit or proceeding to final judgment or decree, as fully as such decedent might have done if he had lived, and, if such plaintiff or petitioner die after judgment or decree in his favor, his executors or administrators may proceed to execution thereupon, as such plaintiff or petitioner might have done if he had lived.

Sec. XXVIII. The court in which any action or legal proceeding may be depending, as aforesaid, shall have power to require by a writ of scire facias, such executors or administrators, within twenty days after the service thereof, to become party to such action or proceeding, or to show cause at the next succeeding term, why they should not be made party thereto by judgment.

ment of the court, and further proceedings had in such action or proceeding; but in every such case the executors or administrators, who shall become party as aforesaid, shall be entitled to the continuance of such action or proceeding during one term.

Sec. XXIX. Executors and administrators shall have power to commence and prosecute all personal actions which the decedent whom they represent might have commenced and prosecuted, except actions for slander, for libels, and for wrongs done to the persons; and they shall be liable to be sued in any action, except as aforesaid, which might have been maintained against such decedent if he had lived.

Sec. XXX. The executors or administrators of every person, who was the proprietor of any rent, charge, or other rent or reservation in nature of a rent, in fee or otherwise, as mentioned in the IXth section of this act, shall and may have an action of debt for the arrearages of such rent due to the decedent at the time of his decease, against the person who ought to have paid such rent, or his executors or administrators; or they may restrain therefor upon the lands or tenements which were charged with the payment thereof, and liable to the distress of such decedent, so long as such lands or tenements remain and are in the seizin or possession of the tenant who ought to have paid such rent, or in the possession of any other person claiming the same from or under the same tenant by purchase, gift or descent, in like manner as such decedent might have done if he had lived.

Sec. XXXI. The executors or administrators of any tenant for life, who shall happen to die before or on the day on which any rent was reserved or made payable upon any demise or lease of any real estate, which determined on the death of such tenant for life, may have an action on the case to recover from the lessee or under tenant of such real estate, if such tenant for life die on the day on which the same was made payable, the whole, or, if before the day, a proportion of such rent, for the last year or quarter of a year, or other current period of payment, according to the time elapsed at the decease of such tenant for life as aforesaid.

Sec. XXXII. Administrators *de bonis non*, with or without a will annexed, shall have power to demand and recover from their predecessors in the administration or their legal representatives, all moneys, goods and assets, remaining in their hands, due and belonging to the estate of the decedent, and to commence and prosecute actions upon promises made to such predecessors in their representative character, and to sue forth and defend writs of error, writs of *scire facias* and writs of execution, upon judgments obtained by or in the name of the executors, administrators or collectors, into whose place they may have come, and also to proceed with and perfect all unexecuted executions which may have been issued thereon at the instance of such predecessors.

Sec. XXXIII. No action or other legal proceeding, commenced by or against executors or administrators, shall be abated, or otherwise defeated, by reason of the death, dismissal, resignation, or renunciation of any one or more of them; nor by reason of the annulling or revoking of the letters or powers granted to them or any of them; but such suit or proceeding may be prosecuted to final judgment or decree by or against such other person or persons, as may have been joined with them in the administration, or by or against such person or persons as may be their successors therein, in all cases, in like manner as if no such change had occurred or act been done, and in all cases of the vacancy of the administration, as aforesaid, the successors therein shall be made party to such action or proceeding in the manner provided by the XXVIII section of this act.

Sec. XXXIV. No execution for the levy or sale of any real or personal estate of any decedent, shall be issued upon any judgment obtained against him in his lifetime, unless his personal representatives have been

first warned by a writ of *scire facias* to show cause against the issuing thereof, notwithstanding the *teste* of such execution may bear date antecedently to his death.

Sec. XXXV. In all actions against the executors or administrators of a decedent, who shall have left real estate, if there is cause to believe the personal assets insufficient to pay all just demands against the estate, such executors or administrators shall, without delay, aver the fact upon the record, and pray the court that the widow, heirs and devisees, naming them so far as known, may be warned to come into court, and become party to such action if they shall choose; and thereupon the court shall award a writ of *scire facias* for that purpose, and direct service thereof to be made in such manner and in such time as the exigency of the case shall require.

Sec. XXXVI. In every case of an execution against the executors or administrators of a decedent, whether founded upon a judgment obtained against such decedent in his lifetime, or upon a judgment obtained against them in their representative character, if it shall be made to appear to the satisfaction of the court issuing such execution, that there is reason to believe the personal assets insufficient to pay all just demands upon the estate, such court shall thereupon stay all proceedings upon such execution, until the executors or administrators shall have made application to the proper orphans' court for the sale of the real estate of the decedent, or for the apportionment of the assets on both, as the case may require.

Sec. XXXVII. It shall be competent for the court, in the cases aforesaid, on application of the plaintiff in such judgment, or of any other person interested as heir, devisee, or otherwise, to order the executors or administrators to make application to the orphans' court, for the purposes herein before mentioned, and to enforce such order by attachment.

Sec. XXXVIII. The omission of any executor or administrator to plead to any action brought against him in his representative character, that he has fully administered the estate of the decedent or any other matter relative to the assets, shall not be deemed an admission of assets to satisfy the demand made in such action; also, the omission of the plaintiff to reply to any such matter when pleaded, shall not be deemed an admission of the want of assets as aforesaid; nor shall such omission otherwise prejudice either party; and no mispleading or lack of pleading by executors or administrators shall make them liable to pay any debt or damages recovered against them in their representative character, beyond the amount of the assets which in fact have come or may come into their hands.

Sec. XXXIX. No administrator shall be compelled to make distribution of the goods of an intestate until one year be fully expired from the granting of the administration of the estate.

Sec. XL. Whenever distribution, as aforesaid, shall be required by any person interested, the administrator shall present to the orphans' court having jurisdiction of his accounts, a statement of all demands against the estate, which have been made known to him; and after deducting the amount thereof from the assets in his hands, together with such further sum as may be necessary to pay the interest and costs of suit of such as may be in dispute, and of such as he may deem it his duty to dispute, make distribution of the residue under the direction of the orphans' court aforesaid.

Sec. XLI. After six months elapsed from a distribution made as aforesaid, the like proceedings, in all respects, may be had for the distribution of further assets, if any shall then remain, after deducting as aforesaid, for other demands which may have been made known to the administrator; and so from time to time, until the whole estate shall be settled and distributed.

Sec. XLII. But before any person shall be entitled to receive any share in the distribution as aforesaid, he

shall give sufficient real or personal security, to be approved of by the orphans' court, having jurisdiction as aforesaid, in such sum and form as the said court shall direct, with condition, that if any debt or demand shall afterwards be recovered against the estate of the decedent, or otherwise be duly made to appear, he will refund the rateable part of such debt or demand, and of the costs and charges attending the recovery of the same.

Sec. XLIII. Whenever the real estate of a decedent or any part thereof shall be sold by an executor or administrator, by virtue of an order of an orphans' court having jurisdiction, under proceedings in partition, such real estate shall not be liable in the hands of the purchaser to the debts of the decedent: Provided such sale be made after the expiration of the two years from the granting of letters testamentary or of administration.

Sec. XLIV. But no executor or administrator shall have power to execute any order or decree of the orphans' court, for the sale of any real estate for the purpose of distribution or otherwise, nor to receive the proceeds of the sale of any of the real estate of the decedent, made by authority of the law, until he shall have given security to be approved of by the orphans' court having jurisdiction of his accounts, for the faithful application of the proceeds of such real estate according to law.

Sec. XLV. And before any distribution of the proceeds of such real estate shall be made, among the kindred of the decedent, the persons entitled to receive the same shall respectively give sufficient real or personal security, to be approved of by the orphans' court having jurisdiction, with condition that if any debt or demand shall be afterwards recovered against the estate of the decedent, or otherwise be duly made to appear, they will respectively refund the rateable part of such demand, and the costs and charges attending the recovery of the same, so far as such real estate would have been liable to such demand if it had remained unsold.

Sec. XLVI. Provided, always, that in the case of a sale of real estate under proceedings in partition in the orphans' court, the share of any tenant for life shall not be paid to him or her, but shall remain charged on such or other real estate, according to the directions of such orphans' court; and in the case of a sale for the payment of debts, such tenant for life shall not be entitled to receive his share of the surplusage, until he shall have given such security, under the direction of the orphans' court, as shall sufficiently provide for the interests of the persons entitled in remainder.

Sec. XLVII. Executors, after one year elapsed from the granting of the administration of the estate, shall, upon the requisition of any legatee, or any other person interested, pay and deliver under the direction of the orphans' court having jurisdiction of their accounts, all such legacies as are due and payable by them, or a proportionate part thereof, first deducting all demands against the estate, and such further sums as may be necessary to pay the interest and costs of such as are disputable or in dispute; and if there shall be a residue distributable under the intestate laws of this commonwealth, they shall also distribute the same; and the proceedings in any such case shall in all respects, whether of security or otherwise, be the same as are hereinbefore provided in the cases of distribution by administrators of the estates of decedents intestate, so far as the nature of the case shall permit.

Sec. XLVIII. If, after deducting the amount of debts as aforesaid, the residue shall not be sufficient to discharge all the pecuniary legacies bequeathed, an abatement shall be made in proportion to the legacies so given, unless it shall be otherwise provided by the will.

Sec. XLIX. Whenever personal property is bequeathed to any person for life or for a term of years or for any other limited period, or upon a condition or contingency, the executor of such will shall not be compelled to pay or deliver the property so bequeathed to the person so entitled, until security be given in the or-

phans' court having jurisdiction of his accounts, in such sum and form as in the judgment of said court shall sufficiently secure the interest of the person entitled in remainder, whenever the same shall accrue or vest in possession.

Sec. L. It shall be lawful for any person to whom any bequest of money or other goods or chattels may be made by last will or testament, to commence and prosecute in any of the courts for holding pleas in any of the counties of this commonwealth, an action of debt, detinue, account render, or an action on the case for the recovery thereof after it becomes due, against the executors of such will, having in their hands sufficient assets to pay all the just debts, of the testator and the legacies by him bequeathed.

Sec. LI. Legacies, if no time be limited for the payment thereof, shall, in all cases, be deemed due and payable at the expiration of one year from the death of the testator.

Sec. LII. But no action for the recovery of any such legacy shall be commenced, until a reasonable demand have been made by the legatee of the executor, for the payment or delivery thereof, nor shall such legatee be entitled to execution in such action, until security have been given in the orphans' court in the manner hereinbefore directed with respect to distributive shares.

Sec. LIII. If the executor shall plead to such action, that he hath not sufficient assets to pay all just debts and demands against the estate, and also all the legacies given, without any other plea, no further proceedings shall be had in such action, until an account shall have been taken in the proper orphans' court of the debts and assets of the estate, and the amount if any payable on such legacy be ascertained, and in such case it shall be competent for the court to order the executor to proceed without delay in the orphans' court for the purposes aforesaid, and to enforce such order by attachment.

Sec. LIV. If any other plea be pleaded by such executor, the issue thereon shall be decided in due course as in other cases, and if judgment thereupon be rendered against such executor he may nevertheless aver the want of sufficient assets to pay all the debts and legacies as aforesaid, and thereupon execution shall be stayed until such account shall be taken as is provided in the next preceding section of this act, and the court in which such action is brought, may, by attachment, compel such executor to proceed in the orphans' court for such purpose.

Sec. LV. If it shall appear by the account taken in the orphans' court that there are no assets in the hands of such executor which ought to be applied to the payment of the legacy demanded, or if such legacy be a chattel, that it is required for the payment of debts; judgment of non suit shall thereupon be entered.

Sec. LVI. If judgment as aforesaid be entered for the plaintiff, for any sum, or for the chattel bequeathed, the court shall according to justice and equity, either award costs or no costs out of the testator's estate, or, if such executor has been faulty in delaying without sufficient excuse the payment or delivery of the legacy demanded, or a proportional part thereof, then out of the proper estate of such executor.

Sec. LVII. Executors and administrators making distribution, or paying or delivering any legacies, as aforesaid, shall not be liable for the assets so paid or distributed in respect to any claim or demand upon the decedent not previously made known to them, where security shall be taken as is hereinbefore provided.

Sec. LVIII. Provided, always, that executors and administrators may make distribution and pay or deliver legacies without application as aforesaid to the orphans' court, upon such security as may be satisfactory to them, nevertheless at their own risk.

Sec. LIX. When a legacy shall be charged upon, or payable out of the real estate, it shall be lawful for the

legatee to apply by will or petition to the orphans' court having jurisdiction of the accounts of the executor of the will, by which such legacy was bequeathed; whereupon such court, having caused due notice to be given to such executor, and to the devisee or heir, as the case may be, of the real estate, charged with such legacy, and to such other persons interested in the estate, as justice may require, may proceed, according to equity, to make such decree or order touching the payment of the legacy out of such real estate as may be requisite and just.

Sec. LX. If the real estate charged with such legacy shall be situated in another county, and the party against whom such decree may have been made, shall fail to comply therewith, according to the terms thereof, such decree may be certified to the orphans' court of the county in which such real estate is situate, and, thereupon, the like proceedings may be had in such court, for enforcing payment of the amount decreed to be paid, as if the real estate were situate in the county in which application was originally made.

Sec. LXI. But before any such legatee shall be entitled to the benefit of any such decree, he shall give such security, as the court, in which application was originally made, shall direct, for the indemnity of the devisee, or heir, or other person interested, in the event of any debt due by the testator being recovered, for the payment of which such real estate would be liable.

Sec. LXII. The executor or administrator paying any legacy or share in the distribution of any estate, subject to the collateral inheritance tax, to any person not being the father, mother, husband, wife or lawful issue of the decedent, shall deduct therefrom at the rate of two dollars and fifty cents in every hundred dollars, upon the whole legacy or share or sum to be paid: or if not money, he shall demand payment of a sum to be computed at the same rate, upon the appraised value thereof, for the use of the commonwealth; and no executor or administrator shall be compelled to deliver any specific legacy or article to be distributed to any such person, except upon payment into his hands of a sum computed upon its value as aforesaid. And wherever any such legacy shall be charged upon, or payable out of real estate, the heir or devisee, before paying the same, shall deduct therefrom, at the rate aforesaid, and pay the amount so deducted to the executor.

Sec. LXIII. If the legacy so to be paid or delivered, be given to any such person during a limited period, or upon a condition or otherwise, as is mentioned in the XLIXth section of this act, if the same be money, he shall retain upon the whole amount as aforesaid; but if not money, he shall make application to the orphans' court having jurisdiction of his accounts, to make an apportionment, if the case require it, of the sum to be paid into his hands, between such legatees, and for such further order relative thereto as equity shall require.

Sec. LXIV. Every sum of money retained by an executor or administrator, or paid into his hands on account of any legacy or distributive share, for the use of the commonwealth, shall be paid by him without delay to the treasurer of the county; for which payment he shall be entitled to demand duplicate receipts, one of which he shall immediately lodge with the register of the proper county.

Sec. LXV. Whenever any of the real estate, of which any decedent may die seized, shall pass to any body politic or corporate, or to any person other than to the father, mother, husband, wife, or lawful issue of the decedent, or in trust for them or some of them, it shall be the duty of the executors or administrators of such decedent to give information thereof in writing to the commissioners of the county where such real estate is situate, within six months after they undertake the execution of their respective duties; or, if the fact be not

known to them within that period, within one month after the same shall have come to their knowledge.

Sec. LXVI. Whenever any devise or bequest shall be made by any public corporate body, by any last will and testament, the executors thereof shall, within six months after they undertake the execution of such will, make known by letter addressed to such corporate body, the nature and amount of such devise or bequest, together with their names and places of residence.

Sec. LXVII. All and singular the provisions of this act relative to the powers, duties and liabilities of the executors, are hereby extended to administrators with a will annexed.

Sec. LXVIII. All such acts of administration as would be in due course of law, in case of intestacy, if done in good faith, and without notice of a will, shall not be impeached, though a will should afterwards be discovered and established.

Sec. LXIX. The duties hereinbefore enjoined upon executors and administrators, in relation to the inventory and appraisement, are hereby enjoined upon all collectors of the estate of a decedent.

Sec. LXX. All personal property, and all interests and estates made by this act assets in the hands of an executor or administrator, shall be taken into possession by collectors for the purposes of their trust.

Sec. LXXI. The powers of collectors, for all purposes within the object of their trust, whether by action or otherwise, shall be deemed to relate to the death of the decedent; and they shall and may maintain the like actions as a rightful executor might, against all persons embezzling, converting to use, or otherwise intermeddling without authority, with the effects of the decedent.

Sec. LXXII. Collectors may, with the leave of the court having jurisdiction of their accounts, pay all such claims or demands against the estate for medicine, medical attendance, funeral expenses, servants' wages and rents, as such court shall first approve of, and allow out of the proceeds of any property which they may have sold under authority of their letters, or out of any monies received by them from the debtors of the estate; and if after the payment of such claims, any monies shall remain in their hands, they may, with the leave of the court as aforesaid, apply the same towards the payment of judgments against the decedent, according to priority.

Sec. LXXIII. If administration of the estate be not granted in due course, within two years from the death of the decedent, the collector shall proceed to sell the whole of the personal estate, which may remain in his hands; and after the payment of all debts of record, under the direction of the court as aforesaid, he shall pay the residue of the proceeds thereof, into the treasury of the commonwealth, there to remain without interest, subject to the use of such person as may afterwards duly appear to be entitled thereto.

From the Philadelphia Gazette.

PROCEEDINGS OF COUNCILS.

FRIDAY, November 16, 1832.

SELECT COUNCIL.—The president presented the following preamble and resolutions which were adopted.

Resolved, by the Select and Common Councils of the city of Philadelphia, That the Independence of these United States is a signal blessing, and has contributed essentially to the happiness and glory of their people.

That they owe an unbounded debt of gratitude to the members of that august assembly, who especially hazarded their fortunes and their lives in the fearless declaration of it to the world; and that the last mournful occasion has now presented itself, at once of recording their deaths and commemorating their virtues.

That it becomes the citizens of this great republic to testify on all suitable occasions, their deep sense of the

blessings which they enjoy, and to pay a merited tribute of acknowledgment and gratitude to those who under divine providence, mainly contributed to establish them.

That the city of Philadelphia, the very spot where Independence was declared, has peculiar cause for thankfulness to the departed benefactors of the nation, for the large share which she enjoys of the general prosperity; and she feels it to be a melancholy duty to unite with her sister cities in the expression of sorrow for their loss, and respect and attachment to their memories.

That the death of Charles Carroll, who survived all his associates of the Congress of 1776, is deplored by these Councils as a public calamity, which breaks asunder the last human tie which bound the republic to that assembly of its fathers; and they regard his long life of honored usefulness, as a proof of the favor of heaven to the nation; and his unsullied character and pure example, as a treasure of inestimable value bequeathed to his grateful countrymen.

Resolved, as a mark of respect for the memory of Charles Carroll, that the Hall in which the Declaration of Independence was solemnly proclaimed, as well as these Council Chambers, be hung with black for the space of six months, and that the clerks of Councils cause suitable drapery to be prepared and arranged.

That a copy of these resolutions be transmitted by the Presidents of Councils, to the Mayor of Baltimore, and to the near relatives of the deceased patriot.

Mr. J. P. Wetherill as chairman of the Watering Committee, made the annexed report and ordinance, which was passed.

The Watering Committee have the pleasure to inform Councils, that according to their instructions, they have contracted with Thomas D. Grover for the erection of the guard pier and ice breaker, to be placed at the foot of Coates' street, for the protection of the Water Works at Fair Mount. Although this work will not be entirely finished this year, the committee are of opinion that it will be so far completed, as will hereafter secure the forebay and other parts of the works from injury, by sudden jams of ice, or by extreme freshets.

The Watering Committee were also instructed by Councils, to purchase of Henry Moliere, a piece of ground, situate near the corner of Coates' and Fair Mount streets, which was thrown off Mr. Moliere's main lot by the location of the Columbia rail-road, and caused a nook in the property of the city. The committee have made the purchase, and the title papers will be delivered to them in the course of a few days.

It will be seen by the plan of the city property at Fair Mount, which the committee lay before Councils, that a piece of ground belonging to the Lancaster Schuylkill Bridge Company, situate on the Upper Ferry road, will interfere with the proper arrangement necessary in forming the embankments of reservoir No. 4. As this angle of ground being the only one left that is liable to cause difficulty hereafter, the committee instructed their superintendent to inquire if said ground could be purchased.

In answer to his inquiries, Jacob Ridgway, Esq. President of the Bridge Board, has sent the following to Mr. Graff:

PHILADELPHIA, 9th Nov. 1832.

Dear Sir—In answer to your note of this day, inquiring at what price the Lancaster Schuylkill Bridge Company would sell their strip of ground on the north side of the road, and adjoining Fair Mount, I have the pleasure of informing you that the lowest price which they will take is \$3,000, say Three Thousand Dollars. It will be useless for the Watering Committee to make an offer below that sum, and the Bridge Company expect an answer on or before the 20th inst. after which they do not consider themselves bound to accept that price.

I remain with great respect,

J. RIDGWAY, Pres't.

F. GRAFF, Esq.

As this piece of ground is important not only to the safety of reservoir No. 4, but also for the general finish of the ornamental parts of the work at Fair Mount, the committee beg leave to recommend to Councils that they be authorized to purchase it, and for the payment of which, and for other purposes, they offer an Ordinance.

COMMON COUNCIL.—Mr. Chandler offered the following resolution, which was adopted, and Messrs. Jos. R. Chandler, S. P. Wetherill, James Gowen, Lewis Lippincott, and J. P. Wetherill, were appointed the committee.

Resolved, That a committee of three from each Council, be appointed to invite some distinguished citizen, to deliver an oration or eulogy, on the death of Charles Carroll of Carrollton, and that the committee be charged with the duty of procuring a suitable place for the performance, to extend invitations, and to adopt and carry into effect, such arrangements as will be suited to the occasion.

[John Sergeant, Esq. has accepted the invitation to deliver the oration.]

From the Memoirs of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania.

NEGRO SLAVERY.

Notices of Negro Slavery, as connected with Pennsylvania, by Edward Bettle. Read before the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, 8th mo. 7th, 1826.

We trust we shall not indulge hopes too sanguine, if we should now anticipate, that by the united labours of our Society, Pennsylvania will receive that illustration of her annals, character and resources, which has so long been due to a state whose history in many important features is unique, and whose moral conduct exhibits lessons the most instructive, and examples the most encouraging, of active practical benevolence, and the positive application of the principles of Christianity to the administration of human affairs.

When we look at the history of Pennsylvania, as exhibited in the various important advances made by her citizens towards meliorating the condition of the oppressed and the injured of the human race, and the relief of the miseries which crime has brought upon our species, our recollections are far more exalted and enduring, than if we could boast our descent from the most illustrious warriors and heroes whose names have been emblazoned on the historic page.

A century and a half have now nearly elapsed since the great sage and lawgiver of Pennsylvania landed on her shores, and gave the first impulse to that spirit of Christian philanthropy which has ever since continued, amid the wars and miseries of the old world, to shed its light and diffuse its warmth from the sanctuary of our native soil; and it is not the mere vaunt of egotism or the idle declamation of a contracted mind, to assert, that from the humble and unpretending efforts of this youthful member of the commonwealth of nations, have arisen many of those plans of benevolence which are now adopted and zealously prosecuted by the most enlightened philanthropists of all countries.

The axiom, that the object of all good government is the freedom, the order, and happiness of the governed, is now considered so self-evident and undeniable, that we may hardly be able sufficiently to appreciate the great merit of William Penn, in proclaiming the sound and comprehensive doctrines contained in his charter, bill of rights, and great law, at a period when the most profound statesmen held and promulgated far different ideas of the true and proper constitution of government.

In contemplating the character of Penn, and his noble views and plans of melioration, we perceive for the first time, an attempt to found a government upon the basis of practical Christianity, desiring no other end than the welfare of those who might live under its happy influence: we find a man the personal friend and ac-

quaintance of a despotic prince, and under a charter obtained from him, founding a government, recognizing the equal rights of all citizens, educated in times of religious intolerance and persecution, and himself a severe sufferer for conscience sake, when invested with power, granting to such as differed from him in sentiment, nay, even to his oppressors, perfect freedom of religious opinion and practice.

We find him who was educated in a country where a sanguinary code of laws made the awful doom of death, the indiscriminate punishment for the petty thief and the deliberate murderer, and at a time too, when such a change was certain to be pronounced a visionary innovation, advocating and adopting that system of graduated and mitigated punishments which has ever since received the sanction of the wisest and best of his successors.

Sound judgment, comprehensive and enlarged policy, unbroken faith, and unsullied probity, formed in her early days, the prominent characteristics of Pennsylvanian government; and, much as they may have been aberrated from, by many of her succeeding rulers, the influence of this early example, has been powerfully operative upon her character and actions from that day to the present.

It is, however, beside our object at this time, to expatiate upon the conduct of Penn and his co-adjutors, in the prosecution of the ennobling designs to which we have alluded; our view is simply to show that from a government and people recognizing such principles and doctrines, and, in the midst of darkness and ignorance, displaying such vivifying light and knowledge, we might rightfully expect to see a cordial and active support of all measures calculated to relieve the miseries of mankind.

Under this view of the character of the founders of our state, we might with safety, anticipate that humane sympathy, that powerful and impressive precept, and that prompt and active exertion in relation to the oppressed sons of Africa, which it is the object of the present sketch briefly to delineate; and we propose now to consider the exertions of Pennsylvanians previously to the year 1770, and to make her subsequent history, from that time to the present, the subject of another memoir.

It is not necessary in this state, to urge arguments to show the total hostility of slavery to Christianity, reason, and the unalienable rights of mankind; but it behoves every Pennsylvanian to speak forth his honest abhorrence boldly, and his manly indignation loudly, into those ears which are professedly open, but it is feared, virtually and practically shut, to the appeals for liberty, right and justice, of a large portion of the inhabitants of a country, whose constitution is founded upon the principle that liberty and the pursuit of happiness are unalienable rights which we receive from God, and of which no earthly power can ever rightfully dispossess us: and we trust that it will be shown that, as Pennsylvania early stood forth as the advocate of this deeply injured class of humanity, so will she now, from the known opinions of her citizens, from her local situation, and from her moral influence in our confederacy, be compelled to take a decided and prominent attitude, and to proclaim and support the sacred rights of man, regardless of the ridicule of the unprincipled, or the mercenary calculations of those with whom human flesh and sinews, and tobacco, cotton, and sugar, are equally legitimate objects of traffic. How can we, as citizens of the United States, remain silent, unconcerned spectators of an American slave-trade within our borders, in our capital city, the boasted centre of free government—a traffic, the wretched objects of which are bred for sale as regularly as horses and cattle, and whose treatment whilst on their way to market, and when in the field of labour, is scarcely upon a par with our beasts of burden. This is no highly wrought picture of gone-by days, but the hourly experience and practice of the present time.

Upon a comprehensive view of the subject, we think it may be asserted boldly, and without fear of contradiction, that the worst slavery, the most total prostration of the rights of man, and the most entire degradation of the image of God, are exhibited in the bondage of the negroes. This is the slavery which is not only practised and tolerated, on the plea that it is an entailed and unavoidable evil, but is absolutely defended in the House of Representatives of the freemen of the United States, as being consistent with the holy scripture, and with the mild religion of our Redeemer. Negro slavery has been compared to the bondage of the Hebrews and Romans; but there is no parallel, scarcely a remote analogy between them. The slavery of the Hebrews was the submission of sons to their fathers; the slaves formed part of one common household, of which the patriarch was the kind paternal head; they laboured in common with his own offspring, they tended his flocks with his own sons and daughters, they were protected by special ordinances of the Jewish law, and at the expiration of fifty years, there was a manumission of all slaves, and every one was entitled to land and money from their masters: and in addition to this, there was that most important of all differences, viz, that Hebrew slavery was not hereditary. Even this mild kind of bondage extended no further than to those who were actually purchased by their master; their offspring were free, and instead of the heart sickening certainty of the American slave, that the oppression under which he suffered will be perpetuated, perhaps in an aggravated form, to his latest posterity, the Jewish bondsman saw in prospective for his offspring, liberty, and perhaps honour and happiness. Among the Romans, if a slave exhibited talents, and became distinguished for his mental powers, he generally obtained his freedom; and many of the most illustrious poets, statesmen, and warriors of Rome, were freedmen. To compare then the kind and paternal government of the Hebrew slave, his certain prospect of obtaining an honourable freedom, or the hope of the Roman servant, who felt within his breast the energies and ambition of a powerful mind, to that dull, heartless, and oppressive reality, which sits like an incubus upon the breast of an American slave, that never to him shall the light of freedom dawn, or the present abjectness of his condition be changed for his rightful station among the inhabitants of the earth; to compare the two prospects together, is to contrast the occasional overcast of bright day, with the impenetrable gloom of starless midnight, or to equal the whispers of hope to the sullen silence of despair. To hear such arguments as these proceeding from the source whence they have emanated, is a bad omen; it looks like a deliberate design not to ameliorate, and finally, by degrees to abolish the evil, but rather, in the face of former professions, to perpetuate forever, this open and palpable infringement of the very union and spirit of our free institutions. We affect great sympathy for enslaved Spain, we profess much commiseration for degraded Italy; nay, we even reprobate the holy alliance, for not undertaking a crusade in favour of the quondam land of science and of song, and are almost ready ourselves to assist in driving the barbarians from her soil; but what avails this profession? Do not all our vaunts of republicanism and free government, amount to sheer mockery and insult to the name of religion, justice, and liberty, so long as a large number of the states of our confederacy continue the American slavery and slave-trade?

We are well aware, that this is a subject of a momentous nature, fraught with difficulty and embarrassment, and eminently deserving calm, dispassionate, and mature consideration; and we would be very far from recommending, nay even desiring the immediate abolition of slavery—in proportion to the magnitude of the evil, will be the tardiness and difficulty of its eradication—but we do insist that no excuse whatever, can be made for the breeding system, for the American slave-trade, and for

the extension of slavery to new and uncontaminated soils, for the total deprivation of the negroes by law, of literary, moral, and religious instruction, and that the state governments are bound to take some prospective measures, however slow in effect, and remote in final execution, to clear our land from so foul a stain on the national character.

We frequently hear from those engaged in slavery, strong expressions of abhorrence of the practice, and great desires for the abolition of the evil. It is believed that in many instances, these professions are true and sincere, and we rejoice in the existence of such feelings; but we think we may be allowed to question their general verity, when we see, even in those states where there is least excuse for the permanent continuance of the evil, an anxious desire to defile with slavery, new portions of our territories, and a steady adherence to their former cruel and degrading policy, without one solitary prospective glance at melioration, or one act which has the most remote bearing upon its abolition, but rather an increasing disposition to quench inquiry, and discussion upon the subject. We shall not, however, at present say more on these points, but proceed to our narrative.

In order to give a clear idea of the relative period at which slavery was first opposed in Pennsylvania, it may perhaps be proper to take a cursory review of the origin of the African slave-trade, and of the opposition it encountered up to the year 1688.

The infamy of being the first who brought the miserable sons of Africa as slaves from their native soil, attaches itself to the Portuguese, who, as early as 1481, built a castle on the Gold coast, and from thence ravaged the country, and carried off the inhabitants to Portugal, where they were sold into bondage. In 1503, slaves were first taken from the Portuguese settlements in Africa, to the Spanish possessions in America; and from that time to 1511, large numbers were exported to the colonies of Spain, by permission of king Ferdinand V. After his death, the proposal was made to the Regent of Spain, Cardinal Ximenes, by Las Casas, Bishop of Chapa, to establish a regular commerce in African slaves, under the plausible and well-intentioned, but fallacious pretext of substituting their labour in the colonies for that of the native Indians, who were rapidly becoming exterminated by the severity of their labour, and the cruel treatment of their Spanish masters. To the immortal honour of Cardinal Ximenes, he rejected the proposition on the ground of the iniquity of slavery itself in the abstract, and also the great injustice of making slaves of one nation for the liberation of another. The Cardinal appears, therefore, to have been the first avowed opponent of this traffic in men.

After the death of this prelate, the emperor, Charles V. in 1517, encouraged the slave trade, and granted letters patent for carrying it on; but he lived to see his error, and most nobly renounced it; for he ordered and had executed, a complete manumission of all African slaves in his American dominions. About this time, Pope Leo X. gave to the world this noble declaration, "That not only the Christian religion, but nature herself cried out against a state of slavery." In the year 1562, in the reign of Elizabeth, the English first stained their hands in the negro traffic: captain, afterwards sir J. Hawkins, made a descent on the African coast, and carried away a number of the natives, whom he sold to the Spaniards in Hispaniola; and, although censured by the queen, it appears that he still continued to prosecute the trade. The French commenced this business about the same time, although Lewis XIII. gave the royal sanction with reluctance, and only when soothed by the delusive pretext of converting the Africans to Christianity. In 1645, a law was passed by the general assembly of Massachusetts, prohibiting the buying and selling of slaves, except those taken in lawful war, or reduced to servitude for their crimes by a judicial sentence; and these were to have the same privileges as were allowed

to Hebrew slaves by the law of Moses. In 1713, the legislature of Massachusetts imposed a heavy duty on every negro imported into the state.

The next in order amongst those worthy and enlightened men who were the very early opponents of slavery, is the founder of the society of friends, George Fox. This pious Christian visited Barbadoes in 1671, and whilst there, advised such of his brethren as held slaves, to teach them the principles of religion, treat them mildly, and after certain years of labour set them free.

Contemporary with George Fox, was William Edmundson, who was a worthy minister of this society, and who also was a fellow traveller with Fox in Barbadoes. Being brought before the governor on the charge of teaching the negroes Christianity, and thereby causing them to rebel and destroy their owners, he made an answer which we quote entire; as it strongly shows that the same kind of clamour against giving negroes instruction which at present exists upon the same plea, that it would be inconsistent with the safety of their masters, has existed from the very beginning; and the answer which this worthy man gave to the slaveholders of that day, is admirably adapted to those of the present time. In reply to the charge recited above, he says "that it was a good thing to bring them to the knowledge of God and Christ Jesus, and to believe in him who died for them and all men, and that this would keep them from rebelling and cutting any person's throat; but if they did rebel and cut their throats, as the governor insinuated they would, it would be their own doing in keeping them in ignorance and under oppression, in giving them liberty to be common with women like brutes, and on the other hand, in starving them for want of meat and clothes convenient; thus giving them liberty in that which God restrained, and restraining them in meat and clothing."

In 1673, Richard Baxter, and in 1680, Morgan Godwyn, both clergymen, wrote forcibly against slavery.

From 1680 to 1693, it does not appear that any public opposition to slavery was made; and as the last mentioned year was an important era in the history of Pennsylvania as connected with this subject we shall now proceed to embody the comparatively scanty and imperfect materials which we have been able to collect. Soon after the first settlement of Pennsylvania a few slaves were introduced from the West Indies; and the practice was in some degree tolerated by Friends as well as the other early settlers of the province, on the pretence of a scarcity of labourers. The number imported, or the precise manner in which they were introduced, we have not been able to learn; the evil, however, soon became so obvious and increasing, as to excite the attention of the Society of Friends; and we may here remark that in the succeeding pages we shall often have occasion to notice the labours of this body of Christians. To the influence of their precept and example, to their moral weight in the community, and the untiring zeal and activity with which they prosecuted this work of benevolence, are mainly to be attributed the abolition of slavery in Pennsylvania.

About the year 1682, a number of persons of this society emigrated from Kriesheim, in Germany, and settled themselves in Pennsylvania; and to this body of humble, unpretending, and almost unnoticed philanthropists belongs the honour of having been the *first association* who ever remonstrated against negro slavery. In the year 1688 they presented a paper to the yearly meeting of Philadelphia, then held at Burlington, as appears by a minute of that meeting, protesting against the buying, selling, and holding men in slavery, as inconsistent with the Christian religion.* The yearly

* "A paper being here presented by some German Friends concerning the lawfulness and unlawfulness of buying and keeping negroes; it was adjudged not to be so proper for this meeting to give a positive judgment

meeting then determined that, as the subject had reference to the members of the society at large, before resolving definitively on any measure, time should be allowed for its mature consideration.

We have used many endeavours to obtain a copy of this highly interesting document; but are sorry to believe that neither the original nor a copy is in existence. We cannot, however, pass from this paper without paying a small tribute of admiration and gratitude to these early and dignified friends of human freedom and happiness.

With the information now so generally diffused in regard to the total hostility of slavery to religion and the rights of man, we cannot perhaps fully appreciate the enlightened views and clear discernment, which enabled these humble individuals to proclaim doctrines and principles so much in advance of the received opinions of the age; for at that time, as has been before remarked, negro slavery was a far less appalling and extended evil than at present. Even by many philanthropists it was esteemed rather a blessing than a curse, and was encouraged on the plausible pretence of meliorating the condition of the Africans themselves, by imbuing them with Christianity, and dispelling their mental darkness and gloom; and by the comparative mildness of their treatment, some countenance was given to these delusive opinions. In the midst, then, of mitigating circumstances, did these worthy men, taking the abstract principles of right and wrong for their guide, and possessing a manly sense of the rights of their fellow creatures, proclaim to the world that, while they emigrated to enjoy their own liberty, they were willing to extend its blessings universally.

In 1696, several papers from the subordinate meetings having been read, the yearly meeting, after deliberation, issued this advice, "That Friends be careful not to encourage the bringing in of any more negroes, and that such as have negroes be careful of them, bring them to meeting, and have meetings with them in their families, and restrain them from loose and lewd living, as much as in them lies, and from rambling abroad on first days." In this year, also, George Keith and his friends, who had seceded from the Quakers, published a paper on this subject, containing some very sound and cogent arguments. They asserted that the negroes were men, the common objects, with the rest of mankind, of redeeming love; that they had been taken by violence from their native land, and were unjustly detained in bondage; and, finally, that the whole institution of slavery was contrary to the religion of Christ, the rights of man, and sound reason and policy.

The next efforts in favour of the negroes were made by the founder of our state. A mind so liberal, expansive and benevolent as his could not be indifferent to a subject of this highly interesting character; and, from the first introduction of slaves into Pennsylvania, he appears to have been desirous of improving their condition. Accordingly, in 1700, he introduced the subject to the monthly meeting of Philadelphia, and the following minute was made by that body, viz:

"Our dear friend and governor having laid before this meeting a concern that hath lain upon his mind for some time, concerning the negroes and Indians, that Friends ought to be very careful in discharging a good conscience towards them in all respects, but more especially for the good of their souls, and that they might, as frequent as may be, come to meetings on First Days, upon consideration whereof this meeting concludes to appoint a meeting for the negroes, to be kept once a month, &c. and that their masters give notice thereof in their own families, and be present with them at the said meetings as frequent as may be."

These resolutions having been adopted without diffi-

culty by his own immediate friends, he proceeded in his work of benevolence, and endeavoured to secure a proper treatment of slaves among all descriptions of persons by a legislative act. As a preliminary to further measures he was anxious to improve their moral condition, and by degrees to fit them for liberty and happiness; and accordingly introduced into the assembly a bill "for regulating negroes in their morals and marriages," and also a bill "for the regulation of their trials and punishments." To the great astonishment and chagrin of the worthy governor, the first of these bills was negative, and his humane intentions for the present defeated.

This unexpected result attributed by Clarkson, in his *Life of Penn*, to various reasons; viz. the hostility which then prevailed in the assembly to all projects emanating from the executive—the jealousies which existed between the province and territories—the influx of emigrants of a lower tone of moral feeling than the first settlers of the colony, and the diminution of Quaker influence in the assembly; the executive council, composed wholly of members of this society having concurred with Penn in proposing the bill.

The same causes appear to have been in operation for several years after; and we accordingly find a degree of severity and rigour in the legislative enactments of 1705, entirely at variance with the humane policy of Penn and with the benevolent laws of a very few years later date.

The law of 1705 was entitled "An act for the trial and punishment of negroes." The act provided that negroes convicted of heinous crimes, such as murder, manslaughter, burglary, rape, &c. should be tried by three justices of the peace and six freeholders of the vicinage; that the punishment of death should be awarded to such offences; that any negro convicted of carrying arms without his master's consent, should, on conviction before a magistrate, receive twenty-one lashes; and finally, that not more than four negroes should meet together without their master's permission, on the penalty of receiving any number not exceeding thirty-nine lashes, on conviction before one justice of the peace. This law was intended as a substitute for William Penn's act of 1700, for the "trial and punishment of negroes." In this same year a law was passed to prevent the importation of Indian slaves, under penalty of forfeiture to the governor; and also a bill laying a duty on all negroes imported into the province. In 1710 a law of similar character was enacted.

In 1711, the Yearly Meeting of Philadelphia, on a representation from the Quarterly Meeting of Chester, that the buying and encouraging the importation of negroes was still practised by some members of the society, again repeated and enforced the observance of the advice issued in 1696, and further directed all merchants and factors to write to their correspondents and discourage their sending any more negroes.

This year also is memorable in the annals of Pennsylvania, on account of the passage of a bill, entitled, "An act to prevent the importation of negroes and Indians into the province."

We have not been able to obtain a sight of this highly important and interesting document. It is doubtful indeed whether a copy of it is in existence, as it was repealed in England, directly after its passage, by an order of council. The loss of such a law is the more to be regretted, as it evinces a striking alteration of temper and feeling in the legislature since the enactments of 1705, a change which can only be attributed to the exertions of the friends of freedom, and the influence of more enlightened public opinion; and as a further evidence that the minds of many of the citizens of Pennsylvania were alive to this interesting subject, and anxious to prevent the further growth and increase of what they began already to experience as a serious evil, we find, in 1712, that, undismayed by the repeal of the non-importation law of the preceding year by the court

in the case, it having so general a relation to many other parts, and therefore at present they forbear it."—*Extract from the minutes.*

of England, a petition, "signed by many hands," praying for a duty to discourage the further importation of negroes, was presented to the assembly, and after mature consideration, a bill laying the then enormous duty of 20*l.* per head was passed, which well-intentioned and effective law shared the same fate in the English council as the act of 1711. We may here take occasion to observe, that all the designs of the early legislators of Pennsylvania to improve the condition of her citizens, and to substitute, for the oppressive policy of the old world, a more free, humane, and happy condition of things in the new, were rendered void, through the repeal, by English orders of council, of all such laws as had these noble and excellent designs in view. This circumstance will account for the little subsequent notice taken of the subject by the legislature of our state, with the exception of a few laws, which we shall soon mention, from this period up to 1770. Our intervening history will be principally confined to the exertions of the Society of Friends and of private individuals.

In 1712 a petition was presented to the assembly by William Southey, praying for the total abolition of slavery in Pennsylvania; on consideration, the house decided that the prayer of the petitioner could not be granted. In the years 1715—17—21—26 and 29, different laws were passed, by laying duties on negroes; these, with a bill of 1725—6, entitled an act for the better regulating of negroes in the province, are all the notices of the subject that we have been enabled to find on the votes of the assembly up to 1761. The hostility of the English government to any supposed encroachment on the trade of the country, even in human flesh, appears to have been sufficient to prevent any further attempts to abolish this cruel traffic. Though the law of 1725—6, for the better regulating the negroes, contained some harsh provisions, it provided that the existing duty on negroes should be increased to 10*l.* per head; the third section obliged a master, on manumitting his slave, to give security that he should not become chargeable to the county; the fifth section enacted that no minister or magistrate should marry a negro with a white person under penalty of 100*l.* and that no negro be more than ten miles from home without written permission from his master.

In 1761, we find the last effort made to check the importation of slaves previous to 1770. In this year remonstrances were presented to the assembly from a large number of the inhabitants of Philadelphia, representing the mischievous effects of the slave-trade, and praying for such an increase of the duty on negroes as might effectually check further importation. After much debate in the house, and altercation with the governor, a bill increasing the impost was passed. In 1768, this bill, having expired by its limitation, was re-enacted. Thus much for the acts of assembly.

To return to an earlier period. In the year 1712, the Yearly Meeting of Philadelphia addressed an epistle to the Yearly Meeting of Friends in London, stating that for a number of years they had been seriously concerned on account of the importation and trade in slaves, and of the detention of them and their posterity "in bondage without any limitation or time of redemption from that condition;" that the meeting, by its advice, had endeavoured, and in some degree succeeded in discouraging the traffic; yet, that as "settlements increased so other traders flocked in among them over whom they had no gospel authority," and that the number of negroes was thereby greatly increased in the province; they desired that the London Yearly Meeting would consult with Friends in the other colonies who were more engaged in slave holding than those in Pennsylvania, that in this matter of so general importance, a union of opinions and practice might be obtained; and further desiring the advice and counsel of English Friends in the case. These requests were acceded to, as appears by the epistle from Pennsylvania to London, in 1714; which states, that they kindly received the advice of

English Friends upon the subject, and were one in opinion with them, "that the multiplying of negroes might be of dangerous consequence," and that, therefore, a law was obtained in Pennsylvania, imposing a duty of 20*l.* a head upon all imported, but that the queen had been pleased to disannul it; that they heartily wished that some means could be discovered of stopping the further importation, and desired the influence of the society in England with the government there, to endeavour to prevail on the queen to sanction such further anti-slavery laws as the legislature of Pennsylvania might adopt. They further stated that they did not know of any Friend who was concerned in importing negroes from Africa, and concluded by desiring the Yearly Meeting of London to continue its advice and assistance to Friends in the other slave-holding colonies. In 1715 and 16 and 19, advice was issued by the Yearly Meeting of Pennsylvania, strongly urging that Friends should not only decline importing, but also purchasing, when imported, any slaves; and that those who had them in possession, should treat them with "humanity and Christian spirit," and endeavour to instruct them in morality and the principles of religion.

The next laborer in behalf of the negroes whom we shall have occasion to notice, is Ralph Sandiford, he was descended from a respectable family in Barbadoes, and was educated as a member of the episcopal church by a pious tutor, probably in Great Britain. On emigrating to Pennsylvania he joined the Society of Friends, and soon began to direct his attention towards the condition of the black population. He rejected many advantageous propositions of pecuniary advancement, as they came from those who had acquired their property by the oppression of their slaves, and appears to have been very earnest and constant in his endeavours to prevail both on the members of his own religious society, as well as his friends generally, entirely to relinquish the practice of slave-holding. In 1729 he appeared as a public advocate of the blacks, by publishing a work, entitled "The Mystery of Iniquity, in a Brief Examination of the Practice of the Times," which he circulated at his own expense wherever he deemed it might be useful.—We have never read the essay, but the author is represented to be a man of talents and unquestioned probity, and the work as every way worthy of him. In the words of Clarkson, "it was excellent as a composition. The language was correct. The style manly and energetic, and it abounded with facts, sentiments, and quotations, which while they showed the virtue and talents of the author, rendered it a valuable appeal in behalf of the African cause." For some expressions in reference to his brethren, which he supposed would be considered severe, he apologizes, by saying that they were wrung from him by his intense feeling of the magnitude of the oppression, with which he was sometimes so impressed that "he felt as if the rod had been upon his own back."*

In 1730—35—36 and 37, the Yearly Meeting of Philadelphia was informed by some of its subordinate branches that though the importation of negroes had been abandoned by members of the Society, yet that some still persisted in buying them when imported: the meeting therefore in these respective years issued advice enforcing the minutes made upon the subject on former occasions, and strongly recommending to the Monthly Meetings, (who are the executive departments of the society,) to be diligent in cautioning and admonishing such of their members as might give cause of offence. In 1737, the Quarterly Meetings were directed to furnish in their reports at the next Annual Meeting a succinct statement of the actual practice of their members in this respect. In 1738, in answer to this requisition, and also in the years 1739 to 1743, it appeared that the members who continued to purchase slaves were constantly decreasing.

* See the interesting memoirs of Sandiford and Lay, by Roberts Vaux.

We shall next notice that early, honest, but over-zealous opponent of the bondage of men, Benjamin Lay. He was an Englishman by birth, brought up as a seaman, and after pursuing that occupation for several years, settled in Barbadoes; but the wretchedness and misery which he there witnessed, and the heart-rending scenes of cruelty and oppression, of which he was a daily observer, so affected his sensitive mind as to induce him, a few years afterwards, to quit the Island and emigrate to Pennsylvania. Here he likewise found the evil he so much shunned and abhorred, but in a far different and much mitigated form. He regarded slavery, however much disguised and qualified, still as a "bitter draught," and reprobated the practice with the same zeal and licence of language which he had used in attacking West India bondage; and from his eccentricity of manner and too great warmth of expression, he is thought to have been less useful and influential than he otherwise might have become: yet he was a man of a strong and active mind, of great integrity and uprightness of heart, and one who no doubt acted from what he conceived to be the dictates of his conscience; hence we can most justly forgive his intemperate words and actions, and regard him as an early, honest, and active friend of oppressed humanity.

In 1737, he published his treatise "on slave-keeping," a work evincing talents and considerable force of expression, though liable to the objections to which we have above adverted. This essay he distributed gratuitously, and was particularly anxious to have it introduced into schools, in order to awaken the sympathies of those who were about entering into active life.

He also solicited and obtained interviews upon the subject of slavery with the governors of several of the states; and in short, to the time of his death, which occurred in 1760, in his 80th year, he was constant and untiring in his labours.

(To be Continued.)

LIBRARY AND READING ROOM COMPANY OF THE NORTHERN LIBERTIES.

ANNUAL REPORT.

The Directors, in obedience to the act of Incorporation, respectfully report that the receipts of the institution for the past year have amounted to \$1460 02, and have been derived from the following sources, to wit:

For the sale of 65 shares of stock at \$5 per sh.	\$325 00
From 150 stockholders at \$3 per annum,	450 00
From 14 annual subscribers, at \$4,	56 00
From 14 subscribers for parts of a year,	28 75
From 32 loans of \$10 each,	320 00
Donation from a member of the company,	20 00
From course of Lectures,	197 62
Balance from last annual Report,	62 65
	<hr/>
	\$1460 02

The expenditure for the same period has been,

For the purchase of 747 vols.	\$484 70
For maps, periodicals, and newspapers,	164 00
For Librarian, and rent of Rooms,	266 20
For postages, stationary, binding and printing,	102 03
For stoves, oil and fuel,	81 92
For incidental expences,	124 25
For Lecture Fund, No. 1,	30 07
For Lecture Fund, No. 2,	152 13
Balance in Treasurer's hands,	54 73
	<hr/>
Making in all,	\$1460 72
Leaving a balance in the Treasury of \$54 73.	

The number of volumes owned by the company amount to 1653, and the number deposited in the

Rooms by members, to 386, making in all upwards of 2000 vols. which the members of the company may have access to.

The number of daily papers and periodicals taken by the company amount to 30, from different parts of our own country, and from Europe; and by the kindness of the Directors of the Athenæum, we receive files of English papers, thereby affording to our readers a selection which has long been a desideratum.

The Mineral and Geological department consists of upwards of 1100 specimens, many of them very rare and valuable, together with many specimens of the wood of our own country, and a collection of ancient and modern coins.

An attempt was made by the Board, during the past year, to procure copies of the foreign manifests arriving at this port, for the benefit of our subscribers who are interested in mercantile transactions, but they failed, the Collector of the Port not having power to grant us permission to have them copied.

We have received, also, from our Representative in Congress, Col. Watmough, a copy of the late census of the United States, which will be found very useful as a work of reference.

Thirty-two members, during the past year, anxious for the immediate increase of the library, loaned to the company the sum of \$10 each, without interest, for 5 years, the money to be applied to the purchase of books; in which manner it has been expended, and the benefits derived from it have proved satisfactory and useful.

The Board, in conclusion, would state that the institution has flourished and prospered in a manner that could have hardly been expected by its warmest friends, and that, by prudent management, the institution will prove to be a benefit to the community, and an honour to the District.

ORGANIZATION OF THE GIRARD TRUSTS.

The following named gentlemen, elected Directors of the Girard trusts, viz: Joshua Lippincott, Roberts Vaux, Thomas Dunlap, James Page, Joseph Worrell, Wm. E. Lehman, Michael Baker, John Moss; and John M. Hood, assembled in Select Council Chamber at noon, on the 19th day of November, 1832. Joshua Lippincott was chosen President.

The members then proceeded to determine by lot, the terms of their official service, when it appeared that

Joseph Worrell,	} Were to continue until the 2nd Monday of January, 1833.	
John M. Hood,		
Thomas Dunlap,		
Roberts Vaux,		
James Page,	} do. do. do. 1834.	
John Moss,		
Michael Baker,		
William E. Lehman,		
Joshua Lippincott,	} do. do. do. 1835.	

The following standing committees were appointed:

On Finance—John Moss, William E. Lehman, Joshua Lippincott.

On Real Estate—Michael Baker, Joseph Worrell, Thos. Dunlap.

On Girard College—Roberts Vaux, James Page, John M. Hood.

John S. Cash was elected Clerk to the Board.

The Auditors for the Girard trusts met on Monday, the 19th instant, and the following decision was made by lot:

Silas W. Sexton, to serve until January, 1833.

Michael E. Israel, to serve until January, 1834.

John J. McCahen, to serve until January, 1835.

SINGULAR OCCURRENCES.

A young lady in the northern part of the city, in a high state of enthusiasm, suddenly fell into a swoon and remained in that condition for several days. All efforts to rouse her were found ineffectual. Her eyes were fixed, her limbs immovable, and her pulse feeble.—Her friends believing her dying, procured medical assistance, and she was at length, with great difficulty, called back to a consciousness of life. She awoke as from a dream; she had been in Heaven and Hell; and told marvellous stories of her discoveries in the course of her migrations. The living and the dead were seen by her in their appropriate state of enjoyment or suffering; and all that was mysterious to her earthly senses was made plain. These things, of course, have excited much surprise among the credulous. We understand her vision has been recorded, and will shortly be published.

Sentinel.

The Easton Centinel of yesterday relates the following.—“The citizens of Allentown were very much startled and surprised a few Sundays ago by a strange occurrence which happened at the Lutheran Church of that place. While the Rev. Mr. Yeager was about administering the sacrament, and had just left his pulpit to come down to the altar for that purpose, two large black snakes emerged from the wall, and unseen by the congregation below, commenced gambling and chasing each other upon the top of the sounding board (as it is called) which projects over the pulpit. Those persons who were in the gallery had a fair view of them, and observed that they did not retire until the communion was over. After service, the place was examined, and a hole found, which to judge from its size, must apparently have caused considerable compression before it admitted of the animals’ passage. How the snakes could have made their way through a comparatively new wall to such a height, remains still a mystery.”

From the National Gazette.

THE BLIND.

Many years ago we dwelt in this gazette upon the useful, affecting, and efficient character of the institution for the benefit of the *Blind* in Paris, with the object of prompting the formation of a similar one in Philadelphia. The liberal men of Boston have attended to it earlier than those of the city of Brotherly Love, and established an Asylum for the Education of that unfortunate class of our race. Their plan of beneficence is in successful operation: it behoves our community to postpone no longer a work of humanity,—a social obligation—which seems to be exacted from us by the repute of Philadelphia for active philanthropy, as well as by general benevolence and duty. An opportunity is now presented, which may be easily improved. A German gentleman has arrived in Philadelphia, as an instructor of the Blind, with the most satisfactory recommendations—which we have read—in regard to his professional qualifications and personal respectability. These are attested by His Highness, the Margrave William of Baden; and he was introduced by the representative of Baden at Paris, to the American Minister, Mr. Rives, from whom he has brought letters of introduction to distinguished gentlemen in several of our cities. We asked him to furnish us with a general exposition in writing, of his purposes and scheme of instruction, and have received from him the subjoined interesting communication. We urge it upon the attention and sympathies of all sound-hearted Americans and good Christians, and we trust that the editors of newspapers, generally, not only in our state, but elsewhere, will copy it for the information of relatives and guardians of the Blind, who may be eager or inclined to impart to them those compensations for their melancholy privation, which Providence has placed within the ingenuity of their fellow-men.

Sir—There have always been blind persons, and generally more than is commonly believed. Before the benefits of the vaccine were extended throughout the world, the number of the blind in each country, probably, was considerably greater than it is at present; nevertheless, the number of those who are so from their birth, or by sickness or some other accident, have been deprived of the light of day, is still considerable enough to attract the attention of contemporaries.

According to calculations which have been made in almost every one of the states of Germany, it is ascertained that there are many blind persons every where, in proportion to the number of inhabitants. Thus, for instance, in the Grand Duchy of Baden, where I was employed with success during three years in a school for the blind, they reckon for a million of men, 140 blind persons fit for education, that is to say, from 7 to 16 years of age, and consequently the whole number of the blind from their birth to the most advanced age, may be supposed to be from 5 to 600. What may be, according to these calculations, the number of the blind in the United States?

But, thank God! means have been found to give to the blind the benefits of education, and these may be extended every where. There are now institutions existing, where young blind persons may have all the advantages of a good education, as well as those who are in the full possession of all their senses.

Although it has been reserved for our age, which distinguishes itself from all others, by a general sympathy with the misfortunes of our fellow-men, and by philanthropic establishments to alleviate them, to institute schools for the instruction of the blind; although the greatest part, nay, all the institutions of this kind, have been found productive of the happiest effect, yet from their novelty and rarity, and from their not being sufficiently known, there does not exist that general confidence in their utility and necessity, to extend the system as far as it might and ought to be.

The Blind, as well as those who are in the possession of all their senses, are born with the same dispositions and capacities which nature has implanted in the souls of all men, and therefore they have an equal right to have them improved by education, and thereby not only to alleviate the misfortune which has befallen them without their fault, but to furnish them with the means of being useful to themselves and to society. And did not that right even rest on so strong a foundation, they are at least entitled to the sympathy of their more fortunate neighbours, and to their philanthropic aid, to enable them to raise themselves above their lamentable state.

Before I was appointed in Baden, to the situation which enabled me to be actively useful in the education of the Blind, I spared no trouble nor expense to acquire knowledge in that branch. I visited Paris and London, where I obtained a great deal of useful information, to which I added, afterwards, my own experience in the situation that I have mentioned, wherein I laboured from inclination as well as duty, and with a constantly increasing satisfaction.

I had heard and read much about America, and her noble institutions, and particularly about Philadelphia and her admirable establishments. I felt the liveliest interest in them, and was inflamed with an ardent desire to see this country, and to labour here for the benefit of my unfortunate fellow-men, the Blind. These are the motives which have brought me to the United States.

Encouraged by several of the most respectable philanthropists of this city, my object is to establish a School in it, where the blind from the age of 7 to 14 years will be received, and be gradually and according to their respective capacity, instructed in the following branches:

1. Religion—Biblical History.
2. General History.
3. Geography, (with Maps expressly prepared for

them.) 4. Reading, (with letters and books also prepared for them.) 5. To Print with tangible Letters. 6. Writing. 7. Arithmetic. 8. Mathematics. 9. The knowledge of several of the finer objects, by feeling and sound. 10. Music, theoretically and practically, applied to all instruments, and particularly, the organ. 11. Foreign Languages; and lastly—12. All kinds of handy work, such as weaving, rope-making, basket-making, braiding of straw, spinning, knitting, making list shoes or socks, &c. &c.

J. R. FRIENDLANDER.

No. 85 Chesnut street.

[Communicated for the Philadelphia Gazette.]

U. S. BRIG CASKET, }
Delaware Breakwater, Nov. 12th, 1832. }

MR. SANDERSON—

Sir—As we are about to leave this station for the season, it would perhaps not be amiss to give (through you) to the merchants, under-writers and navigators of our coast, the experience I have had of the safety and protection afforded to our shipping by this great work, that the navigator may have confidence in running into our Bay, and take shelter under the lee of the Breakwater; and that merchants, owners of vessels, and others concerned, may give such directions as they may deem expedient in the matter. But little has yet been said on the subject of this great work; too little, sir: I regret not being better able to detail even its present advantages by letter, yet you shall have the experience I have gained, with my observations during the time, to make what use of it you please. I arrived here in command of the brig Casket, on the 19th of June last, and immediately moored her by two anchors off and chains to the works within twenty-five feet of the stone, and a gang-way hung on chains for the workmen to pass on; thus we lay most perfectly easy and secure through several very severe northerly squalls, and tedious heavy gales from the eastward; during which I have had the gratification to see in the severest weather, ships, brigs, and schooners, take shelter under our lee, and within two or three cables length of us, laying it out most beautifully, when at the same time some not so confident, or wanting prudence, have been tossing and rolling dangerously, (I thought) but certainly very uncomfortably, in the unprotected part of the road; and in some cases they have got underway and run under our lee until the fleet in one instance, during the severe gale of Oct. 21st, 22d, &c. &c. increased from 17 to 42, about 30 of which were stone vessels, heavy loaded, with their decks awash; the others, brigs and coasting schooners, all having laid the gale out with great comfort and entire safety—several of the captains of the merchantmen told me, they had no idea that the Breakwater afforded so firm a harbour. It is undoubtedly the safest anchorage in Cape Henlopen Road.

There are now two hundred yards of Breakwater five feet above high water, and a continuance of four hundred yards at the south part awash at common high tide, making a range of protection, in length, six hundred yards. At the Ice Breaker, about sixty yards is above high water, and two hundred and fifty yards at east part, awash at common high tide, making a protection of three hundred and ten yards. There is no difficulty, sir, with common attention, in running into the anchorage to the southward of the Breakwater, even in a gale of wind, either between the two works, or by the passage to the S. E. of both. There is to be a signal light kept on the N. W. end of the Breakwater, (it is now on the brig.)

In approaching from sea and going in by the south passage, give the Beacon light on the pitch of the Cape a birth of from four to five hundred yards, and when you bring the west end of the Breakwater to bear N. W. steer for it and anchor in a line between it and the Go-

vernment House on the beach, as close to the works as you can with safety, the light on the west end bearing about N. or N. by W.

In entering by the passage between the works, haul close round the N. W. end of the Breakwater and choose your birth, close under the south side of the work, just outside the range of buoys.*

The Breakwater when finished will be a safe, complete harbour and very capacious—at present, it will afford protection for twenty or thirty sail, large and small.

It will be the means of saving many lives and immense wealth from shipwreck, and render the navigation of the Delaware less critical. The Pilots generally have been opposed to the work, possibly because it may render their services less essential, and cut a little their charges; although they now daily avail themselves of its protection for their own boats. The work even in its present unfinished state, is such, that the community will be greatly benefited by it, and the port of Philadelphia, be rendered more easy of access, particularly during the winter.

I remain your friend, &c.

T. ROBINSON,

Com. U. S. brig Casket, Del. Breakwater.

MEMORIAL

Of the Stockholders and Loanholders of the Union Canal Company, praying for a pecuniary grant, in lieu of their Lottery privileges.

TO THE SENATE AND HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA.

The Memorial of the Subscribers, holders of Stock and Loan in the Union Canal Company of Pennsylvania.

Respectfully Represents,

That the Union Canal is a work of the highest importance, not only to those interested directly therein, but to the Commonwealth at large, affording the only means of water communication between the canals constructed at the public expense, and the river Schuylkill, and the improvements on that river. That justly appreciating its importance and magnitude, this commonwealth has, at different times, aided the company by grants of lottery privileges, and by a direct subscription to the stock of the company—That the canal has been completed, and in a style of workmanship inferior to no work in the country, and which promises to make it extensively useful and durable. That the cost of executing this work has greatly exceeded expectation, and that owing to difficulties incident to the nature of the soil through which the canal passes, and the expenditure requisite to procure an adequate supply of water for the summit level, the company has been obliged to borrow large sums of money. In addition to the expenses thus incurred, there has been constructed a canal by the Swatara, to Pine Grove, and a Rail Road nearly finished to the head waters in the vicinity of the coal mines, which will open an extensive and productive coal trade. That for these causes the company is embarrassed in its pecuniary means, and has been compelled to suspend the payment of interest on the money it has borrowed—That statements are annexed hereto, showing the cost of the works, the amount of stock and loan, and the sum requisite to pay the interest which is and will become due annually thereon, together with a statement of the tolls, and the receipts from the Lottery grants—That in order to secure hereafter a sufficiency of water, it will be requisite to expend a further sum in renewing the trunk feeder and repairing the canal—That your memorialists will not enlarge on the deep importance of this work to the general prosperity—That the Stockholders, under the act of March 26th, 1821, have the pledge of this Commonwealth, secured by lottery grant, for the full and punctual payment of an interest of six per cent

* The Buoys surrounding the works encompass all danger.

on the amount of their stock, for the term of twenty-five years from the passage of that law—That the right to raise the residue of the sum authorised to be raised by the act of 2d April 1811, is pledged as a security to the loanholders; and also by the act of March 29, 1819, to the old stockholders—That your memorialists, fully sensible of the evil resulting from lotteries, and desirous to facilitate any measures whereby they may be terminated after the expiration of the existing contract with Archibald McIntyre to wit, on the 31st of December, 1833, on such terms as justice and the public good may dictate, most respectfully pray that your honourable bodies will make them such a grant in money as may enable them to perfect their works, and may be consistent with justice to your memorialists, in consideration whereof, and as the condition of which grant they will release and relinquish their privileges to raise money by way of lottery from and after the end of the outstanding contract; and your memorialists will ever pray, &c.

GEOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF PENNSYLVANIA.

The Geological Society of Pennsylvania, in order to promote a taste for Science, propose to have delivered, in the city of Philadelphia, during the ensuing winter, the following series of **POPULAR LECTURES**.

I. A Lecture introductory to the whole series, setting forth the advantages of the study of the Natural Sciences in general, and particularly of Geology, and other subjects intimately connected therewith, by Richard Harlan, M. D.

II. Lectures on the Earth, as connected with the Solar System, by Mr. S. C. Walker.

III. Lectures on Meteorology, as connected with Geology, by Mr. James P. Espy.

IV. Lectures on Topography, by Lt. Col. Stephen H. Long, U. S. Engineer.

V. Lectures on Physical Geography, by Mr. Henry S. Tanner.

VI. Lectures on Geology, by Mr. George W. Featherstonhaugh, Mr. Richard C. Taylor, and Mr. Peter A. Browne.

VII. Lectures on Fossil Zoology and Comparative Anatomy, by Richard Harlan, M. D.

VIII. Lectures on Mineralogy and Mining, by Mr. Andres del Rio, Professor of Mineralogy in the School of Mines in Mexico.

IX. Lectures on Botany, as connected with Geology, by W. P. C. Barton, M. D. (promised conditionally.)

X. Lectures on Chemistry, as connected with Mineralogy and Geology, by Professor Jacob Green.

XI. Lectures on Metallurgy, by Dr. Jos. Cloud, Assayer of U. S. Mint.

It is contemplated the Lectures will commence in December, and that they will continue twice a week, from 5 to 6 o'clock, P. M. until the series is completed.

The Gentlemen who deliver the Lectures expect no compensation whatever, but in order that the Geological society may be enabled to defray the incidental expenses, those who are not members, will be charged for admission of a gentleman and lady, five dollars, which sum must be paid upon receipt of the ticket, from Mr. Henry S. Tanner, the Treasurer of the Institution, No. 144 Chesnut street; and that it may be previously ascertained whether there will be a sufficient number of subscribers to justify the delivery of the lectures, it is requested that the tickets may be taken on or before the first Tuesday of December, on which day, at 5 o'clock P. M. at the Hall of the Franklin Institute, the Introductory will be delivered.

COMPLETE RETURNS

OF THE PENNSYLVANIA ELECTIONS—1832.

Votes given on the second day of November, 1832, for
ELECTORS OF PRESIDENT AND VICE-PRESIDENT of the

UNITED STATES. and also the votes given on the
ninth October, last for GOVERNOR of the State of
PENNSYLVANIA:—

CITIES & COUNTIES OF PENNSYLVANIA.	GOVERNOR. ELECTORS.			
	WOLF.	RITNER.	JACKSON.	ANTI-J.
Adams	1030	1679	1071	1362
Allegheny	3094	3506	3321	2985
Armstrong	1975	959	1437	429
Beaver	1440	1481	1360	1388
Bedford	1629	1561	1970	647
Berks	3758	3435	4472	1150
Bradford	1685	920	1598	1221
Bucks	3202	2862	2681	3011
Butler	1204	1032	1076	641
Cambria	598	340	444	94
Centre	1920	1016	1961	725
Chester	2374	4301	2732	4286
Clearfield	513	288	520	207
Columbia	1768	829	1658	404
Crawford	1502	895	1470	1130
Cumberland	2326	1807	2150	1337
Dauphin	1575	2285	1395	1348
Delaware	918	1291	955	1423
Erie	1170	1792	1049	1494
Fayette	2440	1806	2647	1176
Franklin	2234	2516	1979	2176
Greene	1009	1355	1443	338
Huntingdon	1657	2189	1510	1441
Indiana	813	1106	654	583
Jefferson	249	173	175	105
Juniata	686	692	379	268
Lancaster	4124	6387	4061	5140
Lebanon	1002	1906	1094	882
Lehigh	1564	1624	1544	933
Luzerne	2064	1586	1745	1325
Lycoming	1729	986	1540	669
Mercer	1547	1553	1366	1214
Mifflin	782	834	784	454
Montgomery	2972	2933	3315	2507
Northampton	3376	1820	2786	1092
Northumberland	1415	1084	1464	411
Perry	1284	697	1021	346
Philadelphia City	3558	4957	3269	5476
Philadelphia Co.	6263	5950	6760	6433
Pike	613	71	506	43
Potter and M'Kean	368	37	253	131
Schuylkill	1328	954	1270	482
Somerset	744	1855	778	814
Susquehanna	1146	475	1082	868
Tioga	710	446	1035	197
Union,	1021	2131	1057	864
Venango	1261	406	1117	294
Warren	450	218	490	194
Washington	2749	2889	3125	1888
Wayne	606	241	633	367
Westmoreland	3542	1549	3419	861
York	2357	2367	3152	1452
Total	91,235	88,186	90,188	66,716

The number of votes given at the former and at the late Presidential Elections, in Pennsylvania, were as follows:

	In 1828.	In 1832.
The whole number of Votes in each year—Officially announced.	152,500	157,699
Of which numbers—		
The Jackson ticket had	101,652	90,983
And the Anti-Jackson	50,848	66,716
Jackson's Majorities,	50,804	24,267

ELECTORS.

Governor Wolf has issued his proclamation announcing the election of Samuel M'Kean, Christian Garber, Jonathan T. Knight, William Thomson, Edward King, Benjamin W. Richards, George W. Smick, John Slaymaker, Oliver Alison, George G. Leiper, Henry Scheetz, Adam Ritscher, William Addams, John Schall, Jacob Kooker, David D. Wagener, William Swetland, William Brindle, Adam Light, George Barnitz, Daniel Sheffer, Frederick Orvin, George McCulloch, John Murray, David Gilmore, David Frazier, Patrick Mulvany, James Potter, John Y. Barclay, and Wilson Smith, as electors of president and vice president of the United States.

THE RAIL ROAD.

EBENSBURG, Nov. 8.

Fifteen Sections of the Allegheny Portage Rail Road are now finished and prepared for laying the rails. It is expected that thirty sections will be completed by the first of next month. Twenty miles of the road, including portions of unfinished sections, are now graded and prepared for the rails.

If no disappointment should occur in the delivery of the rails, we anticipate the pleasure of a rapid ride over the whole course early in the next season. We would be happy in sharing our pleasure with any of our editorial brethren. We promise them a quick passage over the Allegheny mountain—a pure breeze, and picturesque and romantic scenery.—*Sky*.

For three or four weeks past, the weather had been remarkably mild and pleasant for the season of the year—yesterday morning we were visited with a cold wind which seemed to indicate the near approach of winter. This indication has proved to be correct. This morning our mountain was white with snow.—*lb*.

The consulting Physicians of the Pittsburg Board of Health have made the following report, dated 15th inst. "Since the 16th of last month, (October,) the period when it is supposed to have commenced, they are confident that the number of deaths by malignant cholera in this city has not exceeded twenty at most. In Alleghenytown, one; in Bayardstown, one; and in Arthursville, (village beyond the limits of the city,) ten. These were all coloured people, seven of whom died without calling in medical aid. This includes those who contracted the disease elsewhere and died here, as well as some of a doubtful character. They are of opinion that there is, at this time, no indication of its general prevalence, our atmosphere not appearing to favour its progress to any considerable extent. Within the last week there has been but one death from cholera in the city."

Esq. Newlin, unwilling that West-Chester should be put on the back-ground—informs us that on a piece of ground, 22 feet by 40, he raised the present season, 7 bushels of Onions, which came to maturity—and 130 heads of Cabbage.—*Village Record*.

DIED,

At his residence in Wayne township, Mifflin county, on Friday the 2d day of November instant, Mr. JOHN JEFFRIES, in the 74th year of his age. The deceased was one of the brave soldiers of the Revolution, during which period he served three terms, first as a substitute for his father, in the year 1776. Second, as a regular drafted Militiaman in the year 1777, during which time he fought in the hard contested battle of Brandywine. Third, as a volunteer, in the years 1778 and 1779, during which period he acquitted himself as a brave and meritorious soldier of the Revolution, fighting for the liberties of his country, and although he had to support

a large family by his daily labour (having been twice married and by his two wives become the father of twenty-three children) yet he never called upon his country for that portion which was his just due.

POTTSVILLE, Nov. 17.

A sprinkling of snow was seen on Thursday morning. The weather quite cold, and the Norwegian basin frozen over.

Yesterday morning brought the coldest weather we have yet experienced during the season; ice appearing of upwards of two inches in thickness.—*Miner's Journal*.

THE REGISTER.

PHILADELPHIA, NOVEMBER 24, 1832.

The articles relating to the education of the blind, which will be found in the present number, merit the attention of our philanthropic citizens. The situation of no class of sufferers deserves more commiseration, and generally excites more sympathy, than that of the unfortunate blind, who are deprived of that sense, which of all others, perhaps, is the source of most enjoyment to those who have it in vigorous exercise. They who were deprived of sight in early life, prior to the cultivation of the mind by education, suffer comparatively, in a greater degree, perhaps, than those in whom blindness is a natural consequence of age, but whose minds, well furnished, afford materials for reflection. To supply this deficiency, is truly desirable; and it appears that a person well recommended and acquainted with the art of instructing this class of sufferers, is at present in the city, ready to engage in the business, if encouraged to do so. We do not know whether the design of the Wills' Hospital embraces the education of the inmates: but we presume it would naturally have had a place in the benevolent mind of the founder of that institution; if so, a better opportunity than that now afforded, by the presence of Mr. Friendlander, of obtaining a suitable instructor, may not soon offer. We were not aware of the number of the Blind in the United States, until, induced by the notice of his being here, we examined the last census, which furnishes information on the subject. It appears from it that there were in 1830—5444 of this class in the United States, viz: 3974 whites, and 1470 blacks, being about one in every 2363 persons of the whole population. From a hasty calculation, it appears that the colored population of this class are more numerous in proportion than the white; as the whites are one in 2650, and the colored one in 1584: the proportions are very different in the different states. In Pennsylvania, there are 503 blind, viz: 475 white, and 28 colored; being about one in every 2680 of the population. What proportion are of a suitable age to receive instruction, cannot be accurately ascertained. We have formed some tables on this subject furnishing interesting views we think, which our limits this week do not permit us to present; but which will probably occupy a portion of the next number.

HAZARD'S REGISTER OF PENNSYLVANIA.

DEVOTED TO THE PRESERVATION OF EVERY KIND OF USEFUL INFORMATION RESPECTING THE STATE.

EDITED BY SAMUEL HAZARD.

VOL. X.—NO. 22. PHILADELPHIA, DECEMBER 1, 1832. NO. 257.

From the Memoirs of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania.

NEGRO SLAVERY.

Notices of Negro Slavery, as connected with Pennsylvania, by Edward Bettle. Read before the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, 8th mo. 7th, 1826.

(Concluded from page 332.)

In 1754, the yearly meeting of Pennsylvania printed and circulated a letter of advice to its members, reminding them of its often expressed and well known will upon the subject of buying slaves, and urging some cogent arguments to show the anti-christian nature of the traffic, and the awful responsibility that those masters were under who neglected to guard the morals of their slaves, and to imbue their minds with religion and virtue. It may be found at length in Clarkson's History of the Slave-trade.

In 1755, finding that, in opposition to the reiterated advice of the body, some of its members continued to persist in buying negroes, the yearly meeting made a rule of discipline directing that such persons as adhered to the practice after suitable admonition by their monthly meetings, should be disowned from the religious communion of the society.

Having thus prevented the further increase of slaves by purchase, the society was desirous of advancing still further towards a complete eradication of slavery from amongst its members. Accordingly, in 1758, it was unanimously agreed that Friends should be advised to manumit their slaves, and show their sense of gratitude to the Divine Being, from whom they received the liberty which they so freely enjoyed, by extending this blessing to all their fellow creatures; and John Woolman and others were appointed a committee to visit such Friends as held slaves, and endeavour to prevail on them to relinquish the practice. This committee, it appears from the minutes of the yearly meeting, continued to prosecute their work of benevolence during the years 1658—59—60—and 61—and from their reports, these Christian endeavours were crowned with much success, many being induced to cleanse their hands from the stain of slave-keeping. The yearly meeting constantly continued its attention to the subject to the year 1776, when it was enacted that all friends who refused to manumit their slaves should be disowned by the society. A more particular account of this noble act we reserve for our succeeding essay on this subject.

We are next called upon to notice one of the most pious and indefatigable labourers in the cause of freedom and human happiness whom the Society of Friends ever produced, viz. John Woolman. This excellent man was born in the state of New Jersey, in the year 1720, and at a very early age was distinguished for his attachment to religion; which so increased and strengthened in after-life, that we think it may be safely asserted that, for self-denial, purity of manners and conversation, firm, consistent and persevering prosecution of duty, and zealous and enlightened benevolence, he has rarely been equalled, and perhaps never excelled.

He appears very early in life to have had his mind engaged in reflection upon the subject of slavery.—Soon after he had attained the age of twenty-one years, being hired as an accountant, he was directed by his

employer to write a bill of sale for a negro, which, in obedience to his instructions, he did, though as he himself says, not without great uneasiness of mind, and that he afterwards found it to be his duty to inform his master and the purchaser of the slave that "he believed slave-keeping to be a practice inconsistent with the Christian religion;" and on a subsequent application by another individual to prepare an instrument of writing of a similar kind, he entirely refused, alleging the foregoing conviction as his excuse.

In 1746, he travelled as minister of the Society of Friends, through the provinces of Maryland, Virginia, and North Carolina, where it appears that his mind was again engaged and his feelings excited, and that he took occasion during the journey to communicate his convictions on this deeply interesting subject to many of the inhabitants. He says, he "saw in these southern provinces so many vices and corruptions increased by this trade and this way of life, [viz. the whites living idly and luxuriously on the labour of the blacks,] that it appeared to him as a gloom over the land."

In 1753 he published the first part of his "Considerations on keeping Negroes;" in which he insists on the rights of the negroes as children of the same Heavenly Parent with their masters, and that slavery is repugnant to the Christian religion.

In 1756, he made a religious visit to Long Island, and was much engaged with members of his own society to prevail on them to release their slaves. Hitherto he had only acted as circumstances casually came in his way, but now he appeared in the character which he continued until his death to support, of an active and untiring labourer in this righteous cause.

In the year 1757, in company with his brother, he engaged in an arduous journey through the southern colonies, in order to convince persons, principally of his own society, of the wickedness and impolicy of slavery. He sought opportunities of friendly conference with individuals, and urged his arguments with calmness and modesty, and, at the same time, with dignity and firmness; and also in the meetings for discipline of his own society, he was indefatigable in pressing the subject, and had the satisfaction of finding that by some he was kindly received, and of perceiving a disposition in others to adopt his views.

We have before noticed that he was appointed by the yearly meeting of Philadelphia, in 1758, one of a committee of that body for discouraging slaveholding among its members; and as he had been very instrumental in producing this appointment so he was also indefatigable in discharging the duties required; and, in this year and the subsequent one, he made several journeys into various parts of Pennsylvania for the promotion of this object. In the year 1760 he travelled into Rhode Island on a similar errand, and also visited the Island of Nantucket. In 1761 he visited some families in Pennsylvania and New Jersey. In 1762 he published a second part of his "Considerations on Slave-keeping."

This essay is written with considerable ability and force of expression, and is well worthy of perusal at the present day. It urges the rights of the slaves to their freedom in common with the rest of mankind; shows the debasing and demoralizing effect which the institution

of slavery in any country produces on both masters and servants, and the fallacy of comparing negro slavery to the condition of the Jewish bondsmen; and concludes by reciting some testimony to illustrate the abominable character of the African slave-trade.

In 1767, this apostle of freedom travelled again in Maryland, and again urged his enlightened opinions.—In 1772 he embarked for England, and whilst there, endeavoured to induce the society of which he was a member, to interfere with the government of England on behalf of the oppressed Africans.

The time, however, had arrived, when this faithful labourer was to be released from his arduous service, and to receive in the mansions of eternal rest the reward of his works. He died in the city of York, England, of the small-pox, in 1772, aged about 52 years.

Contemporary with Woolman was that pious and excellent friend of the human race, Anthony Benezet; a man who combined, in an eminent degree, shining virtues, excellent talents, and indefatigable industry; who lived and laboured with the most well directed assiduity for the good of all mankind, and who died regretted by those, and they were not few in number, who had seen, and known, and admired his long career of useful practical benevolence.

He was born in France, of respectable parents of the Protestant profession, in the year 1713, who, at the revocation of the edict of Nantz, removed with their infant son into Holland, and shortly after into England. Anthony here received a liberal education, and served an apprenticeship in an eminent mercantile house in London. Having joined himself in membership with the Society of Friends, in 1731, he emigrated to Philadelphia, which was from that time the permanent place of his residence. In 1736 he married, and turned his attention to establishing himself in business. With respect to this subject, his mind appears to have been much unsettled; not as is generally the case, anxious to resolve on the profession which might yield the greatest pecuniary emolument, but much more concerned how he might devote his time and talents to the service of his Creator, and the advancement of the happiness of his fellow-creatures. At the age of twenty-six, he believed it to be his duty to assume the arduous engagement of an instructor of youth. After teaching a short time in the Academy at Germantown, in 1742, he accepted of the office of English tutor in the "Friends' Public Schools in Philadelphia," in which situation he continued for twelve years, much to the satisfaction of his employers. In 1755, he opened a school on his own account for the instruction of females, and by the excellence of his moral and literary tuition, and his peculiar fitness for this interesting duty, it long continued to be one of the best patronized and most highly useful seminaries of Philadelphia.

About the year 1750, according to the account of his highly respected biographer,* his attention appears to have been first engaged upon that important subject which afterwards engrossed so large a portion of his time and talents. His feelings having become deeply interested on account of the oppressed and degraded condition of the blacks, the first essays which he made were of that practical kind so highly characteristic of the man. Being impressed with the importance of meliorating, in the first place, their mental condition, he imposed on himself, in addition to the laborious duties of his own school, the task of giving in the evenings gratuitous instruction to the negroes of Philadelphia; and he had the great satisfaction to discover, by the improvement of his pupils in literature, as well as their moral advancement, that the hitherto long asserted idea of their mental inferiority to the rest of mankind, was fallacious and illusory.

Having excited in the minds of his fellow-citizens an increased interest and sympathy for this oppressed peo-

ple, he proceeded to make more public the results of his reflections and experience. His first writings consisted of small pieces in the almanacs and newspapers of the day, which medium he selected as best adapted to engage all classes of people in favour of his benevolent designs. In 1762, he published "An Account of that part of Africa inhabited by the Negroes." In 1767, "A Caution and Warning to Great Britain and her colonies on the calamitous state of the enslaved Negroes." This work was examined and approved by the Society of Friends in Pennsylvania, as appears by the minutes of meetings of the representatives of that body, held in 1766, at whose expense a large number of copies were printed and sent to England for distribution. 3d. "An Historical Account of Guinea, its situation, produce, and the general disposition of its inhabitants; with an inquiry into the rise and progress of the slave-trade, its nature and calamitous effects."

This book is remarkable for having given to the venerable Thomas Clarkson some of the first definite information with regard to facts, which enabled him practically to commence his long career of activity and usefulness; and we cannot do better than to give Clarkson's character of the work in his own words.

"This pamphlet contained a clear and distinct development of the subject from the best authorities. It contained also the sentiments of many enlightened men upon it; and it became instrumental, beyond any other book ever before published, in disseminating a proper knowledge and detestation of this trade."

With such limited pecuniary means as the occupation of school-keeping afforded, Benezet distributed large numbers of these valuable and instructive books; he sent copies of the Historical Account of Guinea to some of the most eminent men in Europe, accompanied with a circular letter, written in a simple and unadorned, yet forcible and convincing manner; in addition to this, all the time he could command from his regular occupations, was employed in an extensive correspondence with such persons as he thought might be interested in promoting the cause to which he was so unceasingly devoted. Amongst those whom he addressed at different times, were the Archbishop of Canterbury, Dr. Fothergill, Granville Sharp, the Abbe Raynal, John Wesley, George Whitfield, the Countess of Huntington, and Charlotte Queen of England. He also made an appeal in behalf of the negroes to the Queens of France and Portugal.

We cannot, perhaps, better illustrate his diligence, and the extent and variety of his engagements, than by quoting the words of his intelligent biographer. He remarks:

"It was characteristic if one day he were seen surrounded by the sable children of Africa, imparting advice and deriving information from them, concerning the cruelties they had suffered, and the next engaged in composing essays on the subject; addressing letters to friends and strangers, from whom he hoped some aid could be obtained; or, with an innocent boldness worthy of his office, spreading the cause of the poor negro, in the language of warning and persuasion, before statesmen and sovereigns."

These great, and in a degree, effective exertions, were sedulously continued during the whole course of his long life; the two last years of which were devoted to the tuition of negroes, in a free school founded and endowed by the Society of Friends.

On a review of the extent and variety of his efforts, the personal exertions which he used, the constancy as well as zeal with which he pursued the investigation and exposure of every branch of the subject, we think entitle us to adopt the short but full eulogium which Clarkson pronounces respecting him. "Anthony Benezet," says he, "may be considered as one of the most zealous, vigilant, and active advocates which the cause of the oppressed Africans ever had. He seemed to have been born and to have lived for the promotion

* Roberts Vaux.

of it; and, therefore, he never omitted any, the least opportunity of serving it."

His active mind also embraced many other objects of benevolence. He was deeply impressed with the anti-christian tendency of war, and its hostility to the happiness of mankind, and wrote several able tracts on the subject; and also corresponded thereupon with many distinguished characters. His private charities were numerous and unostentatious. In short, it appears to have been the primary concern of his life to imitate, according to his ability, the example of our Holy Redeemer, in constant acts of benevolence and good will to mankind.

With all these good works there was connected one remarkable trait of his character which beautified and adorned all his other excellencies, and that was his great humility. Shortly before his death he uttered these expressions: "I am dying, and feel ashamed to meet the face of my Maker, I have done so little in his cause." He also desired an intimate friend to prevent, if possible, any posthumous memorial of him; and added, "if they will not obey this wish, desire them to say, 'Anthony Benezet was a poor creature, and through divine favour was enabled to know it.'"

This distinguished philanthropist died in 1784, in the 71st year of his age, after bequeathing the little fortune he had accumulated by industry and economy, to the overseers of Friends' Public Schools, that it might be appropriated to the education of the blacks.

We have now closed our notice of the efforts of Pennsylvania in behalf of the negroes, antecedent to the year 1770; and have shown, we trust, that our forefathers were active and ardent labourers in the righteous cause of human freedom and happiness. We propose in a future essay, to exhibit the further history of our state, as connected with this subject, up to the present time.

From the Philadelphia Gazette.

PROCEEDINGS OF COUNCILS.

Thursday, November, 22, 1832.

SELECT COUNCIL.—Mr. John P. Wetherill presented a petition praying that the name of South Alley may be changed, was referred to a joint committee of two members of each Council, and agreed to, and Messrs. J. P. Wetherill, Massey, Aiken, and Smith, were appointed the committee.

C. Stevenson, as Treasurer of the Girard Fund, laid before Councils his accounts terminating on the 19th instant, at which time there was in the treasury a balance to the credit of said fund of \$21,650 50, which has been paid to Britain Cooper, Esq. Treasurer, elected under ordinance of September 15th, 1832.

A communication from the City Commissioners, enclosing a schedule of the City property, was received and was ordered to be printed.

The annexed communication from the Executors of the late Stephen Girard was received.

"The undersigned executors of the late Stephen Girard, respectfully acknowledge the receipt of a copy of the resolution of the Select and Common Councils of the city of Philadelphia, adopted on the 8th instant, asking them to furnish Councils with 'a detailed statement of the personal property in their hands, and of that which may probably be received by them.'

If the undersigned could comply with this request to the full extent of it, it would give them pleasure to do so. They have filed inventories in the proper office, and will file supplemental inventories as property shall come to their hands. They are desirous however of imparting all the information required by the Councils which may be in their power, and therefore transmit the subjoined statement of property at this time in hand, requesting that it may be understood, that it is subject to the liquidation of any claims that may be sub-

stantiated against the estate, and to the charges and expenses which are incident to the settlement.

The principal property to be received, is from the bank trustees. The undersigned are unable to make any statement of what that will be, so as to meet that part of the requisition of the Councils.

Statement of Personal Property in the hands of the late Stephen Girard's Executors.

1 share Domestic Society,	\$50 00
22 do. Pennsylvania Insurance Compa- ny, cost	9,072 80
10 shares Bustleton Turnpike,	1,000 00
2 shares Germantown Turnpike,	200 00
100 shares Delaware Insurance Compa- ny, cost	10,095 00
40 shares Union Insurance Company,	2,400 00
1 share Susquehanna and Lehigh Turn- pike,	100 00
50 shares Philadelphia Insurance Company,	4,166 50
10 shares Schuylkill Permanent Bridge,	100 00
4 shares Centre Bridge Company,	200 00
1 share Downington and Ephrata Turn- pike,	100 00
948 shares Old Bank United States,	2,127 00
1 share Le Courier des Etats Unis,	300 00
100 shares Philadelphia Exchange Compa- ny, 60 per cent. paid,	6,000 00
20 shares Franklin Institute,	1,000 00
2200 shares Schuylkill Navigation Compa- ny, cost	107,904 03
102 shares Chesapeake and Delaware Can- al,	20,400 00
4000 shares Danville and Pottsville Rail- road Company, three instalments,	60,000 00
United States 5 per cents,	nominal \$2,830 29
do 4½ per cents,	nominal 45,601 37
33 shares Bank United States,	3,300 00
13 do Five Cent. City Loan,	1,300 00
10 do Lancaster Turnpike,	1,000 00
	\$54,031 66
25-30ths of which is	45,026 38
United States Three per Cents, nominal,	10,417 47
Pennsylvania Five per Cents, invested by Trustees of S. Girard's Bank, cost \$994,- 418 00 nominal,	870,000 00
Philadelphia Five Cents, do. do. cost	100,000 00
113,500 00 do.	250 00
Subscription to Loan to Pilots,	8,032 15
Bills and Notes receivable,	26,277 15
Cash,	18,540 00
618 casks Claret, appraised at \$30,	
	\$1,303,758 48

Philadelphia, Nov. (11th mo.) 16th, 1832.

Respectfully,

TIMOTHY PAXSON,
THOS. P. COPE,
JOSEPH ROBERTS,
W. J. DUANE,
JOHN A. BARCLAY.

A letter from Mr. M. D. Benish, was received and laid on the table.

Mr. Lippincott as chairman of the committee to whom was referred the application of the West Philadelphia Canal Company, made the following report which was ordered to be printed.

The committee appointed on the application from the President and Managers of the West Philadelphia Canal Company, report:

That they have had the subject of their appointment

under consideration, and will briefly state the information and circumstances connected therewith, which governed them in forming their decision.

The navigation of the river Schuylkill is daily increasing in importance, which may be seen by the vast numbers of the coasting vessels already employed in conveying away Anthracite coal, Lime stone, Iron ore, as well as other bulky articles, received from the interior of the country by the Schuylkill canal.

The Permanent bridge interposes an obstruction to coasting vessels, and necessarily limits the space for the landing of articles intended for exportation, to the south side of it. The vessels already in that trade have (though the trade is in its infancy,) become very numerous, and the small space to which they are necessarily limited becomes much crowded, and subjects them to delays in consequence. The result will be very injurious to the trade, and it is important to take some immediate measures to remedy the inconvenience.

The use of anthracite coal has been rapidly increasing from the commencement of its introduction. Double the quantity has been brought down the canal this year, than was received to the corresponding period of last year, and the demand keeps pace with the increased supply; consequently, the existing difficulties must increase with the corresponding increase of the number of vessels employed in its transportation.

The trade must be also much increased, when our great western Pennsylvania canal shall be completed, which must throw a large portion of its trade through the Union canal, from the Susquehanna river into the Schuylkill, and make the western front of Philadelphia its grand depot.

It appears to your committee that the plan proposed of cutting a canal around the western abutment of the Permanent bridge, of a sufficient capacity to accommodate coasting vessels, is the only feasible one that can be adopted to make the landings on the north side of that bridge available. The space for which is amply capacious to afford all the necessary relief that may be required. Your committee therefore offer the following:

Resolved, That the Mayor be and he is hereby authorized to subscribe five thousand dollars to the stock of the West Philadelphia Canal Company, to be paid, provided the requisite amount required, say forty thousand dollars, shall be raised for the completion of the object. And provided also, that the plan of said canal be so altered that the north piers when erected on the margin of the river at the termination of the canal, shall not project further eastward than the abutment of the Permanent bridge.

The city reserves the right of using both sides of the canals banks on the north side of the Permanent bridge as landings, as compensation for the ground occupied by the canal. All which is submitted.

Mr. Groves, as chairman of the committee made the following report and resolution, which were read and laid on the table:

The committee to whom was referred the communication of the City Treasurer, report: That there is no way by which the present accommodations of the Treasurer can be enlarged, without a thorough derangement of the first story of the building. And if even that were done, the committee cannot see that any plan could be adopted within the circumscribed limits of the building, which would render the different apartments sufficiently large and convenient, to accommodate all the officers at present engaged in transacting the business of the city.

To render the Treasurer's apartments more convenient, the only alteration which the committee conceive practicable, will be to remove his office to the room which the City Commissioners now occupy, where there is space for enlarging the fire proof; and by making a door on Fifth street, it may be rendered tolerably convenient. The City Commissioners may occupy the

room now used by the City Treasurer, in which some trifling alterations may be made, so as to answer the purpose. These being the only alterations which your committee are of opinion can be made to render the Treasurer's office more convenient, offer the following resolution.

Resolved, That the City Commissioners be directed to have the alterations made as above suggested, and that the same shall be done as may be directed by the committee.

Mr Lippincott offered the annexed resolution, which was adopted.

Resolved, by the Select and Common Councils, That the committee appointed to inquire into the expediency of lighting the city with gas, be and are hereby authorized to visit the cities of Boston, New York, and Baltimore, to inspect the gas works in those cities.

Mr. J. P. Wetherill offered the annexed resolution, which was agreed to by both Councils.

Resolved, That the committee appointed on the 8th inst. to direct the printing, be authorized to revise and digest the ordinances of the city of Philadelphia, so that the whole shall be embraced in distinct chapters, each chapter containing all the existing provisions upon a particular branch of the local laws;—and that the committee be authorized to employ an attorney, with power to allow him a sum not exceeding three hundred dollars for the service rendered; and that the Mayor be directed to draw his warrant on the Treasurer in favor of the chairman of the committee for any sum not exceeding the above amount, and charge the same to appropriation No. 21.

The president presented the following copies of letters addressed to the Mayor of Baltimore, and Richard Caton, Esq.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 17th, 1832.

Sir—The Select and Common Councils of the city of Philadelphia, have adopted certain resolutions expressive of the sense they entertain of the distinguished merits of the late Charles Carroll, Esq. and the testimony which they desire to bear to his exalted character and virtues. As the organs of those bodies, it has become our duty, as well as our mournful satisfaction, to communicate the resolutions to you. Your city has had the advantage of being the place of residence of the excellent individual to whom they relate, as ours was the theatre of the great event which contributed so much to render his character illustrious. We beg you to receive this communication as an evidence of the sympathy of this city for the loss which Baltimore has especially sustained; and of a sincere desire to cultivate and preserve the relations of mutual attachment and regard which we trust will always exist between the two cities.

We have the honor to be, with great consideration and respect, your obt^s servants,

J. R. INGERSOLL,
President of the Select Council.

HENRY TROTH,
President of the Common Council.

Hon. Jesse Hunt, Mayor of Baltimore.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 17, 1832.

Sir—It has become our mournful duty to communicate to the near relatives of the late Charles Carroll, Esq. the enclosed resolutions, which have been adopted by the Select and Common Councils of the city of Philadelphia. They are intended to convey the expression of the unfeigned respect and veneration which those bodies, in common with the whole American people, entertain for his public character. The loss of this excellent man and distinguished patriot, which is lamented throughout the nation, is rendered peculiarly afflicting to yourself and those still more closely connected with him, by a keen recollection of his private and domestic virtues. While the members of his immediate family

are thus exposed to more than equal shares of the general sorrow, they cannot fail to derive consolation from the homage which is paid their illustrious relative, by his grateful countrymen.

With perfect respect, your most obt'servants,
J. R. INGERSOLL,
President of the Select Council.
HENRY TROTH,
President of the Common Council.

Richard Caton, Esq.

Mr. Groves offered the annexed resolution, which was agreed to.

Resolved, By the Select and Common Councils, That the committee appointed on the continuation of the Columbia rail-road, from Vine to South street, be authorized to advertise and contract for suitable stone sills, and iron rails to construct the said rail-road.

COMMON COUNCIL.—A letter from George Pepper was received and laid on the table, requesting payment of a mortgage for \$21,000, on property purchased by Stephen Girard, of Hollingshead and Platt.

Mr. Gilder as chairman of the Paving Committee reported two ordinances which were adopted.

Mr. Chandler as chairman of the committee, made the following report and resolutions which were agreed to, and Messrs. S. P. Wetherill, Sailor, Worrell, and McCredy, were appointed the committee relative to the City Watch.

To the Select and Common Councils.

The committee appointed upon the communication of Robert A. Caldcleugh, Esq. relative to an increase of rent for premises on Broad street, occupied by the city as the Western Watch House, and depository of oil, report:

That they have visited the building, and though they believe that the present rent, namely \$500 per annum is sufficient for the same, yet, as at this season of the year, it would be difficult to find another place in all respects so well situated, they recommend the adoption of the following resolution.

Resolved, That the City Commissioners be instructed to hire of Mr. R. A. Caldcleugh the house and land situated in Broad street, and now in the occupancy of the city, for one year from the expiration of the present term, at six hundred dollars per annum.

The rapid increase of population in the western part of the city, and especially the great number of people collected at and near the Schuylkill wharves, by the arrival of coasting vessels, and numerous canal boats, render it probable that the peace and quiet of the city will be better preserved, by some new distribution of the officers of the City Watch, and it seems proper that some suitable depository for the city oil, should be prepared as early as possible, with a view to economy in its use, and to convenience in its distribution: Therefore,

Resolved, That a committee of two from each Council, be appointed to take into consideration the arrangement and accommodation of the officers of the City Watch, whether any, and if any, what improvements may be made therein, so as more effectually, and if possible, more economically to promote the objects of their appointment, and also to consider the propriety of having a depot for the city oil, so constructed that there may be no loss from leakage or the bursting of tanks, and to report thereupon to Councils.

Mr. Chandler as chairman of the committee reported the annexed correspondence.

PHILADELPHIA, NOV. 20, 1832.

Sir—At a recent special meeting of the City Councils, called to consider what measures should be adopted to do honor to the memory of Charles Carroll, of Carrollton, we were appointed a committee "to request one of our distinguished fellow citizens to deliver an Eulogy on the deceased."

In considering how we might most acceptably dis-

charge the duties devolved upon us by our appointment, we have thought of none of our fellow citizens to whom we could apply with more confidence, than to yourself, for an entire fulfilment of the wishes of the Councils, to have full justice done to both the memory of the illustrious dead, and the estimation in which his character and public services are held by the citizens of Philadelphia. We have, therefore, without overlooking the very great demands which have already been, and which continue to be made upon your time, ventured to request you to deliver the Eulogy on the "last of the signers," and to make choice of a day that will render your compliance with our request consistent with your own convenience.

We are, respectfully, your obt. serv'ts,

JOSEPH R. CHANDLER,
SAMUEL P. WETHERILL,
JAMES GOWEN,
LAWRENCE LEWIS,
JOSHUA LIPPINCOTT,
JOHN P. WETHERILL.

HON. JOHN SERGEANT.

PHILADELPHIA, NOV. 21, 1832.

Gentlemen—I feel myself very much honored by the request contained in your note of yesterday, and will cheerfully endeavour to fulfil the duty which it invites me to perform. It is not now in my power to fix a time: but I hope it may be consistent with the arrangement of Councils, and the committee, to let that point remain open for the present, with the understanding, however, that a day will be named before the end of the next month, and that I will give the committee at least a week's notice.

Be pleased, gentlemen, to accept my thanks for the very kind terms of your note, and to be assured of the respect of,

Your most obedient servant,

JOHN SERGEANT.

To Joseph R. Chandler, Samuel P. Wetherill, James Gowen, Lawrence Lewis, Joshua Lippincott, John P. Wetherill, Esqrs.

Mr. Gilder offered the annexed resolution which was adopted.

Resolved, That the committee of accounts be requested to report to Councils, what compensation the City Treasurer should receive for his services as Treasurer of the Girard estate.

Mr. Toland offered a resolution directing 100 copies of the communication from the executors of the late Stephen Girard to be printed, for the use of the members of Councils.

Mr. Abraham L. Pennock was elected a commissioner for erecting the new Alms House, for the unexpired time of Mr. Anthony Cuthbert, deceased.

ANNUAL REPORT

Of the Executive Board of the Pennsylvania Library of Foreign Literature and Science.

The Executive Board avail themselves of the first opportunity to present to the Stockholders a statement of the condition and prospects of the Company, and to submit their views in relation to such arrangements as it may hereafter be necessary to make for the adequate support and increase of the Library. Plans for the formation of a Library of Foreign Literature and Science have been at different periods suggested, but owing to accident and the difficulty of securing patronage sufficient to defray the expenses incident to the creation of such an institution, they have in every instance been abandoned. It has always, however, been a matter of general concession that the want of an extensive collection of works in foreign languages was severely felt. Rather more than a year ago, a number of gentlemen again turned their attention to this subject, and by a general contribution of time and personal services so far matured a plan for the organization of a company,

as to bring it before the public in a form calculated even with a moderate share of patronage, to assure success. Subscription papers were put in circulation, and little difficulty was experienced in procuring a sufficient number of names to authorise the adoption of further measures. On the 21st of November, 1831, a meeting of the subscribers was held, when an informal Report was made in behalf of those with whom the plan originated, and the sketch of a constitution submitted and approved. At a meeting subsequently held, the present Executive Board was organized, and immediately proceeded to the execution of their trust. In March 1832, a charter was obtained, under a certificate of the Judges of the Supreme Court, with provisions corresponding with those previously adopted by the Stockholders, and the Board avail themselves of this public occasion to repeat their thanks for the assistance they received from the public officers generally, and especially from the Attorney General of the Commonwealth, whose prompt attention, and kind wishes for the success of the infant Institution they have already acknowledged. The next step taken by the Board was to create agencies for the purchase of books abroad, and to make the necessary arrangements to realize their funds. By a resolution of the Board, Mr. Warden, Mr. Rich, and Messrs. Perther and Besser were appointed agents of the company, and the purchase of French, Spanish and German books was entrusted to them. In pursuance of a recommendation of a committee of this Board, an arrangement was made with Mr. Da Ponte, at New York, for the purchase of works in the Italian language, which has been carried into effect. A special order was sent to Paris, for a selection of scientific works which has also been executed. The amount appropriated by the Board was \$1836, distributed as follows, for French Literature, \$600, German, \$400, Italian, \$286, Spanish, \$250, and for works on science, \$250.

The Board have the pleasure to inform the Stockholders that the orders have been satisfactorily executed, and that the books have arrived, and will be immediately placed at their disposal. The number exceeds two thousand. A greater delay has ensued than was anticipated by the Board in the purchase and despatch of the books; but in consideration of the peculiarities of the past season, and the alarm that has agitated the public mind, and impeded business on both sides of the Atlantic, they refer to it now only as matter of regret. The Board have deposited the books in a room in the Adelphi building, in Fifth street, and have authorised such arrangements as will enable their successors to open the Library without delay. A fortnight or three weeks will necessarily be consumed in preparing catalogues, and in arranging the books, so as to make them easily accessible.

The Board cannot close this report without referring to the necessity of still further exertion for the adequate support of the Library. They feel a deep personal interest in its success, and a strong solicitude that an institution so well calculated to elevate the intellectual character of the community should not be suffered to languish for want of support. It is believed to be the only library of the kind in this country, and the Board cannot but indulge in the expression of a feeling of local pride at this distinction and would regret if their fellow citizens were now to withhold the encouragement they can so easily give. By the personal exertions of a few individuals, made too under adverse circumstances, a very valuable collection of foreign books has already been made; a larger one than exists in this city in any public or private library, and thus adequate security is given that the plan of such an institution is in no sense illusory. It is the wish of the Board to place regularly at the disposal of their agents a sum sufficient to enable them to transmit a supply of the most popular contemporaneous publications, such as individuals must have great difficulty in procuring; and this wish, unless greater patronage be extended it will be scarcely pos-

sible to gratify. With the present income of the company, they can defray without difficulty incidental expenses; but their wishes and hopes extend much further. With this candid exposition of their views, they submit the whole subject for the consideration of the Stockholders.

JOHN SERGEANT, President.

F. FRALEY, Secretary.

Executive Board for the ensuing year.

President, John Sergeant, L. L. D.

Vice President,

P. S. Duponceau, L. L. D. C. J. Ingersoll.

Directors.

William B. Reed,	Henry J. Williams,
William H. Keating,	R. La Roche, M. D.
Alfred L. Elwin, M. D.	D. F. Condie, M. D.
Alex. Dallas Bache,	Charles R. Demme, M. D.
Thomas J. Wharton,	Henry D. Gilpin,
Daniel B. Smith,	John Beylard,

Secretary & Treasurer—Frederick Fraley.

From the American Daily Advertiser.

A TRIP ON THE PENNSYLVANIA CANAL.

M. Poulson—I was lately much gratified by a trip along the Delaware division of the Pennsylvania Canal, which is now in full operation with boats carrying forty tons. I was informed that the Lehigh company had about 120 boats employed in their service upon it, and other persons about 50 more. I was fully convinced of the truth of this statement, for scarcely ten minutes in the day elapsed, without bringing one or more boats into view. The superintendent of the northern part of the Canal informed me, that there was now an ample supply of water in his section for boats carrying fifty tons, with the exception of two or three places, where small sand bars had been washed into the Canal from gullies in the neighbouring hills. These bars he expected to have removed in the course of ten days, when the fifty ton navigation will be completed. This division of the Pennsylvania Canal is intended to have five feet depth of water throughout, with locks eleven feet wide and ninety feet long, and will then accommodate boats carrying seventy tons. It was not thought prudent to let in the full supply of water the present season, on account of the newness of the banks. Upon reaching New Hope, I was delighted with a very simple fixture which had been placed there by Josiah White, Esq. (the Engineer and one of the Canal Commissioners) for supplying the southern part of the Canal, from New Hope to Bristol, with water. It consists of an undershot water wheel, driven by the power of the river Delaware, having coupled with it, and driving another water wheel, which works in a close chamber, into which the water of the river is admitted. The water thus gets between the bucket boards of this second water wheel, and is raised by them to a height sufficient to allow it to flow from the buckets into a trunk leading to the Canal.—This simple contrivance, without gearing or valves, or any thing else liable to get out of order, is more than sufficient to supply the Canal from New Hope downwards. The person who attends it told me that at the lowest water in the Delaware it raised the water eight inches in the upper level of the Canal, which is eight miles in length, and was at the same time supplying the Canal from New Hope to Bristol. It is calculated to raise thirty-five hundred cubic feet of water per minute. The northern part of the canal is provided with water from the Lehigh at Easton, and a fine feeder at Durham Creek—so that there is no longer doubt of an abundance of water.

This division of the Pennsylvania Canal will prove of incalculable advantage to Philadelphia, as it now connects this city by an excellent navigation with the immense coal fields on the Lehigh, and ultimately will be one of the main channels of communication with the west and north branches of the Susquehanna. In fact

it now requires only the extension of the North Branch Canal to Tioga, and the connexion of the Lehigh with the Susquehanna at Berwick by the Nescopee Canal, to furnish an uninterrupted inland water communication with New Orleans, as by means of the Chemung Canal, which is now completed, the north branch of the Susquehanna is connected with the Erie Canal, and the Ohio Canal now finished, completes the chain. This route from Philadelphia to the western country will have this double advantage of being very considerably shorter than that from New York by the North River to the same point, and can be used much longer in the season, from the difference of climate, and will ultimately divert a large portion of the trade of the western part of even New York, from the Erie Canal to Philadelphia. How long shall it be before Philadelphia realizes these advantages? It requires only that the people should turn their attention to the subject and it may soon be accomplished. The North Branch Canal will probably be nearly completed the next season by the State, which will leave only about thirty miles of the whole chain between the Lehigh and Susquehanna to be provided for. This canal was some years since laid down by Moncure Robinson, Esq. by order of the Legislature, who ascertained, that an ample supply of water could be obtained there, and that it was the only practicable route for a canal between the Delaware and Susquehanna north of the mountains. An Act of Incorporation for a company has for several years been passed by Legislature, but never subscribed to. The completion of Delaware Canal will now make this act an object of the speculation and with as much certainty of profit as any stock that has ever been presented to the public, as the Nescopee Canal will be the nearest and cheapest route for the bituminous coal of the West Branch to the markets of Philadelphia and New York.

The Delaware and Lehigh Canals now offer as cheap a communication between Philadelphia and Berwick on the Susquehanna, as perhaps any other route, as the return coal boats can afford to take goods to Mauch Chunk at reduced price, and from that point the distance is only thirty-two miles by a turnpike, probably as good as any other over the mountains.

A CITIZEN.

AN HISTORICAL DISCOURSE,

Delivered before the Society for the Commemoration of the Landing of William Penn, 24th October, 1832, being the One Hundred and Fiftieth Anniversary of that event. By Peter S. Duponceau, LL. D. Vice President of the Society.

At a meeting of the Society for the Commemoration of the Landing of William Penn, held October 24, 1832,

Resolved, unanimously, that the thanks of the Society be presented to Mr. Duponceau for his able and eloquent oration delivered this day, and that he be requested to furnish a copy for publication.

Extract from the minutes.

WM. MASON WALMSLEY, *Secretary*.

Mr. President—Gentlemen,

This day completes the third, and begins the fourth half century since the great event took place which our Society has been instituted to commemorate. One hundred and fifty years have elapsed from the first landing of our illustrious founder on these shores. If it is pleasing to us, on every annual return of this memorable day, to meet together to indulge in the recollections of former times, it must be particularly so at one of those great epochs which nature seems to have pointed out as land marks amidst the rapid course of time, as baiting places as it were, whence we may look back on the road we have travelled, and forward to that which lies before us. Such is the period of fifty years, which

from the earliest times, has been hallowed among the nations of the earth. By divine institution, every fiftieth year was appointed for a jubilee among the chosen people; and an ancient and widely extended Christian church has consecrated the same period to a similar purpose. Among the Germans, to this day, every married couple who have been fortunate enough to live together in wedlock fifty years, celebrate their nuptials once more with solemn pomp, and that is called their *golden wedding*, or in their more energetic language, their *golden great day*.* Why then shall we not have also our *golden epoch*; and celebrate it with joy and triumph, when, in the review of past times and their comparison with those in which we now live, we have so much cause for exultation, and such a fruitful theme for deep reflection in considering the glorious effects of liberty and self government? And if we look forward to the future, what admirable prospects present themselves to our view, provided we remain true to ourselves, and do not abandon the path that we have so successfully trod?

That this jubilee was not celebrated at an earlier time, is not to be ascribed to the carelessness or ingratitude of the sons of Penn. When the fiftieth anniversary occurred for the first time, in 1732, not many years had elapsed since the death of the great founder, and the feelings that it excited were rather those of sorrow than of rejoicing, nor did the simplicity of the manners of those times comport with such celebrations. At the end of the next half century, in 1782, the country was contending against Great Britain for its national existence; every nerve was strained, and every mind was occupied with the great contest, and all thoughts of the past gave way to the immense concern that was felt for the future. This, then, is the first time, when free from sorrow, free from wars, and sitting under our own vine and our own fig tree, in the enjoyment of the greatest degree of freedom and happiness that was ever the lot of humanity, we may give way to all the feelings which the recurrence of this day is calculated to excite, and we may hope that our descendants will celebrate it in like manner, for many and many centuries and half centuries yet to come, while the name of Pennsylvania shall last and remain in honour amongst nations.

To our society it will especially belong worthily to celebrate this glorious event. It is not one of those ephemeral associations which one day sees arise, and the next day disappear. It has not been instituted to obtain some momentary *clat*, or to serve some temporary purpose. It was intended from the beginning to be perpetual, and to last as long as the fame of him whom we are assembled to commemorate. And so it is understood, not only by us and by our fellow-citizens in Pennsylvania, but by all, and in the remotest parts of this Union. History has already inscribed our institution on the page designed to perpetuate the memory of interesting events. In Mr. Holmes's American Annals, a work well deserving to be recommended to every American who wishes to take a clear view of the history of his country, the establishment of our society is introduced among the memorable events of the period in which it was formed; so that it has become our sacred duty not to suffer it to sink into oblivion. Fifty years hence, therefore, the duty which you have imposed upon me will devolve on one of our successors, who will no doubt look back on our humble beginnings, and appreciate the spirit and the zeal that induced us to associate for this laudable purpose.

I feel all the weight of that duty; I am conscious that you might have chosen many from among you much

*At the end of twenty-five years after their nuptials, married couples in Germany celebrate what is called their *silver wedding* (die silberne Hochzeit)—at the end of fifty years they have the *golden wedding* (die goldne Hochzeit.) Some kind of marriage ceremony is performed on those occasions, and the nuptial festivities take place as on the day of marriage.

more fitted than I am to perform this honourable task; but it is too late to look back, and I must endeavour to let zeal supply, if possible, the deficiency of talent.

On this occasion, I have presumed that it would not be unpleasant to you to have exhibited to your view successive sketches of the situation of our country, at the end of every period of fifty years from the era that we commemorate, passing slightly over the intermediate spaces. The striking contrasts that these pictures will present, will enable you to perceive, in all their grandeur, the gigantic strides which Pennsylvania and the United States, whose fortunes are now inseparable, have made in the short period of one hundred and fifty years. Like the philosopher of Cnossus, or our own Epimenides,* whose adventures are recorded in the Sketch Book, we shall realize Franklin's wish† to awake at the end of every half century, and enjoy with wonder and delight, the changes of scene that we shall see every where around us.

I would begin with the era that we celebrate, the landing of William Penn on the 24th of October, 1682; but perhaps it may not be amiss to look back a little farther, that we may the better understand the situation in which our great law-giver found this country on his arrival, from whence afterwards we shall proceed by half centuries to the present day.

One hundred years before that memorable era, the whole of this continent, north of Mexico, was in the undisturbed possession of the aborigines of the country. The French traded to Canada, but had yet attempted no settlement there. The Newfoundland fishery was carried on with vigour by the European nations inhabiting the coast of the Atlantic Ocean. But, saving the Spanish fort of St. Augustine, and two or three scattering posts in Florida, the whole country was a wilderness. It did not remain so long: a considerable change was produced in the course of half a century.

We are now in 1632, fifty years before the arrival of William Penn, and two hundred years from the present time. Different scenes are beginning to strike our eyes. We see the English, the French, the Spaniards, the Dutch, the Swedes, all striving to obtain a settlement on this northern continent. All Europe, except the country that gave him birth, seems desirous to share in the fruits of the discovery of Columbus. What is to be the result of this struggle? Who are to be the ultimate possessors of these vast dominions? The ensuing fifty years will determine that in a great measure. But we must not anticipate; our object is to exhibit a picture of the state of the country at the present time.

Under the name of Florida, Spain claims a large undefined extent of territory to the north of the Mississippi, whose waters have not yet been discovered. Yet, except the few positions that we have noticed, she has no settlements that show a design to colonize that fertile land. In the north, on the contrary, the French have established themselves on the St. Lawrence, and on the coast of Acadia. The foundations of Quebec are laid, missionaries are employed in converting the natives, and a regular trade is carried on between those infant colonies and the mother country.

But the middle ground, which, in less than a century

and a half, is to burst upon the world as the thirteen United States of America, is that which is the most deserving of our attention. On the banks of James river, is the colony of Virginia settled by emigrants from Great Britain. Forty-seven years have passed away since its first settlement began, but its progress has been extremely slow; at this day, they are yet obliged to import their wives from England;† their population of course is scanty, and their prospects by no means encouraging. The mother country has made them two fatal presents, religious intolerance and slavery. The former they will throw off in due time; they will struggle for a long while to get rid of the latter.

Turn now your eyes towards the north, and see two infant colonies, already exhibiting the strength, the vigour and the energy of manhood. It is but twelve years—twelve years and no more, since a sacred band of pilgrims, driven from England on account of their religious principles, landed with their wives and children on the barren rock of Plymouth. There they found a bleak shore and a barren soil, and the winter approaching—their courage was not shaken. In the midst of difficulties capable of appalling the stoutest hearts, they persevered, they organized their civil, religious and military governments, defended themselves against hostile savages, and in the short space of twelve years from their first landing, now, in 1632, not only their original settlement, the colony of Plymouth, is in a flourishing state, but they have founded another, that of Massachusetts Bay, and her proud capital, Boston, is already the seat of her separate government; they have extended the benefits of education to every child in the colony, and only six years afterwards, Harvard University will be founded. The part of the country they inhabit, which before was known by the name of North Virginia, is now called New England, which has become the generic name by which the British possessions in America are, and for a long time will be, designated by foreign nations. In two years more, another colony, Rhode Island, will be founded out of the same stock.

What can have occasioned this vast difference between the comparative progress of Virginia and of New England? It is not difficult to account for it. The former was established on monarchical,‡ the latter on republican principles. Fortunately for New England, the mother country despised her humble beginnings, and struck, perhaps, also with a holy horror of her heretical opinions, left her to herself and her own resources, while she inflicted on Virginia her baneful protection, and directed her government, not for the interest of the colony, but her own. Yet Virginia, under all her disadvantages, will one day deserve to be called “the mother of great men.”

The intermediate space between these infant colonies is yet a wilderness. The Dutch, however, have penetrated as far up the North river, as the place where Albany is hereafter to stand, and erected there a fort

* Notwithstanding the population of Virginia had been augmented by a steady and rapid stream of emigration since 1624, still it appears, by a regulation of the council, that this *interesting object of trade* was still continued (in 1632).—Burk's History of Virginia, Vol. II. p. 36.

† In the year 1629, a strict conformity to the canons of the church was enjoined under severe penalties. The arbitrary decrees of the court of high commission had always been acknowledged as the guide to religious regulations in the colony. Ibid, p. 28.

‡ About this time (1629) the criminal code was daily enlarged by violent constructions of the English statutes, and of the powers vested in the executive by charter. Proclamations, wearing the shape of laws, but nothing of their deliberation or justice, were issued without number in the wantonness of authority. Burk's Virginia, Vol. II. p. 30.

* Epimenides was a Greek Philosopher, born at Cnossus in the island of Candia. It is related of him, that having descended into a cave, he there fell asleep, and did not awake until after twenty-seven years, when, returning home, he knew nobody, and nobody remembered him. This story probably gave rise to the entertaining tale of Rip Van Winkle, in the Sketch Book.

† Dr. Franklin, not long before his death, said that he would wish to rise again at the end of fifty years, to see the changes that would have taken place in the situation of his country. He died in 1790, so that the fifty years will have elapsed in 1840. Who can foretell what will have happened at the time, though only eight years distant from the present day?

called Fort Orange. They have another on Manhattan Island, but New Amsterdam will not be laid out until the year 1656, twenty-four years after the time we are speaking of. On the east bank of the Delaware there is a Dutch fort called Fort Nassau; and one has been erected by the Swedes on the western bank of the same river. These are only trading establishments, no serious attempts are yet made towards permanent colonization. That will not take place until the next half century.

Thus our country still appears an immense desert, inhabited only by wandering tribes, with a few cultivated spots scattered here and there at wide distances along the margin of the ocean and the banks of large rivers. The new comers, axe in hand, are felling the trees that cover the surface of the land, while others are ploughing the virgin ground or preparing habitations for themselves and their families, or erecting fortifications against a savage enemy. What the earth does not afford, is supplied them by vessels from Europe, and is paid for by tobacco in the south, in the north by furs of various kinds which they obtain by barter from the surrounding Indians. Nothing yet seems to predict the high destinies to which the country will be called in less than two centuries.

Such was the aspect of this northern continent fifty years before the landing of William Penn. Let us now shift the scene, and take a view of the state of the country at that memorable epoch.

Great events, indeed, have taken place in the course of the last half century. Two nations, at that time powerful, the United Provinces of the Netherlands, and the kingdom of Sweden, have taken possession of the territory that lies between Virginia and New England, and there formed colonial establishments which Europe recognized, and which enjoyed regular governments under the protection of their parent states. The New Netherlands on the banks of the Hudson, and New Sweden on those of the Delaware, in the short space of little more than thirty years, have arisen, flourished, strutted their little hour, and finally disappeared. The Dutch conquered the Swedes, and the English subjugated both. At the time we speak of, Great Britain had been eighteen years in possession of the territory which those nations had occupied; and the population which they had left, had quietly submitted to the government of the conquerors.

At the time of the conquest, the Dutch settlements on the Hudson, including Nassau, New Long Island, and Staten Island, extended on the east side of that river to the frontier of Connecticut, and on both sides northward to the banks of the Mohawk. On Manhattan Island stood New Amsterdam, now New York, the seat of their government. Towards the west their settlements extended, in east New Jersey, to the banks of the Raritan. These settlements, of course, were scattered; but their population far exceeded that of their rival, New Sweden; their commerce was active and prosperous, and it is not to be wondered at, that they made an easy conquest of their Swedish neighbours. A similar reason made it impossible for them to resist the attack of Great Britain. The Dutch language is still preserved at this day in a great part of the state of New York, while in Pennsylvania and Delaware, the Swedish idiom is entirely lost. I have heard that the last person who spoke it as her vernacular tongue, was an old woman who died about fifty years ago.

During the eighteen years that elapsed from the conquest, by Great Britain, of the Dutch and Swedish territories, to the time of the arrival of William Penn, an English population, partly from New England, already the *officina gentium*, some from Maryland, a new colony, which had been founded to the north of Virginia, at the beginning of the preceding half century, and the rest from the British dominions in Europe, had migrated to these parts, and settled themselves among the Dutch and Swedish inhabitants. Between the ocean and the

eastern banks of the Delaware, two other colonies, East and West New Jersey, had been established: the former consisted of a mixed population of Dutch and English; the latter was chiefly inhabited by English settlers of the society of Friends, many of whom had fixed their abode on the opposite side of the river, in what is now Bucks county, who with their Jersey neighbours, formed a little community, the chief settlement of which was at Burlington, where they held their general meetings; below, on the Delaware, including the three lower counties, the inhabitants were chiefly Dutch and Swedes, with a few English; the whole population of Pennsylvania and Delaware is said to have amounted at that time to about four thousand souls. Old Upland, now Chester, was the only settlement of note in Pennsylvania, and might at most have been called a village. New Castle and Christiana were the chief places in Delaware, the former chiefly inhabited by Dutchmen, the latter by Swedes.

In this situation William Penn found these middle states. The old English colonies, in the mean time, had considerably increased, and new ones had been added to their number. Maryland we have already spoken of. New England was now divided into five separate governments; New Hampshire, Massachusetts Bay, the Old Plymouth Colony, Rhode Island, with Providence Plantations and Connecticut. These five provinces flourished under their charter governments, of which the crown, in vain, endeavoured to deprive them. Boston was, at that time, the principal town in the British settlements, and the seat of American literature and science. New England had already produced many interesting works, which now throw considerable light on the history of that country.

To the south of Virginia, a new colony, Carolina, had been founded; Charles Town (as it was then called)* was just starting into existence. It was begun to be built in 1680. North Carolina was not erected into a separate colony. Virginia was advancing, but with slow steps. The French settlements in Canada and Acadia, progressed very little. The wars in which the ambition of Louis XIV. kept him constantly engaged, left him but little leisure to attend to his American possessions. The Spaniards in Florida, remained in the same state in which they were fifty years before. Every thing seemed to portend, that Great Britain one day would expel the French from the northern part of the continent, and that all the country to the Mississippi, and perhaps far beyond it, would be finally in her possession, or that of her descendants. In less than ten years afterwards, Port Royal in Acadia was taken, and Quebec narrowly escaped being captured by a force from New England, under the command of Sir William Phips. But the time was not yet come that was to bring about the great changes that took place since.

In this same year, while William Penn was laying the foundation of his colony of Pennsylvania, La Salle was descending the Mississippi to its mouth, which he found to empty itself in the Gulf of Mexico.

We will now leave William Penn in the possession of his newly acquired dominions; we will let him build Philadelphia, establish wholesome laws, and lay, by his wisdom, the solid foundations of this great state. Another period of fifty years must be suffered to elapse, which brings us to the year 1732. The great founder is now no more, but the excellence of his institutions has produced astonishing results. Before we come to describe the state of this flourishing colony, we must take a cursory view of the situation of the whole northern continent at this time.

Spain, in order to check the advances of the English colony of Carolina, had erected Fort Pensacola on the western coast of Florida; otherwise her settlements in

* During the revolution, her name was changed into Charleston.

those parts did not show any remarkable increase. France, by the treaty of Utrecht, had ceded her province of Acadia to Great Britain; but to compensate for it, she had taken possession of the mouth of the Mississippi, and established there her colony of Louisiana. Twelve years had already elapsed since New Orleans had begun to be built, and it was now the seat of the local government. France contemplated nothing less than to surround by a chain of forts, the colonies of Great Britain, and confine them between the ocean and the Alleghany mountains. But her population in Canada was too scanty to carry into effect such a gigantic project. She could, and she did build forts, but she wanted a hardy yeomanry to defend the country that those bulwarks were intended to secure. She relied upon her military power, on the friendship of the Indians, which she had taken pains to cultivate, not without success, and above all, on the disjointed state of the colonies of her great rival, to whom the jealousy of the mother country denied the means of uniting for their common defence. She had calculated rightly; and those colonies, for a time, were in great danger. If it had not been for the genius of the elder Pitt, and the weakness and corruption of the government of Louis XV. it is difficult to say what consequences might not have ensued.

The British colonies in the mean time, had experienced a gradual increase. There was no addition to them but Nova Scotia in the north, and North Carolina in the south, which had been erected into a separate government. The former was little attended to, and the latter was almost in a savage state.* On the other hand, the Old Plymouth colony had been united to that of Massachusetts Bay, and East and West New Jersey, having been ceded to the king by their proprietaries, were in like manner united into one province under a royal government.

But the progress of those colonies was slow, compared to that of Pennsylvania. Village ambition had separated the lower counties on Delaware from the main province, with which they had been wisely united by William Penn under the same legislature; that did not, however, check her astonishing prosperity. She was the youngest of all the British colonies, for Georgia was not yet planted: she, nevertheless, surpassed them all. An anonymous writer, quoted by Anderson in his *History of Commerce*, gives a lively description of her moral and political situation at this time. On the subject of her commerce, he says that "she employed about six thousand tons of shipping, and built for sale annually, two thousand tons more. She shipped to Lisbon great quantities of corn, frequently selling the ships as well as cargoes, and sending the proceeds to England. She received from the Dutch isle of Curacao alone, from four to six thousand pistoles for provisions and liquors. She had a brisk trade with Surinam, the French part of Hispaniola, and the other French sugar islands, whence she had returns of molasses and specie; and from Jamaica she brought back specie chiefly. She traded extensively with Madeira, the Azores and Canaries, and with Spain, Portugal and the Mediterranean." Though we may smile at this day at this pompous description, it is not less certain that it was an immense advance under the then existing circumstances, when it was even agitated in the councils of the mother country, whether Pennsylvania should not be deprived of that trade, as opposed to metropolitan interests.

Of her population the same writer observes, "that it exceeded that of Virginia, Maryland, and both of the

Carolinas together, and that she had the finest capital city of all British America." These and other advantages he ascribes to the excellence of her laws, to her kind treatment of the Indians, and to her unlimited toleration of all religions, in proof of which we have only to say, that, in defiance of the violent prejudices that existed at the time, the Catholic church of St. Joseph, in the city of Philadelphia, was built and opened for divine service in this year, 1732.

I hope I shall be excused, gentlemen, if I dwell here somewhat at length, on our own state of Pennsylvania, which at this moment appears towering so high above the rest of her sister colonies. I must detain you a little longer on this, to us, most interesting subject, in order to give you a faint description of the appearance and situation of our beloved city at that early period.

Her population at that time is supposed to have amounted to about ten thousand inhabitants. The buildings parallel to the Delaware, must have extended to Fourth street, and probably beyond it; history mentions a tavern situate at the corner of Third street, at an earlier date. The northern parts of the town were chiefly inhabited by Germans.* The streets were more or less filled with houses, which at that time occupied more ground than they do at present, many of them having large yards and gardens, as well as back buildings; for the fashion of having kitchens under ground, had not yet been adopted: nor, as the city advanced towards the west, were the buildings so compact as they are at present. Christ church existed as it now stands, except the steeple, of which the foundation only was laid. The Presbyterian church in High street, which was called Buttonwood, and was pulled down not many years ago, had existed nearly thirty years, as well as the Swedish church, which was of an older date, and is still standing. The Friends had their meeting houses, but these were plain buildings which did not attract attention. They had also their lovely alms-house in Walnut street, still existing and reminding us of an eastern edifice by the garden in the middle of the area, surrounded with modest but comfortable dwellings. The old Court-house in Market street, once called the Great Town House, now in the possession of the watchmen and clerks of the markets, had had more than twenty years' existence; and the prison with a work-house annexed to it, was situated at the corner of Third and High streets, to which the markets then extended. The immortal State House was in a course of building, but was not finished until the year 1735. Meanwhile, the legislature of the province held its sittings in private houses. Between the Schuylkill and the improved parts of the town, there were gentlemen's country seats, and tracts of woodland, some of which existed so late as 1777, when the British took possession of our city, and cut down all the trees to serve as fuel for themselves and their army.

Such was the external appearance of our noble city in the year 1732. Peace and concord reigned within it, under the wise and mild administration of Governor Gordon, who had succeeded Sir William Keith. Our illustrious founder had now been dead fourteen years, but his spirit had not forsaken us. His able and faithful secretary, Logan, still had considerable influence in the affairs of the government. The manners of the people were simple, their morals pure, and literature and science were held in deserved esteem. Men of genius already appeared, whose names were destined to go to posterity.

Observe that young man whom you see walking along Second Street, his eyes fixed upon the ground and his mind absorbed in contemplation. His name is Anthony

* At the time of the revolution, and for some years afterwards, hardly any language but German was heard in the streets north of Mulberry street. The signs on the houses and shops were in that language, as some are yet at this day.

* See the history of the dividing line between Virginia and North Carolina, run in the year 1728. MS. in the library of the American Philosophical Society; ascribed to Dr. William Byrd, one of the commissioners on the part of Virginia. Yet North Carolina was the first part of this continent that was trodden by a British foot. But her growth was checked by the superior advantages of South Carolina and Virginia.

Benezet. He is a native of France, and a member of the Society of Friends. He resides at Germantown, where his time is devoted to the instruction of youth.— Though only nineteen years of age, and though he has been but one year in this country, he is already distinguished for his sincere piety, his Christian humility, and above all, for his ardent desire for the happiness of mankind. He has seen with horror and indignation the effects of slavery at this time existing in Pennsylvania, and is now meditating a plan for the emancipation of the African race. To that important object he will devote the unremitting labours of a long and useful life; he will live to see those labours crowned with success, and after his death his name will long be held in veneration by successive generations: he will be numbered among the benefactors of mankind.

Not far from him you see a plain looking man, dressed in a greyish jacket, carrying in one hand a pot of white paint and in the other a painter's brush. He is a poor glazier by trade, and his name is Thomas Godfrey. Don't trust to his mean appearance, he is one of nature's own nobility. He is a profound mathematician, and for his learning is indebted to himself alone. This evening, after his work is done, he will be studying the Principia of the great Newton, for the understanding of which he has taught himself the Latin language, having had no other than the most common school education. By the mere force of his genius, he has made an improvement in the quadrant commonly used for taking altitudes at sea, which will be adopted by all the maritime nations, and be the means of rendering navigation much easier and safer than it was before. His friend and patron, Logan, has communicated this discovery to a person in London, who, by his neglect, will suffer another to claim and obtain the honour of the invention; so that the improved instrument, which should be called Godfrey's, will be known by the name of Hadley's Quadrant. Americans one day will vindicate the honour of their ingenious countrymen.

Inferior, but not mean geniuses are also to be found in our rising city. I see Nicholas Scull, the geographer, who published the first correct map of Pennsylvania; I see Ralph, who, though he will never reach a very high grade, will, nevertheless, be distinguished in England as a poet, an historian, and a political writer. He was unjustly treated by the illustrious Pope, whose vanity would not suffer the little birds to sing, and showed jealousy when he ought to have bestowed encouragement and kindness. Others of lesser note might be named, who, not wanting in talents, left nothing behind them by which to be remembered by posterity.

But who is he whom I see advancing with a brisk but steady pace, and who seems to be observing every thing as he goes along? His dress is simple, and may even be called plain; yet you can see he is no common man: genius flashes from his eyes and intelligence beams in his countenance. He is the printer of the Pennsylvania Gazette, at the new printing office, near the market.— He came here a poor lad from Boston, his native place, only a few years ago; went to England, where he perfected himself in his trade, then returned here, and after serving some time as a journeyman to one Keimer, and afterwards working in partnership with one Meredith, he has at length set up for himself and his paper is fast getting the start of the old weekly Mercury, published by Andrew Bradford. The people are pleased with the moral pieces of his composition, with which his columns are frequently enriched. He gives them excellent advice, as well as in the Almanac which he publishes every year under the title of Poor Richard, the only Almanac, perhaps, that will ever be famed in after times. Young Franklin, for he is no more than twenty-six years old, is very popular among the citizens, and Philadelphia is already indebted to him for some valuable establishments. He has founded a public library, which will increase with time and be an ornament to our city; he has, moreover, collected all the young men of talents that

he could find, and with them formed an association for the promotion of useful knowledge, which will last more than forty years under the modest name of the Junto, and afterwards uniting itself with another body of men assembled for a similar purpose, will be known through the world as the American Philosophical Society, of which (though at that time residing in Europe) he will be chosen the first president. So much he has already done: but his career is not run. He will be the first philosopher and statesman of his age—a new but guiltless Prometheus, he will steal the celestial fire, and direct the forked lightning at his will. Europe will admire his talents, and shower upon him her scientific and literary laurels. As a statesman and a patriot he will not be less distinguished. At the end of this half century we shall see him full of years and honours, numbered among the greatest men of our country, and his name will be handed down to posterity by the side of those of William Penn and of Washington.

Washington!—Do you hear the choir of angels celebrating the birth of the future father and deliverer of his native land? He was born in this year (1732).—Blessed be the year, blessed be the day; blessed be the time, the season, the hour, the moment which gave that great man to his country and to mankind! but the world is full of his name, and why should I take up your time in prophesying his future glories? Has he not had a Marshall to transmit the memory of his great deeds, in language worthy of his theme, to posterity?

This memorable year also gave birth to David Rittenhouse, another self-taught genius, who will be celebrated as an astronomer, and be an honour to his country. Thus the period I am about to leave was preparing that which was to follow. For this reason I have dwelt longer upon it than on those which preceded it. It was the golden era of Pennsylvania; she seemed then big with the great things that the next half century witnessed. It is time that I should introduce you to those majestic scenes.

No more of these patriarchal times, when the happy colonists, "the world forgetting, by the world forgot," passed their innocent lives and pursued "the even tenor" of their homely ways in undisturbed tranquillity and domestic peace. The trumpet of war has sounded—two great and powerful nations have been engaged in mortal combat for the possession of this envied land. Seven years have settled the mighty contest. Canada is conquered; the French are driven beyond the Mississippi; and Great Britain remains the sole mistress of all the country on this side of the father of rivers, including the two Floridas, which she has conquered from Spain, now her only neighbour on this continent. But short is the sunshine which follows this storm.—Scarcely has the peace been concluded, scarcely are the rejoicings over on both sides of the Atlantic, than the triumphant mother country, forgetful of the aid which she had received from her children in the late struggle, attempts to fix upon them an iron yoke, and pretends to the right of taxing and ruling them at her will. The colonists remonstrate, they are not heard; they supplicate, their prayers are not listened to; the odious claim is acted upon, resisted, withdrawn, then renewed, and again enforced by oppressive laws, supported by fleets and armies. The indignant country flies to arms, kindred blood flows in torrents; at last thirteen colonies, rising in their might, declare themselves, in the face of the world, free and independent states. They find an ally in the country which they lately combated. The war rages during seven years with various success—but the cause of freedom triumphs, and the year 1782, at which we have now arrived, finds the United States, no longer provinces, on the eve of a glorious peace.

Who could have foreseen these mighty changes at the close of the preceding half century? All the world was then at peace; there was not a breath of discord in Amer-

ica or Europe. England and France had room enough on this continent to found large and powerful empires, and to diffuse among millions yet unborn, that happiness which poets have sung with so much enthusiasm of fabled Arcadia, and which was realized in this remote hemisphere. Alas! it was doomed to last only twenty-five years more, until the year 1756, when discord shook her torches over this happy land, swept peace and quiet away in her rapid course, and left glory in their place.

The year 1782 was indeed a glorious year. The capture of Yorktown, with Lord Cornwallis and his army, in the year preceding, by the allied arms of America and France, had in fact put an end to the war. The British government determine to confine themselves to defensive measures. They evacuate Charleston and Savannah, which they still held, and concentrate their forces within the walls of New York, the only place which they yet retain. Negotiations are opened at Paris for a general peace, which is concluded early in the succeeding year, by which the United States acquire a territory exceeding their most sanguine hopes.

Notwithstanding these disturbances, the population of the country has increased, but nothing in comparison to what it is afterwards to do. A new colony, Georgia, now one of the thirteen states, has been added to those which existed at the close of the last half century, and the United States are estimated to contain three millions of souls. Philadelphia is the capital of the new empire. She at present contains about thirty thousand inhabitants; yet she extends very little on the west beyond Sixth street. Except the noble State House, whence independence was proclaimed, she boasts no remarkable buildings; two only of her churches have steeples; few of her private dwellings are distinguishable from the rest by their size or their elegance; notwithstanding her being the seat of the national government, our city still every where has the appearance of primitive equality and republican simplicity. Her manners and mode of living have not changed from what they were under the colonial government.

Shall I describe to you the humble building in which, at that time, were kept the offices of the department of state, then called the department of foreign affairs?—Figure to yourselves an old two story brick house, twelve feet in front by thirty in depth.* On the first floor is one single room, with a small kitchen behind; above are two little rooms, to which you ascend by a dark narrow winding staircase. In one of those sits the venerable Robert R. Livingston, the head of the department; in the room adjoining, where the archives of the state are deposited, are his two under secretaries; below are the clerks, three in number, including a translator of languages. There is the centre of the national diplomacy. There is carried on the correspondence with the sovereigns of Europe and with our ministers abroad. There I have seen most of the heroes and statesmen of that day. Never was so small a house filled with so many great men.

Then was indeed the age of heroes and of statesmen. Were I to attempt to pass them all in review before you, I should far exceed the time that I am allowed to trespass upon your patience. Permit me only to mention a few. There was Washington, towering above the rest, "first in war, first in peace, first in the hearts of his countrymen."† There was Lafayette, his adopted son, who has justly been named the hero of both worlds. There was Hamilton, the warrior and the statesman; Steuben, the pupil of Frederick; Greene, the hero of the south; Wayne, the beloved son of Pennsylvania, and many others whom it would be too long to enumerate. Nor must I omit the leaders of the allied army—Rochambeau, Noailles, Viomesnil, Dillon, Biron, Cus-

tine, all renowned in arms, some of whom have since unfortunately fallen victims to the rage of parties in the revolutions of their native country. All or most of these graced our capital at the time I am speaking of. I have met them often in the modest building I have just described. Marbois was also there, who has deserved to be ranked among the historians of our country.*

But those who most frequently resorted there were the illustrious statesmen who then directed the destinies of our nation; at their head was Morris, whose financial talents more than once saved our country. There also I have seen Jefferson, the patriot and the sage; Madison the wise; Monroe the good; Clinton, Carroll, Lincoln, Ellsworth, Rutledge, Mifflin, and many others whom posterity will remember with gratitude and pride.

But, alas! of all those illustrious men only three are now living, Carroll, Lafayette, and Madison; may a kind Providence preserve their valuable lives, long to enjoy the love and respect of a grateful nation.†

Franklin, Adams, Jay, Izard, Arthur Lee were then in Europe, managing the important affairs of this rising country, and negotiating that peace that placed us for ever among the free and independent powers and sovereigns of the earth. All those great men have disappeared, and left behind them an immortal fame.

Thus we have glanced over, in half centennial periods, the various changes which this country has undergone in the course of one hundred and fifty years, beginning half a century before the landing of William Penn, and ending with the close of our revolutionary war. The year 1632 exhibited to us an immense wilderness covered with woods and inhabited by wandering savage tribes, with some handful of Frenchmen in Nova Scotia and Canada, and of Englishmen in New England and Virginia, striving to get a footing in the promised land, while the Dutch and the Swedes were preparing to follow their example. Fifty years afterwards the English have dispossessed the Dutch and the Swedes, William Penn founds Pennsylvania, and numerous infant colonies begin to enliven our shores. The next period, 1732, sees these colonies in a flourishing state, though checked by the selfish regulations of the mother country. The last sees them rise in their strength, conquer Canada, and half of Louisiana for Great Britain, and independence for themselves. The United States of America take their place among the powers of the earth.

Fifty years only have elapsed since that glorious period, and the eye can hardly follow the astonishing changes that have taken place within that short space of time. Only a few weeks after the close of the year 1782, Europe and America were pacified and our independence acknowledged by all the world. Four years afterwards a new bond of union was formed between the states under the auspices of Washington, and a national government established, at the head of which that great citizen was chosen to preside. Eight years he steered our national bark, surrounded by rocks and quicksands, in the midst of a dreadful storm which arose from the east and threatened to involve us in desolation and ruin. The success of our revolution, the freedom

* M. Barbé de Marbois is well known as the author of an elegant Historical Memoir on Arnold's Conspiracy, and also of a History of Louisiana, and of the cession of that colony by France to the United States, which is no less remarkable for the excellence of its style, than for the truth of the facts that it contains. In both these works he has displayed a strong attachment to this country, where, in the year 1782, he was consul general of France and secretary of the French legation. The Marquis de Marbois is now a peer of France, and first President of the court of accounts, which is analogous to the English court of exchequer. His name is respected over all Europe, and will not be forgotten in America.

† While this sheet is going through the press we hear the melancholy news of the death of the venerable Carroll, the last of the witnesses.

* There is an engraving of this building in Watson's Annals of Philadelphia.

† Marshall.

of our institutions, the beauty and solidity of our new constitutional edifice, and the happiness that we enjoyed under it, had inflamed our late allies with the desire of sharing the benefits we had thus secured. A revolution took place in France, which at first appeared like the harbinger of universal happiness and peace, but the absolute princes of Europe, fearing for their thrones, combined their forces against the new republic, and a war of extermination began, in which Great Britain took part against her ancient rival, and efforts were made by those two formidable powers to draw us from the honest path of neutrality, which our interest as well as our duty obliged us to follow. Washington stood the first shock, and by his wisdom and prudence averted a war which then appeared inevitable. He was succeeded by Adams, Jefferson, and Madison, whose policy was directed to the same end; but at last the storm rose so high that it drew us forcibly into its vortex. National honor, not less than the interest of our citizens, obliged us to declare war against one of the contending powers. But the European nations, after a struggle of twenty years, made peace, and we were left to fight single handed against Great Britain, who with her allies, had triumphed in the European contest. But, oh! the power of the spirit of freedom and independence! Providence favored our arms, and a succession of victories by sea and by land, led us to an honorable peace, which we have now enjoyed for eighteen years, and there is no appearance of its being for a long time disturbed.

Amidst these various trials our nation went on prospering at first by her commerce, though constantly interrupted by the lawless violence of the European belligerents; afterwards by her industry. A rich production, cotton, was introduced into our southern states; in the north, manufactures were established. The genius of Clinton began in New York a system of internal improvements, which the other states have followed, and to which the national government lent its aid. Communication was facilitated by roads and canals, and above all, the discovery of the art of steam navigation by our immortal countryman, Fulton, with the aid of our extended coast and noble rivers, brought the most distant parts of this vast union, as it were in contact with each other. Industry discovered mineral riches in almost every part of our country—gold, lead, iron, copper, coal, marble; and we soon learned to discard the aid of foreign capital and rely on the sufficiency of our own. The United States boast at present of being the second commercial nation in the world.

The fruits of these exertions have enabled our government, by the purchase of Louisiana and the Florida, to extend our territory far beyond the Mississippi, and even to the shores of the Pacific. Our population has increased fourfold in the course of the last fifty years, and amounts now to thirteen millions of souls. Of course the face of the country has undergone an immense change. Towns, cities, villages, hamlets are rising every where. A new capital, on the banks of the Potomac, is proud of bearing the name of Washington. The west, which, at the close of the last half century, was a vast wilderness, vies with the east in the rapidity of its population and improvement; Cincinnati, its capital, is nearly as populous as Philadelphia was at the end of the revolutionary war, and the state of Ohio, to which it belongs, contains near one million of inhabitants. Such are the effects of human industry, when unshackled by tyrannical laws, and stimulated by the sweets of liberty and self-government.

What greater proof can we give to the world of the excellence of our institutions than this unexampled prosperity? But it is not only at home that its effects are to be traced; we perceive them in every part of the habitable globe.

When we cast our eyes on our own hemisphere, we see this vast continent, which was fifty years ago (except the old thirteen states, whose independence

the mother country had not yet acknowledged) under the undisputed dominion of foreign governments; now all from the St. Lawrence to Cape Horn, a part of Guiana only excepted, are constituted into free, sovereign, and independent states, in the undisturbed enjoyment of all the rights of sovereignty, and in the exercise of diplomatic and commercial intercourse with all nations except Spain, who is sacrificing her interest for the sake of a vain punctilio. All these states have adopted a republican form of government; several on the model, all on the principles of our own. Our continent is spangled with republics as is our banner with stars. One country alone has remained subject to a monarch, whose power, however, is circumscribed by constitutional limits, and checked by a national representation. The British colonies to the north enjoy the same benefits under a liberal administration. Who does not see in all these the effects of the moral power of American liberty, and the natural consequences of the impulse given by our glorious revolution?

If we turn towards Europe we shall see similar effects produced by the same cause. There, during the last fifty years, the genius of freedom has been pursuing his slow but sure course. France has abjured her ancient despotism and proclaimed the principle of the sovereignty of the people. England, by wise reforms, has revived that principle, and given a blow to her too powerful aristocracy. Greece and Belgium have become independent states under liberal forms of government. Poland, alas! has fallen. Unfortunately Italy has tried in vain to raise once more her noble front, and Spain has again submitted to the yoke she had so gallantly thrown off; but the struggle is not over; Germany, the heart of Europe, and the cradle of freedom, is preparing in silence to give the signal of resistance to the efforts of combined monarchs, who seem determined on playing a desperate game, and risking every thing rather than yield a single point to the spirit of this enlightened age. The contest may be of long duration; but its result cannot be doubtful. Europe will be emancipated, and will owe that blessing to our example.

In Asia liberal principles are making their way among the disciples of Mahomet. The periodical press has begun there to propagate knowledge, the mother of freedom. A late treaty with the successor of the Caliphs has opened his Asiatic as well as his European dominions to our commerce, and in the seas of China our navigation is second only to that of one European power, which is Great Britain. In the Indian Ocean we have lately proved, by the merited chastisement of a barbarous people, that every injury to our citizens will be promptly revenged, in whatever part of the world the aggressor may be found.

Africa has felt the force of our arms. Our victorious flag has waved over the walls of Derne, and our nation has been the first to free the Christian flag from a shameful tribute. We have also given the first example of the abolition of the abominable trade in human flesh that was carried on with that part of the world. On its western coast we have founded a flourishing colony, and opened a place of refuge for the descendants of those sons of Africa, whom avarice has brought unwillingly to our shores.

Thus there is no part of the world that is not full of our labors or of the effects that they have produced. Even in distant Australasia a numerous group of islands bearing the proud name of Washington, and separately those of Jefferson, Monroe, Madison, and others of our illustrious citizens, attest the enterprise of our seamen and the science of our circumnavigators, while the zeal of our missionaries has changed a pagan into a Christian island in the bosom of the Pacific ocean.

All this is the work of fifty years, of two generations at most of those three millions of plain farmers, who, in the preceding period, were peaceably cultivating their fields and raising their corn, tobacco and rice, for the benefit of a distant country, and who, until they were

compelled to declare themselves an independent nation, were unnoticed by, and almost unknown to the rest of the world. Now their fame is extended and their influence felt all over the globe; their voice is heard every where with respect, so that when eight years ago we entered a solemn protest against the interference of any nation of the other hemisphere in the affairs of the independent states of our own, we were not only listened to, but the principle of *non-interference*, which we were the first to promulgate, has been adopted by Europe and has become, in theory at least, a part of her public law; and in a late memorable instance, the monarch of France, with an army at his back, adopting our republican doctrine, has bowed his crowned head before the supremacy of the law, and recognized the paramount right of its legitimate organs to decide on contested points of the constitution of his country.

Such is the proud and enviable state in which our country finds itself, and the moral ascendancy which its principles have acquired at the close of the year 1832, only a hundred and fifty years after the epoch that we are met to commemorate. Such have been the mighty changes that have taken place on this continent in that short space of time. But who can tell what will happen in the course of another century and a half, and what spectacle this part of the world will exhibit in the year 1982? Who can tell what effects the influence of this hemisphere will produce on the other, which will probably remain stationary, while we shall be increasing in population, in power and in riches, when a passage shall have been opened across the isthmus of Panama, and the shores of the Pacific shall be peopled by our descendants? The face of Europe for a thousand years has undergone very little change. France, Britain, Spain, Germany, Italy, Greece have existed during all that time, alternately conquering and conquered; still it is the same Europe with its ancient kingdoms, its ancient divisions and its ancient names; the discoveries of the art of printing and the magnetic needle have improved its civilization and added to its comforts; but nothing that has happened there is to be compared with what has taken place on this continent within the last century, much less with what is reserved for future ages. The mind is lost in the contemplation of what the course of time may produce in this favored land, and we are at once convinced of the vanity of endeavoring to scrutinize, with an impious ken, the hidden ways of Divine Providence. Let us then confine ourselves to the present time, and since the future is beyond our reach, let us be contented with drawing useful lessons from the past which I have brought in a short compass to your view. The first half century after the landing of William Penn shows us the advantages that are to be derived from industry and frugality, and the happiness of a country where ambition, luxury and pride are yet unknown. From the second, we learn the vanity of conquests and military glory, since we find that the splendid victories of Great Britain over her French neighbors on this continent, resulted in the loss of her ancient and most valuable colonies. The third, above all the rest, is fraught with instruction of the most important kind; and I cannot better conclude this discourse than by submitting to you a few reflections on this most interesting subject.

The unexampled prosperity which this country has enjoyed during the last half century, is all owing to the counsels of one man, and to the wisdom of the nation in adopting his maxims and making them the rule of their conduct. You perceive, gentlemen, that I am alluding to the advice contained in that admirable document, the farewell address of George Washington to the people of the United States, by which, no longer in the capacity of their general, or of their president, but in that of their father, he bequeathed to them the rich treasures of his prophetic mind and the fruits of his long experience: this he did in the year 1796, only thirteen years after our independence had been acknowledged by Great Britain, and three years before his lamented death.

By that political testament he left to us a golden rule for our national guidance, which may be summed up in these few words; "justice to foreign nations and union amongst ourselves." It is to a strict adherence to these maxims that we are indebted for the blessings that we now enjoy. By the observance of the first, we have been raised up to the proud rank that we hold among the nations of the earth; and without wars, without conquests, our territory has been enlarged to such an immense extent as no one would have dreamed of at the close of our revolution: but we could not now boast of these advantages unless we had also adhered to the last and most important rule, the preservation of our holy union. On that every thing has depended and will depend in future. To our union we owe every thing; it has raised us to power and to riches, and it has brought about the prosperous state which our agriculture, manufactures, and commerce have attained, by which we have been enabled to discharge, without effort, the heavy debt which two wars had accumulated upon us, so that we may indulge a good natured smile at other nations, who at this moment are coolly calculating the expense of our republican form of government, and amusing themselves by comparing it with the enormous expenditure of their own.

On the preservation of our union depend all our future prospects. Washington has told us that it is "the main pillar in the edifice of our real independence, the support of our tranquillity at home, of our peace abroad, of our safety, of our prosperity, of that very liberty which we so highly prize." He has said, moreover, that "no alliances, however strict, between the parts, can be an adequate substitute, and that they must inevitably experience the infractions and interruptions which all alliances, in all times have experienced." He has depicted to us the quarrels, the wars, the bloodshed, that would follow from a dissolution of this compact, and the overthrow of our civil liberty, by the large military establishments which such a state of things would necessarily require; and lastly, he has forewarned us, that "this is the point in our political fortress, against which the batteries of *internal and external enemies* will be most constantly and actively, though often *covertly and insidiously*, directed."

Such is the language of the greatest man that the world ever produced, and of the truest and most zealous friend that America ever had; the experience of the last fifty years has proved the soundness of his judgment, and that of the next will, if possible, make it still more manifest, provided we continue to tread in the path of safety, prosperity, honor, and glory which he has pointed out to us; and that we may do so, permit me to conclude in his own words, with his admirable exhortation, that "we may never cease properly to appreciate the benefits of our union; that we may cherish a cordial, habitual, and immovable attachment to it; accustoming ourselves to think and speak of it as of the palladium of our political safety and prosperity; watching for its preservation with jealous anxiety; discountenancing whatever may suggest even a suspicion that it can in any event be abandoned, and *indignantly frowning* upon the first dawning of every attempt to alienate any portion of our country from the rest, or to enfeeble the sacred ties that now link together, its various parts."

Thus we shall prove ourselves the worthy sons of Washington and of William Penn.

LOCOMOTIVE

On the Germantown Rail Road.

The particulars of the first trial of a Locomotive Engine on the Philadelphia, Germantown, and Norristown Rail Road, we copy from the Daily Chronicle.

It gives us pleasure to state that the *Locomotive En-*

*All these quotations are in the words of Washington, and literally extracted from his farewell address.

gine, built by our townsman, Mr. W. Baldwin, for the *Philadelphia, Germantown, and Norristown Rail Road Company*, has been proved highly successful. In the presence of a number of gentlemen of science and information on such subjects, the engine was on Friday last, placed on the road for the first time. All her parts had been previously highly finished, and fitted together in Mr. Baldwin's factory—she was taken totally apart on Tuesday, and removed to the Company's depot, and yesterday morning she was completely together, ready for travel. After the regular passenger cars had arrived from Germantown in the afternoon, the tracks being clear, preparation was made for her starting. The placing the fire in the furnace, and raising the steam, occupied twenty minutes. The engine, (with her tender,) moved from the depot in beautiful style, working with great ease and uniformity. She proceeded about half a mile beyond the Union Tavern, at the Township line, and returned immediately, a distance of six miles, at a speed of about 28 miles per hour, her speed having been greatly slackened at all the road crossings, and, it being after dark, but a portion of her power used. It is needless to say that the spectators were delighted.

From this experiment there is every reason to believe this engine will draw thirty tons gross, at an average speed of 40 miles to the hour, on a level road. The chief superiority of this engine over any of the English ones known, consists in the light weight, which is but between four and five tons, her small bulk, and the simplicity of her working machinery. We rejoice at the result of this experiment, as it conclusively shows that Philadelphia, always famous for the skill of her mechanics, is enabled to produce steam engines for rail roads, combining so many superior qualities, as to warrant the belief that her mechanics will hereafter supply nearly all the public works of this description in this country, and by our superiority in the adaptation of this motive power, as we have hitherto in navigation, perhaps supply England herself.

On Saturday, the Locomotive was again placed on the road, with four cars loaded with passengers attached, and proceeded to the main street in Germantown, in beautiful style, and without the slightest difficulty occurring. Only a small portion of the steam was put in operation, and the time occupied in performing the six miles was twenty-eight minutes. This highly successful experiment, by a locomotive, of domestic manufacture, is certainly very complimentary to the skill and ingenuity of the maker, Mr. Baldwin; and we trust that his endeavours to compete with the British in the manufacture of this valuable piece of mechanism, will be crowned with full and complete success.

On Monday, about 12 o'clock, agreeably to public notice, the Locomotive again took its station on the road, with six cars filled with passengers attached, and proceeded on its way to Germantown. It was evident, however, from the time of starting, that some part of her machinery had become disordered, and that it did not work with the ease and freedom as on former occasions. Within a mile of the termination of the road, the train of cars came to a halt, and the examination of the engineer soon discovered, that an essential part of the machinery was deranged by the former trip, occasioned by a small defect in the road, which was of so slight a nature as not to be discovered in time to be repaired. This we presume, will cause but very trifling if any delay, as the other track is believed to be in excellent condition, and without any defect whatever.—The Locomotive, however, was soon again put in motion, and the whole returned with surprising speed, to the city. The spectators seemed delighted, and many could scarcely be made sensible, how so small a body of machinery should possess such astonishing power.

Every difficulty, we are confident, will be speedily overcome, and that, perhaps, in our next paper, we shall have the pleasure of communicating to our numerous readers, that the Locomotive has commenced its regu-

lar, and, we trust, profitable trips, on the road—to the delight and surprise of every one who may have the opportunity of witnessing and enjoying its speed.

Germantown Telegraph.

CANAL TRADE—SALT.

We have been favoured with a statement of the quantity of salt which passed through the Guard Lock No. 2, (twenty-five miles below this place,) on its way westward, from the Conemaugh and Kiskemintus salt-works, since the opening of the canal this season.

The quantity during the month of August, was

	4917 barrels.
September,	6690 do
October,	4626 do

Total in three months, 16,233 barrels or 81,165 bushels.

Since the completion of the canal repairs in July last, the navigation of the Western division has been uninterrupted by any break or accident worthy of notice. At the close of the hot weather, the water became so low as to make boating very hard work, for the men and horses engaged in it; but lasted only a few days. On Friday last we were apprehensive of a premature closing of the navigation by ice; a change in the weather on Saturday, however, dispelled our fears. The whole line is yet in excellent order.—*Blairsville Rec.*

AUDITOR GENERAL'S REPORT.

Extracts from the Auditor General's Report, upon the Finances of Pennsylvania.

Prepared for the Harrisburg Chronicle.

Summary Statement of the Receipts at the State Treasury, commencing on the first day of November, 1851, and ending on the thirty-first day of October, 1852.

Lands and Lands Office fees,	\$63,622 16
Auction commissioners,	16,000 00
Auctions duties,	113,537 09
Dividends on bank stock,	173,230 00
Dividends on bridge, navigation and turnpike stock,	21,170 00
Tax on bank dividends,	43,761 41
Tax on offices,	12,174 20
Tax on writs, &c.	19,778 37
Fees, Secretary of State's office,	537 53
Tavern licences,	58,795 67
Duties on Dealers in foreign merchandize,	69,783 48
State maps,	228 25
Collateral inheritances,	12,494 29
Pamphlet laws,	88 28
Militia and exempt fines,	1,463 27
Tin and clock pedler's licenses,	1,878 76
Hawkers' and pedler's licenses,	3,191 69
Increase of county rates and levies,	73,986 93
Tax on personal property,	11,326 27
Militia fines per act of 1823,	850 00
Escheats,	2,132 43
Canal tolls,	50,909 57
Loans,	3,188,213 34
Premiums on loans,	355,462 80
Stephen Girard's legacy,	300,000 00
Old debts and miscellaneous,	273 43
	<hr/> 4,594,889 22
Balance in the Treasury on the 1st November, 1851,	124,482 82
	<hr/> \$4,719,372 04

CANAL TOLLS.

It may be well to observe in relation to this item of revenue, that, the Western division did not go into operation, on account of damages by the heavy springs floods, until about the middle of July, making until the

close of the fiscal year about 3½ months. The Delaware division was not in order for navigation more than four or five weeks, and the Susquehanna division not much longer. A large increase of revenue may be calculated on, from this source, for the next year, if the winter should not prove too severe for the newly finished works.

John Nevin, collector at Middletown, E. division,	\$ 364 66
Thomas C. Reed, Harrisburg, E. division,	16,864 66
Robert Scott, jr. Duncan's Island, Susquehanna division,	3,370 62
Jacob Fritz, Juniata Aqueduct, Juniata division,	50 28
Levi Reynolds, Lewistown, do	5,654 77
Wm. Williams, Huntingdon, do	1,500 00
Elijah N. Doan, Northumberland, Susquehanna division	5,747 95
David Brinneman, Leechburg, Western division,	1,793 26
Thomas Johnston, Blairsville do	4,720 00
Wm. B. Foster, Allegheny-town, do	884 32
Jno. Fowler, Pittsburg Aqueduct, do	1,710 66
Samuel Foreman, Kiskeminetas Aqueduct, Western division,	205 22
Wm. F. Swift, Bristol, Delaware division,	2,718 19
Caleb Dusenbury, Easton, do	5,325 00

\$50,909 57

Summary Statement of the payments at the Treasury, commencing on the first day of November, 1831, and ending on the thirty-first day of October, 1832.

Internal Improvements,	\$3,521,754 05
Expenses of government,	228,803 75
Militia expenses,	20,074 66
Members of courts martial, &c.	1,487 77
Pensions and gratuities,	24,888 20
Education,	10,970 98
Interest on loans,	91,925 00
Internal Improvement fund,	682,379 64
Penitentiary at Philadelphia,	4,045 43
Penitentiary near Pittsburg,	3,115 44
Conveying convicts,	1,144 05
Conveying fugitives,	1,188 77
Defence of the State,	143 84
Miscellaneous,	10,283 30

4,602,204 88

Balance in the Treasury on the 1st November, 1832,

117,167 16

\$4,719,372 04

SINGULAR CIRCUMSTANCE.—In selecting the Jurors for Chester county, for the present year, the name of a father and his two sons, were placed in the commissioner's box. In drawing from thence *by lot*, the Jurors for the second week of last court, the father and sons were amongst the number drawn. When a jury was to be empanelled, the clerk of the court drew out of the box *by lot*, the names of the same father and sons, and what is not less singular, they were drawn in successive order, so that the father and his sons took their seats as called, side by side, and thus sat during the trial of the cause.—*Amer. Rep.*

From the American Daily Advertiser.

THE SEASONS.

Friend Poulson:—I send thee a leaf from the diary of the late BENJAMIN HONNER, deceased. The perusal of it may interest those who are curious respecting the seasons. A popular notion exists that they have undergone a great change. This *scrap* may serve to correct some of those errors into which many have fallen for

want of correct *memoranda*. I am one of those who do not believe that the laws of nature have changed, but that an admirable uniformity still exists, and will appear by comparisons properly made. Such comparisons, I apprehend, ought to be made between periods, embracing a *series* of years, and not between those years only, which the present generation have been permitted to behold, and which, in all probability, they imperfectly recollect. E.

1768. April 3. Ice so strong as to bear my weight where the water was two feet deep.
 April 8. Wind at N. W., a snow on the ground 2½ inches deep, and very cold.
 April 15. It snowed a great part of the day.
 May 6. A frost that froze the ground.
 1769. April 5. Very warm, with thunder showers.
 8. Very cold, ice ¼ inch thick.
 20. Hard frost, and snow all day.
 May 2. Snow and cold rain.
 1770. April 2. Snow all day, about 6 inches, though it thawed.
 4. Ice so strong as to bear me, 12 inches water.
 Oct. 3. Snow this morning that covered houses.
 1771. April 1. Snow fell all day, and part of next.
 1772. Feb. 22. Very warm—the mercury said to be at 65.
 March 9. Snow—11th, snow—13th, snow—15th, at night, said to be colder than any time this winter.
 March 16. Snow—18th, snow, and 19th, snow—about two feet deep on a level.
 April 3. Snow about 6 inches deep.

[In our II. Vol. pp. 23, 379, will be found similar memoranda of the weather for nearly 150 years.—*Ed. Reg.*]

THE REGISTER.

PHILADELPHIA, DECEMBER 1, 1832.

Our columns this week are enriched by the eloquent discourse of P. S. DUPONCEAU, Esq. before the Penn Society. We hope shortly to present another, delivered on Thursday, before the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, by PETER MCCALL, Esq.; both addresses elucidating the early history of our state.

The Penn'a State Temperance Society have, at the suggestion of the American Temperance Society, invited the temperance societies of the state, as well as all citizens friendly to the cause, to meet in their respective cities, towns, and villages, on the 26th February, 1833, "to declare and publish their sense of the great plan of moral reformation which seeks to abolish intemperance from our beloved country." The suggestion is a good one, and well calculated "to increase the interest which is felt on the subject." We add a wish, that each society would in the mean time, collect statistical facts, as to the number of distilleries, taverns, and other places for selling ardent spirits, and of the effects produced within their sphere of operation—to be laid before the meeting in some suitable form for general information. If all the societies in the United States would attend to the suggestion, much good would probably result from such an united exposition of the evil which it is the object of these societies to remove.

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REPORT ON CHOLERA.

Report embracing a view of the principal facts connected with the prevalence of Malignant Cholera in Philadelphia, in 1832, made to the Consulting Medical Board, by S. Jackson, M. D., Secretary to the Consulting Medical Board.

The regular westward progress of the great epidemic, known under the designation of the Cholera, left but little doubt that its visitation would be extended to this continent. It became a subject of mingled curiosity and anxiety to watch the period of its arrival, and the point of its invasion.

In this state of uncertainty, intelligence arrived that the disease had appeared at Quebec on the 8th, and at Montreal on the 10th June, in both which cities it immediately assumed the character of a most destructive pestilence.

From the numbers of emigrants, who, about this period, had landed at Quebec, and arrived at Montreal from England and Ireland, a first impression was created, that they had been the means of transmitting the epidemic across the Atlantic. A more close investigation into the facts connected with the commencement of the disease in those cities, served to destroy this supposition. It could not be traced to importation. The emigrants and lower classes of the Canadians were attacked simultaneously in both cities. Numbers of the emigrants were in circumstances eminently predisposing them to suffer attacks of disease, and they and the lower Canadians were precisely the description of persons most obnoxious to the ravages of epidemic Cholera, and such as have been universally observed to be its first victims.

The lines of communication between the cities of Quebec and Montreal, and the cities of the United States, are by the Richelieu river, Lake Champlain, and the northern canal leading to Troy and Albany; or by the St. Lawrence to Lake Ontario, to Buffalo, and by the Erie canal leading to Rochester and Albany. It was confidently expected that the disease would penetrate into the United States from Canada by these routes. Along the first, many cases of the disease did certainly occur in the persons of emigrants, but they terminated without its communication to others. On the contrary, the epidemic manifested a decided predilection for the shores of the St. Lawrence, successively attacking the towns and villages along its banks, then following the borders of Lake Ontario, until it entered Lake Erie.

While attention was directed to the northern and western boundary, supposed to be threatened by the invasion of the disease, it suddenly and most unexpectedly appeared in the city of New York.

The first case occurred, it is said, on the 24th June, when a man, a native citizen, residing at the corner of Gold and Frankfort streets, was attacked by the disease. Four cases soon succeeded, the location of which was in Cherry street. The subjects were Irish emigrants, who had arrived at Quebec in the autumn of 1831, and had resided in Albany until the month of May, when they removed to New York.

On the 27th June, the disease manifested itself in Bellevue Alms House, distant about three miles from the city. The patient was an aged woman who had not left the house for three years, who had held no com-

munication with the city, and no admission into the ward she occupied, had taken place for a month. Several cases immediately ensued in this and the other wards of the house. The epidemic reached its maximum in this establishment on the 11th July, and terminated on the 4th August.

In the city of New York, the climax of the epidemic arrived on the 21st of July, from which period it continued very steadily to decline.

The time that elapsed from the out-breaking of the epidemic at Quebec, and its appearance at New York, is a period of 16 days, or 19 at Bellevue Alms House. The distance between the two cities in a direct line, is 450 miles.

It is to be remarked, that all the intermediate cities on the sea-board of the province of New-Brunswick and Nova Scotia; of the states of Maine, Massachusetts, and Rhode Island, remained entirely exempt from the epidemic; and even to the present period, except in Providence, Newport, and Boston, no cases have as yet appeared.

In this city, the epidemic was much more tardy in its progress than it had been in the Canadas, or in New York. The first decided case of Cholera occurred on Thursday, July 5th. A man of the name of Musgrave, residing in the cellar of a house in Filbert street, near Schuylkill Fifth street, was attacked with symptoms of malignant Cholera on that day. This man had but lately been discharged from the New Jersey Prison; he had been affected with a diarrhoea for two or three weeks previous to the Cholera symptoms. The disease proved fatal on Sunday the 8th. The next case was a black man residing in St. John's street, Northern Liberties, above Callowhill. He had been employed working on board a ship from England, lying at Pratt's wharf. He was seized with symptoms of malignant Cholera the night of Tuesday, July 9th, and died on Friday. This man was perfectly sober in habits; no premonitory symptoms existed.

No other cases presented themselves until Sunday, July 14th, when two females occupying a room in a dwelling in Coates street, a few doors above 3d, were the victims of the pestilence in its most aggravated shape. Both these females were exemplary in their habits of life, but appeared to be infirm in health. The husband of one of these unfortunates had arrived on Saturday, July 7th, from New York, exceedingly alarmed respecting the Cholera. He was taken sick the next day, and died on the succeeding Friday. On Saturday the widow felt unwell, and without advice took grains xvi. of calomel in the evening. She was soon after seized with vomiting and purging, and in the course of the night she sunk into collapse. She died Sunday night. The mother of the deceased husband, on Sunday morning complained of feeling unwell, but without definite symptoms. Having been up with her daughter-in-law during the night, her uncomfortable feeling was attributed to fatigue. She was then going about the house, and had been out on an errand. She was requested to lie down as a matter of precaution, and a small dose of opium administered to her. This was at 8 o'clock in the morning. Dr. Schott who was in attendance, an hour afterwards, went up to her chamber to inquire into her state. He found her lying on the floor; copious

dejections of rice-water looking fluid had occurred, and she was in complete collapse: death ensued in the evening. These were the only cases to which the slightest suspicion of communication by contagion could attach; but on the same day a French woman, temperate in habits, about 50 years of age, living in Kensington, beyond the close built part of the town, at the head of West street, was also a victim of the disease. This woman had not been from her dwelling for three weeks, the house is isolated, being surrounded by kitchen-gardens for the supply of the markets. She had been affected with diarrhoea since Friday, for which she had dieted, but had taken no medicine: the case proved fatal next day.

From this time, not more than three or four cases occurred, all scattered in different quarters, particular-

ly Kensington, Northern Liberties, and Southwark, until the 27th and 28th July, when the epidemic fairly set in, and cases continued daily to be developed. The disease attained its height in this city on 5th, 6th, and 7th of August, since which time it has gradually declined, and appears now to be extinct.

Taking the 27th or 28th of July as the proper commencement of the epidemic in Philadelphia, there will be a period of 24 or 25 days intervening between its first appearance in New York, and in this city. The distance in a direct line is about 90 miles.

A comparative view of the population, number of cases and deaths in the cities, which have been brought under observation, presents the epidemic in an interesting point, and exhibits in a clear manner the character it assumed in this city.

Date.	Population.	Cases.	Deaths.	Ratio of cases to population.		Ratio of deaths.	
				To cases.	To population.		
September 30, Quebec,	32,000*	5783	3292 †	1 in 51.7	1 in 2½	1 in 10½	
1st, Montreal,	28,000†	4385	1853	1 in 6½	1 in 2½	1 in 15 1-9	
August 22d, New York,	140,000‡	5547	2782 §	1 in 25½	1 in 2	1 in 15½	
September 13th, Philadelphia,	160,000¶	2314	935	1 in 70	1 in 2½	1 in 173 29-183	
* Permanent,		27,000	† Permanent,		25,000		
Transient,		5,000	Transient,		3,000		
		32,000			28,000		
‡ Protestant grounds,		-	1244	§ Estimated as remaining by Mr. D. Leslie—Journal of Commerce, August 8th.			
Catholic Cathedral, and Cholera grounds, to				¶ Report of the Inspector.			
25th September,		1574		‡ Population within the bill of mortality.			
At St. Roch,		470					
		3292					

The results of this table show conclusively, that the causes productive of Cholera were less numerous in the city of Philadelphia than in Quebec, Montreal, or New York, or were so modified as to possess a much less degree of activity. The causes of this result so favourable to Philadelphia, important in the hygienic history of Cholera, and consoling to humanity, as placing this formidable affection, to so great an extent under control, it is interesting to investigate.

The following are the circumstances which, existing more particularly in Philadelphia, may be regarded as influential in ameliorating the violence of the epidemic cause, circumscribing its activity, and diminishing its fatality.

1. The plan on which the city is built, arranged in hollow squares, separated by wide and paved streets, prevents excessive crowding of inhabitants, procures free ventilation, and gives facility to the means of cleanliness. It is to be regretted that any deviation has been permitted in the original design of Penn, whose sagacity, and foresight, have been so amply demonstrated in the circumstances of the late epidemic.

2. The abundant supply of wholesome water placed at the command of the whole community, affords a healthful beverage, and gives the means of the most complete cleanliness, by washing the dirty gutters of the streets, close alleys and lanes.

3. The well arranged measures of sanitary police, devised and actively carried into effect by the councils of the city and the boards of commissioners of the district, and the sanitary committees appointed by them, and by the Board of Health. These measures consisted in a thorough investigation into all existing nuisances, and in their immediate abatement; in a complete system of cleanliness of the city steadily pursued; in the early establishment of numerous local hospitals, provided with ample medical attendance, nurses, and every means applicable to the treatment of the disease; and in spreading before the public early information, derived from the consulting medical committees, of the methods hygi-

enic, dietetic, and medicinal, best adapted for guarding against the attack of the disease, or to arrest the symptoms on its onset.

4. A very considerable influence may be attributed to the announcement made by the mission sent to Canada, immediately on its return, and before the epidemic had commenced its career in this city, of the different periods of the disease, and especially of the existence, in almost every instance, of premonitory signs, and a preliminary stage, with a description of the symptoms indicating its existence. This information was communicated to the public by the sanitary committee through the daily journals of the city, by handbills liberally distributed, and by placards on the corners of the streets. The Board of Health adopted the same measures, and pursued the same course. In this manner the whole community, before the beginning of the epidemic, were instructed in the most important points in the general knowledge and management of this affection—its commencing period, the premonitory symptoms, its general curability in that state, the necessity of immediate attention and medical advice, and the methods of relief. These facts had been overlooked, and this attention to the instruction of the public, were entirely neglected in Quebec, and Montreal, and in New York, from being taken unprepared by the epidemic, earlier than was anticipated, they were not communicated to the public until the measure had been adopted in this city, and when the epidemic there had already attained its maximum of intensity.

5. The moral resolution, calmness and perfect freedom from alarm and panic, generally manifested by our citizens, and inspired by a thorough confidence in the efficacy of the preventive means enforced, in the advantages for salubrity of the city, and in its medical resources, contributed in no small degree to diminish the number of cases, and the intensity of the attacks. No stores were closed on account of the epidemic, and not more citizens left the city than usually abandon it every summer. A stranger entering our streets, from the busy

throng and cheerful aspect of all he met, would never have suspected the existence of an unusual and a desolating scourge.

6. The treatment of the disease generally pursued in the city, in the preliminary stage, had most probably no small share in preventing the development of the disease in innumerable instances. In the lighter forms, it was limited chiefly to diet, rest, tranquillizing doses of anodynes, or mild diffusibles, with occasionally the mildest laxatives or gentle cathartics, conjoined with sinapisms or other rubefacients. The drastic and purturbating cathartics, were seldom, if at all prescribed, and the stimulant practice, but rarely resorted to.

The foregoing circumstances appear to us as those principally instrumental in producing the favourable results attending the epidemic in this city. As such, they acquire a high degree of interest, and afford most instructive lessons as regards the measures of municipal and civil regulation connected with sanitary police.

In its general features and character the disease differed in no respect from the many descriptions that have been made since it first attracted attention in Asia, and subsequently in its progress through Europe. It will be unnecessary to make the repetition here; it is, however, important that the fact should be signaled, that during the prevalence of the epidemic, very few persons in the city were entirely exempt from some derangement or disorder of the digestive functions. It is not probably exaggeration to assert, that two-thirds of the population were affected in this manner, which is to be attributed entirely to the epidemic influence. It should also be stated, that in the majority of cases which assumed the decided character of malignant Cholera, preliminary symptoms had existed, varying in duration from a few hours to several days. In those rarer instances which were not preceded by any premonitory signs, the subjects were the aged, the intemperate, individuals who had committed some great imprudence in diet, or whose constitutions had been enfeebled, and such cases were, generally, if not universally, fatal.

The disease was not confined to any one portion of the city, but extended to every district. Neither did it progress gradually from one quarter of the town where it first appeared to others, but broke out almost simultaneously in the most opposite and distant points.

The following table exhibits the number of cases that were reported from the different districts, with the ratio to the population.

	Population.	Cases.	Ratio of Cases to Population.
City	80,458	407	1 in 197 7-8
Kensington	13,320	111	1 in 120
Northern Liberties	28,932	144	1 in 200 11-12
Penn Township	11,141	55	1 in 202 3-7
Southwark	20,740	251	1 in 82 4-28
Moyamensing	6,822	198	1 in 39 5-11

From the above table it appears that the epidemic prevailed with greatest severity in Moyamensing and Southwark. This is to be attributed to the character of the population, rather than to local causes. In both those districts reside the worst portion of our population, and in Moyamensing, especially, there is a dense population, some of whom are of the lowest order and most abandoned habits.

In the city, though the cases as occurring in different parts, were not kept distinct in the reports, yet, it is well known that the larger proportion of them took place in the external limits, especially the western borders, towards the Schuylkill, and the southern extremity, while a very small number only were developed in the central portion.

The chief mortality of the disease existed in the public institutions. It was much lighter in private practice. The following table exhibits the cases and deaths as reported in private practice and the public institutions. The reports, however, do not exhibit the results of pri-

vate practice in as favourable a light as they really were. A considerable number of physicians in the more respectable practice, reported only the cases that proved fatal or exceedingly severe. They did not return to the Board of Health the lighter cases, which yielded to the operation of remedial measures. The mortality of private practice in the reports, appears, in consequence, to have been far greater than it really was.

Table of cases and deaths with the ratio as occurring in private practice, and the public institutions.

	Cases.	Deaths.	Ratio of deaths to cases.
Private practice,	1175	270	1 to 4 3-16
Hospitals,	874	342	1 to 2 5-9
Alms House,	174	92	1 to 1 41-46
Arch Street Prison,	86	46	1 to 1 20-23

Had the returns of cases in private practice been complete, the proportion of cases would have been much greater. It would have ranged probably as 1 to 70 or 80, or even more.

In the hospital practice, the first cases introduced were nearly all fatal. This circumstance is to be accounted for from the universal observation wherever Cholera has prevailed epidemically, that the worst constitutions were the first to suffer attacks. In the commencement of the epidemic, persons first attacked, unaware of their danger and the nature of the affection, neglect application for aid, and resist the offer of hospital assistance until reduced to a hopeless condition. Besides, misled by the authority of the English and Scotch writers, extensive means had been prepared for warming the patients by heated air, steam, and other means. Experience in a short time, proved the pernicious effects of this system. The patients succumbed most rapidly under the exhaustion induced by the profuse watery exhalation from the skin caused by this treatment.

The disease first appeared in the Alms House, July 29; it reached its period of greatest activity the 8th and 9th of August, gradually declined, and terminated on the 25th of August.

In the Arch Street Prison are confined vagrants, disorderly persons, criminals guilty of petty larceny, most of them the victims of low and brutal debauchery, and a limited number of debtors.

The disease manifested itself on the 31st of July. Cases continued to occur daily, but on the fifth of August the number of cases and deaths suddenly augmented, producing a scene of almost unexampled desolation. In the same room were mingled the dead, the dying, the sick, and the well. The prisoners became frantic with despair, and threatened the lives of the officers and attendants. A number of medical gentlemen, the inspectors and others repaired to the prison to alleviate the sufferings of these unhappy beings. The vagrants were discharged, the sick were conveyed to the hospitals, and all the prisoners whom it was possible to release, were dismissed. The confusion was so great that a return of the cases and deaths was not made to the Board of Health on that day. By reference to the meteorological table, it will be seen that on the 5th August, the day the disease in the prison acquired its sudden intensity, the barometer had fallen lower than it had been for a month previous, the maximum of the thermometer was at the highest point for the month, and the dew point at a very high elevation. The atmosphere in consequence was light, moist, and oppressive. Was this meteorological state of the atmosphere, and the sudden augmentation of the disease mere coincidences, or were they connected?

The mortality of the disease in relation to sexes, is shown in the following table. The relation as to cases cannot be ascertained.

Number of deaths from commencement of Cholera to Sept. 1st, per weekly reports of interments was,

Deaths 909.	Males 539.	Females 370.
Under 20 years, do 70.	do 70.	do 48.

Table of deaths from Cholera, arranged as to periods of life—showing, also, the ratio of deaths from Cholera to the periods of life.

Under	1 year	4	Ratio	1 in 604
Between 1 and 2	2	4	1	503
2 and 5	5	30	1	912
5 and 10	10	39	1	919
10 and 15	15	19	1	188
15 and 20	20	22	1	96
20 and 30	30	179	1	81
30 and 40	40	228	1	60
40 and 50	50	159	1	46
50 and 60	60	100	1	28
60 and 70	70	71	1	102
70 and 80	80	47	1	212
80 and 90	90	5	1	36
90 and 100	100	1		
100 and 110	110	1		
		909		

From this table it results that the earlier periods of life give the greatest exemption from the attacks of the disease, especially the ages from 2 years to 10 years; and that the period of life most prone to be affected, is from 40 years to 60 years, and more particularly from 50 to 60 years.

The ravages of the disease were more extensive in the coloured than in the white portion of the popula-

tion, in proportion to numbers. The fact is shown in the following:

WHITE POPULATION.

Nineteen hundred and seventy-seven cases.
Ratio of cases to white population—1 to 74.

COLORED POPULATION.

Three hundred and thirty-eight cases.
Ratio of cases to black population—1 to 41.
Ratio of blacks to white population—1 to 11 4/7.
Ratio of cases of blacks to whole number of cases—1 to 6.

It has been a common observation by writers on epidemic diseases, that during the prevalence of an epidemic, it appeared to subdue and suppress all other diseases, monopolizing to itself, for a time, all the energies of destruction. This observation has been repeated since the days of Sydenham, by whom it was announced, though it has not been supported by statistical evidence. In the present epidemic, although its influence was so extensively felt in the city, the observation has not been sustained. The following table shows very clearly, that during the prevalence of the late epidemic, other diseases continued, not only unabated, but actually augmented, causing an increase of mortality independent of that produced by Cholera. During the months of June, July, and August, of this year, the deaths from the diseases generally prevalent, exceeded those of the corresponding months of last year, 425. It is to be remarked however that the diseases in which the augmentation of the mortality was the greatest, are those congenious with Cholera, viz: gastric, enteric, febrile diseases, and inflammations. All those diseases appear to have derived an accretion from its presence. It is also to be observed that scarlet fever instead of yielding to the sway of Cholera, was actually augmented.

TABLE.*

Showing the prevailing diseases independent of Cholera; what influence it exerted over them; and the rate of their mortality.

DISEASES.	1831.				1832.			
	June.	July.	Aug't.	Totals.	June.	July.	Aug't.	Totals.
Consumption,.....	35	41	33	109	44	52	73	169
Convulsions,.....	18	26	29	73	28	29	33	90
Cholera Infantum,.....	45	132	82	259	25	134	157	316
Diarrhoea and Dysentary,.....	18	28	49	95	15	47	83	145
Fevers,.....	17	24	35	76	31	35	65	131
Scarlet Fever,.....	5	9	10	24	23	17	14	54
Inflammations in general,.....	32	19	26	77	28	43	29	100
Inflammations in the Chest,.....	16	13	8	34	16	15	7	38
Inflammations in the Abdomen,.....	16	9	18	43	12	28	22	62
Dropsy in the Head,.....	22	22	29	73	5	33	23	61
Dropsy in the Chest,.....	2	4	6	12	2	4	3	9
Dropsy in general,.....	6	12	11	29	3	10	9	22
Debility and Decay,.....	28	33	29	90	16	45	28	89
Apoplexy,.....	9	8	4	21	4	8	7	19
All diseases (still born deducted),.....	294	467	490	1251	369	785	1431	2585
Do. (malignant Cholera deducted),.....	294	467	490	1251	369	689	618	1676
Excess in mortality of 1832,.....					75	318	941	1334
Do. after deducting mortality from Cholera,.....					75	222	128	425

From the whole of the premises, and the result of observation, and experience in this city, the following conclusions may be adopted.

1st. From the manner of its commencement and mode of progression, no evidence exists that the disease was of foreign origin; or introduced and propagated by immediate or mediate propagation.

2d. Its commencement and progress were in the character of a wide spread epidemic, suddenly invading an extensive district, indicating the existence of an active epidemic influence or agency operating at once on the mass of the population.

3d. In far the greater number of instances, the dis-

case was preceded by premonitory signs and a preliminary stage, during which it is perfectly manageable.

4th. That when those precursory symptoms were absent, the patient was usually in an enfeebled state of health, having a broken down constitution, or had committed some great imprudence to excite it.

5th. That in almost every case, the disease was called into existence by some exciting cause. The cause was most commonly error in diet, over fatigue, exposure, and other sources deranging the healthy order of some organ or function.

6th. That all portions of the population, though equally exposed, were not equally affected. The dif-

* For this table I am indebted to Dr. Emerson.

ference in this respect arising from the different degree of exposure to the exciting causes. The better mode of living as it regards diet, clothing, dwellings, &c. of those in easy circumstances, procured for them an exemption to a great extent from the disease in its worst aspect.

7th. That a well regulated sanitary police, and pub-

lic measures of hygienic character, having in view the preservation of cleanliness, the prevention of a crowded population, and the procurement of free ventilation, are the most efficient means for guarding the community against a very extensive and destructive prevalence of the disease.

METEOROLOGICAL JOURNAL,*

Showing the state of the weather in Philadelphia previous to, and during the prevalence of Epidemic Cholera, in 1832.

Date.	No. of cases repo'd daily.	No. of deaths repo'd daily.	Register of Thermometer. Fah.			Barometer.		Dew point.	Rain. Inch's.	Variations in the weather.	Prevailing winds.
			max. †	min. ‡	mean.	Sun rise.	2 o'clock, P. M.				
						Inch's.	Inch's.				
June 1			70	57	63.5	29.70	29.75	45			NW.
2			73	55	64	.73	.65	49			NW.
3			53	60	61.5	.50	.45	62			E.
4			60	50	55	.50	.60	53	.27	cloudy, rain	NE.
5			59	50	54.5	.60	.65	54	.31	cloudy, rain	E. SW.
6			62	50	56	.70	.70	53	.04	cloudy, rain	SW. NE.
7			65	54	59.5	.70	.75	55	.30	cloudy, rain, clear	NE. E.
8			67	55	61	.75	.80	57	.03	cloudy, clear	NE. E.
9			66	53	59.5	.90	.90	56			SE. SW.
10			71	58	64.5	.90	.90	60	.02	showery, clo. cle.	S.
11			77	60	68.5	.90	.90	66		cloudy, clear	W.
12			82	68	75	30.00	30.00	65			SW.
13			75	72	73.5	.00	29.90	63			NE.
14			72	58	65	29.80	.70	65		cloudy, clear	NE. SW.
15			81	65	73	.76	.76	73	.44	cloudy, rain	SW. NW.
16			84	70	77	.70	.70	67			NW. SW.
17			86	74	80	.70	.70	64			SW.
18			85	71	78	.70	.63	73	.03	clear, showery	W. SW.
19			70	66	68	.60	.80	49	.09	cloudy, rain	NW.
20			70	52	61	30.05	30.10	42			N.
21			76	60	68	.10	.20	49			N. NE.
22			76	60	68	.14	.10	52			E. NE. SE.
23			80	60	70	29.94	29.94	51			SW.
24			81	66	73.5	.94	30.00	55			SW.
25			82	66	74	.94	29.94	58			SW.
26			81	67	74	.94	.90	62			SW.
27			82	72	77	.70	.70	67		cloudy	S.
28			81	71	76	.70	.75	63	.02	showery	W. NW. NE.
29			77	60	68.5	30.00	30.10	47			NE.
30			79	61	70	.10	.10	55			NE. SE.
			74.1	61.5	67.8	29.93	29.93	58	1.55		
Same month of the preceding year.....			78.5	64.4	71.4	29.88	29.89	62.3	3.55		
July 1			83	65	74	30.10	30.05	68			SW.
2			85	66	75.5	.00	29.90	62			SW.
3			85	73	79	29.90	.80	57			SW.
4			86	72	79	.85	.90	55			SW. NE.
5			82	64	73	.90	.90	57			S. SW.
6			83	62	72.5	.90	.90	61			SW.
7			84	70	77	.90	.80	73			SW.
8			80	72	76	.80	.70	66	.01	rain	NE.
9			71	66	68.5	.70	.65	66		rain	NE.
10			73	65	69	.65	.65	58	.14	thunder shower	NE.
11	1	1	70	60	65	.65	.65	55	.96	showery	NE. NW.
12			71	57	64	.65	.65	52	.08	clear	NW.
13			71	57	64	.65	.65	52	.05	shower	NW.
14			75	60	67.5	.70	.80	52			NW.
15			73	60	66.5	.90	.90	50			NW. SW.
16	5	3	77	62	69.5	.90	.90	57	.21	thunder shower	SW.
17	1		78	62	70	.94	.96	66			SW.
18			81	67	74	30.00	30.00	65			W. SW.
19			83	65	74	.00	29.70	62		rain	SW. W.
20			82	68	75	29.60	.60	64	.59	rain	W. SW. W.
21			82	62	72	.60	.60	56	.08		W. SW.
22			80	60	70	.70	.70	54			N. NE.
23			75	63	69	.90	.95	56			NE. E.
24	1	1	72	63	67.5	.95	.90	65		cloudy, calm, diz'e	SE. SW.

(Continued.)

* This table was also prepared by Dr. Emerson, who has devoted much time to statistical investigations.

† At 3 o'clock, P. M.

‡ At sun rise.

METEOROLOGICAL JOURNAL—CONTINUED.

Date.	No. of cases repor'd daily.	No. of deaths repor'd daily.	Register of Thermom- eter. Fah't.			Barometer.		Dew point.	Rain. Inch's.	Variations of the weather.	Prevailing winds.
			max.	minu.	mean.	Sun rise. Inch's.	2 o'clock. P. M. Inch's.				
July 25			80	70	75	.73	.71	51			SW.
26			76	62	69	.70	.70	55			NW.
27	2	2	77	60	68.5	.86	.95	51			NW.
28	6	5	79	63	71	.95	30.00	58			SW.
29	6	1	79	65	72	.90	29.90	65			SW.
30	15	7	80	65	72.5	.80	.80	64	.50	rain, clear	SW.
31	19	9	77	70	73.5	.85	.90	63			SW.
	56	29	78.3	64.3	71.3	29.83	29.81	59.2	2.62		
For the same month of the preceding year,			79	69.2	74.1	29.88	29.86	64.3	4.17		
Aug. 1	21	9	73	70	71.5	30.00	30.00	66	.48	cloudy, rain	NE.
2	40	15	79	66	72.5	.00	.00	65	.27	rain	NE.
3	35	14	81	65	73	.05	.05	65			SE.
4	45	13	82	73	77.5	29.90	29.90	75		rain	SW.
5	105	41	83	71	77	28.85	.90	71	.64	cloudy and rain	SE. SW.
6	136	56	80	67	73.5	29.90	30.00	71		cloudy	SW.
7	136	73	82	73	77.5	30.	29.90	73		cloudy, rain	S.
8	114	46	77	71	74	29.85	29.80	74		rain	S.
9	154	58	70	68	69	.70	.70	69	1.45	cloudy, rain	SW. NW.
10	142	39	76	67	71.5	.65	.70	63			W. NW. W.
11	125	32	76	63	69.5	30.00	30.05	59			NW.
12	110	31	77	63	70	.10	.10	62			SW.
13	130	49	82	67	74.5	.04	.04	67			SW.
14	111	37	82	70	76	.00	.10	71			SW.
15	73	23	83	74	78.5	.00	29.90	73			SW.
16	94	30	79	73	76	29.80	.80	73		cloudy, rain	SW. NE.
17	90	26	70	74	72	.80	.85	58	1.51	rain, cloudy	SW. NE.
18	74	18	66	62	64	30.00	30.05	61	.47	cloudy, rain	NE.
19	49	11	78	71	74.5	29.80	29.70	69	.06	cloudy, rain	S.
20	54	18	75	65	70	30.00	30.05	59			NW. W.
21	51	9	74	65	69.5	.05	.05	62			SE. S.
22	49	9	77	65	71	29.84	29.80	68	.11	rain, cloudy	SW. W.
23	33	10	78	67	72.5	.74	.74	61			SW.
24	48	10	76	64	70	.84	.90	55			SW. W.
25	24	10	67	54	60.5	30.10	30.10	38			NW. N.
26	30	6	69	53	61	.10	.10	47			NW.
27	21	7	72	55	63.5	29.93	29.93	56			NW.
28	16	2	73	63	68	.90	.90	61		cloudy	SW. W.
29	20	4	76	66	71	.94	30.00	66			SW.
30	19	3	78	66	72	30.00	.00	69		cloudy	SW.
31	23	5	82	73	77.5	29.94	29.80	73	.70	cloudy, rain	SW.
	2172	714	76.5	66.8	71.6	29.93	29.93	64.4	5.69		
Mean of the preceding year,.....			79.	69.4	74.2	29.91	29.92	65.1	5.39		
Sept. 1	18	3	71	79	65	29.84	29.84	49		clear	NW.
2	6	0	70	54	62	30.00	30.00	48			NE.
3	11	3	68	63	65	.00	.00	60	.90	cloudy, rain	NE.
4	12	1	69	62	65	29.80	29.70	69		cloudy, rain	SE.
5	7	1	68	61	69	.64	.70	52			NW.
6	11	1	67	53	60	.84	.84	52			NW.
7	2	0	68	54	61	.80	.71	60			NW.
8	2	0	71	55	63	.90	.95	51			W.
9	0	0	70	56	63	.94	30.05	49			NW.
10	4	0	70	57	63	30.20	.20	57	.40	rain	E.
11	4	2	71	53	62	.00	29.90	67			S.
12	6	0	68	63	65	29.80	.84	54			NW.
13	1	0	67	61	64	30.10	30.10	44			NW.
14	2	0	66	48	57	.10	.10	49			W.
15	1	1	71	53	64	.10	.00	58			SW.
	87	12	69	57	63			53			

FINANCES OF THE STATE FROM 1828 TO 1832.

In our first volume, pages 10 and 11, we have given tables of receipts and expenditures from 1802 to 1828. In the following tables the same view of the finances is presented for the five following years, viz. 1828 to 1832, both inclusive.

EXPENDITURES OF THE STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA FROM 1828 TO 1832, INCLUSIVE.

Year	Expenses of Government.	Internal improvement.	Militia Expenses.	Pensions and Gratuities.	Education.	Interest on Loans.	Internal improvement fund.	Penitentiary claim-ants.	State maps.	Penitentiary at Philad.	Penitentiary at Pittsb'g.	Conveying convicts & fugitives.	House of Ref.	Miscellaneous.	Total.													
1828	204,757	962,611,967	24	24,542	80	26,295	22,26,259	28,91,725	00	98,579	97	504	38	2,563	38	4,000	00	4,364	653	1,606	07	2,500	8,286	55	3,107	552	51	
1829	218,393	853,049,894	01	17,738	22	827,800	3216,702	48,91,725	00	168,787	18	978	92	5,432	27	6,000	00	5,466	25	698	85	2,500	17,550	163	6,924	777	51	
1830	210,501	055,495,550	26	22,090	24	24,301	4513,827	73,91,625	00	474,997	75	696	18	395	00	7,784	50	6,995	08	1,677	06	.....	6,753	29	6,357	394	50
1831	195,306	912,335,373	72	22,859	00	22,226	8411,185	13,91,325	00	352,682	40	56	35	329	75	3,746	53	2,624	23	1,774	02	9,236	44	3,058	926	54
1832	228,803	753,521,754	05	21,562	43	24,888	2010,970	98,91,925	00	682,379	64	.....	.....	4,045	43	3,115	44	.....	.....	2,332	82	.....	10,427	14	4,602	204	88

REVENUE OF THE STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA FROM 1828 TO 1832, INCLUSIVE.

Land, and Year Office Fees.	Auction Com- mission.	Auction duties.	Dividends on Bank Stock.	Dividends on B'ge & Turnpike Stock.	Tax on Divi- dends.	Tax on offices and writs.	Tavern Licenses.	Duties on retailers of mer- chandise.	Militia & exempt fines.	Com'ners of im- provement fund.	Loans and premiums on loans.	Canal tolls.	Collateral inheri- tances.	Miscella- neous and old debts.	Balance in treasury the preceding year.																
1828	95,609	44	18,050	144,839	59	118,672	50	17,965	00	29,649	51	8,541	33	46,311	85	52,108	03	890	70	150,000	2,432	100	00	.....	5,993	41	8,758	71	167,897	87	
1829	97,290	79	19,500	140,518	75	121,289	00	19,640	00	53,184	07	9,245	33	50,031	67	62,607	92	3,000	71	200,000	2,811	238	92	.....	10,742	19	12,548	67	189,815	46	
1830	120,078	16	19,500	152,247	19	121,716	00	29,715	00	20,112	83	12,907	88	44,275	62	51,582	13	7,847	13	.....	5,707	034	46	25,748	68	18,686	69	19,997	54	175,375	98
1831	103,339	18	12,100	126,304	83	106,498	50	34,398	12	30,572	98	26,444	42	40,146	94	51,443	38	1,381	41	125,000	2,303	145	46	38,241	20	19,063	81	15,707	33	149,430	79
1832	63,622	16	16,000	113,537	09	173,230	00	21,170	00	43,761	41	31,952	57	58,793	67	69,783	48	2,318	27	.....	3,543	676	14	50,909	57	12,494	29	393,643	57	124,482	82

* This item includes the increase of county rates and levies,
Tax on personal property, \$73,896 93
Stephen Girard's legacy, 300,000 00

\$385,313 20

+ Balance in the Treasury on the 1st of November, 1832, \$3117,167 16

Year	Total.
1828	3,297,367 97
1829	3,800,153 49
1830	6,506,825 29
1831	3,183,409 36
1832	4,719,372 04

UNION CANAL OF PENNSYLVANIA.

The President and Managers of the Union Canal Company of Pennsylvania, in obedience to the injunctions of the Charter, submit to the Stockholders the following

REPORT:

That after a winter of unusual severity, the Union Canal was opened for the navigation of boats on the 23th of March, and has been in operation since that time. The tolls received for the transportation of produce and merchandise, from 1st November, 1831, the date of the last annual report, to the 1st of November, instant, amounts to 59,061 dollars and 6 cents.

That the income from tolls is not much greater, is a matter of regret to the Board of Managers, as well as a serious disappointment to the Stockholders. To account for this deficiency it is only necessary to refer to the long continued low state of water in the Susquehanna, which prevented much of the products of that interesting and extensive region being floated to market; to the situation of the State canals, which are still unfinished, but in rapid progress towards completion, and to a deficiency of water in some of the levels near Myerstown, on the Tulpehocken, likewise owing to the unusual dryness of the season. These causes with others have contributed to impede the trade along the line of Canal.

The Board of Managers, in anticipation of the probable loss of water from leakage, occasioned by the natural soil, overlaying limestone rock in the levels near Myerstown, had some of them partially planked, in the months of February and March last, but not continued to the full extent intended, in consequence of the protracted severity of the winter, and the long continuance of cold and ice in the spring, and the anxiety to open the canal for boats to pass as soon as the season for trade commenced.

Notwithstanding the inconveniences above stated, and the diminution in the receipt of tolls last fall, (nearly 5000 dollars less than the preceding,) occasioned by the frost and ice commencing earlier than usual, and by the extraordinary freights paid for transporting coal upon the Schuylkill navigation, having the effect of taking the boats from the Union Canal, the amount of tolls received during the present year is only 76 dollars and 15 cents less than the year preceding. Had the river Susquehanna, and its tributary streams, been supplied with the customary flow of water this season, it is the opinion of the Board of Managers, that the business on the Union Canal would have made the augmentation of the tolls of the present year equal to that of the last, over the preceding one.

A very considerable increase in the amount of tolls may very confidently be calculated on during the ensuing season, from the more perfect state of the Pennsylvania canals, and the opening of the communication with Pittsburg and the western states, by canal, and the portage rail-road over the Alleghany mountain, which it is believed may be accomplished by the middle of June next; as also from the coal trade along the Swatara by the Company's rail-road, the completion of which may be effected by the middle of April next. This road commences near the coal district and extends about four miles to the basins for coal boats at the head of navigation at Pinegrove. The excellent quality of this coal, and the advantages to be derived from a choice of markets on the Susquehanna, at Philadelphia, and the towns along the line of canal, will ensure a demand for all that can be raised from the extensive mines in that district.

By reference to a Report made on the 13th ult. to an adjourned meeting of the Stockholders and Loanholders, by a Committee appointed at a previous meeting, on the 2d ult. to whom were referred the Report and statements then presented by the Board of Managers, it appears, that, owing to causes set forth in that Re-

port, they were obliged to suspend the payment of interest upon the debt of the company. And on this circumstance the Committee remark—"That a great institution long identified in the public mind, with the prosperity of the commonwealth itself—so far as that prosperity depends on her system of internal navigation—should suddenly be obliged to suspend the payment of interest upon its debts, was, when first made known, naturally alarming.

"While, however, your Committee feel and express their regrets, they have pleasure in being able to state their entire conviction of the ultimate safety of every dollar of the money borrowed by the Company—of the early reimbursement of all arrears of interest—and of an increased value at no very remote day, of the capital invested; provided no great and unforeseen disaster should occur." In continuance they observe—"that the canal affords a sufficient pledge for the sums loaned the Company; that it is a work of great magnitude, just arriving at the point of entire completion—with very few or slight exceptions admirably constructed—of deep interest to the commonwealth, entitled to her parental regard and cheerful aid—and affording in the rapidly increasing business done upon its waters, a cheering prospect of early prosperity;—that "the east and the west are equally interested in its completion, and in its perpetual prosperity; it is the great artery of circulation between them, and it cannot be doubted, will be cherished, upheld and supported by both." That "the problem as it was once supposed to be, of a sufficient supply of water on the summit level has been solved," and that, "they are satisfied that the supply is abundant."

In compliance with the request contained in the Report of the aforesaid Committee, the Board of Managers have prepared a memorial for the signatures of the holders of stock and loan of the Union Canal Company, to be presented to the Senate and House of Representatives of Pennsylvania at their next Session, praying for a pecuniary grant in lieu of the lottery privileges. In this Report, the Committee remark:—

That, "it is well known that the privilege of raising money by means of lotteries, is obnoxious to many of our fellow citizens; and your Committee think justly so. It is also known to you, that the citizens of the Commonwealth at large, and members of her legislative bodies, at the same time that they entertain too profound a respect for the plighted faith of their great state, to permit it to be infringed by the violation of a contract, cannot but feel, and do feel, great regret that the preservation of this faith should be connected with a system which merits disapprobation. Now your Committee believe, that when the Commonwealth shall, on the one hand, regard the vital importance of this great work to their interests, and on the other, the unhappy character of the resource to be derived from the lottery system, she cannot and will not hesitate to step forward to the relief of this great work, and by the advance of half a million of dollars, secure its prosperity, complete her own chain of internal communication, and relieve herself from a contract so disagreeable and odious, and from the guarantee connected with it."

The Board of Managers found it necessary from time to time during the last two years, to make temporary loans from individuals and institutions, to liquidate the same, and to meet the interest on the debt of the Company; the Board have directed that certificates to the amount of five hundred and twenty thousand dollars be prepared and issued to the holders of the floating debt, and to those entitled to interest as sanctioned by the stock and loan holders at their adjourned meeting, on the 13th ult.

The arrangement above referred to for the payment of interest in certificates of loan, will enable the Board of Managers to apply the income arising hereafter from tolls, to the construction of a permanent aqueduct of brick, to replace the existing one of wood, to plank

the imperfect levels near Myerstown, and make such other repairs and improvements, as may be necessary to perfect the whole work.

At no distant period, the Union Canal will be called on to pass as much tonnage, or nearly so, as its capacity will allow, and for the purpose of showing the capability of the Canal to pass all that may be offered, and the probable income to be derived therefrom, the Board of Managers will remark that, if 80 boats with 20 tons each on an average, pass the Union Canal in one day, the receipts would be (at an average of \$1½ per ton) 2000 dollars; or for 240 days, 480,000 dollars. The supply of water requisite to pass one boat through the summit level being 5478 cubic feet, consequently, 80 boats will require 438,240 cubic feet. The quantity of water thrown up by the water wheels and steam engines, amounts to 1,858,780 cubic feet per day, leaving for leakage and evaporation 1,420,540 cubic feet over and above the quantity required for lockage.

The water applicable to the above purpose, and to the use of the Canal, is supplied from the great reservoir, which is estimated by Canvass White, chief Engineer, to contain 577,967,551 cubic feet of water; it will afford an abundant supply in seasons of the greatest drought, and has been fairly tested this year, as the water has not been drawn down at any period more than eight feet below the coping of the great dam, leaving a reserve of 32 feet depth of water in the reservoir.

In conclusion, the Board refer to the annexed statements. The Treasurer's account showing the sum of 1984 dollars and 62 cents, to be the balance of cash in hand on the 1st instant; also the amount of tolls received, and of tonnage that has passed the Canal for the past year.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

By order of the Board of Managers,

WILLIAM READ, *President.*

Philadelphia, 20th November, 1832.

UNION CANAL COMPANY IN ACCOUNT WITH THOMAS P. ROBERTS, TREASURER.

DR.

1831. To amount expended by order of the Board of Managers, from November 1, 1831, to February 1, 1832,	\$156,381 33
1832. To amount expended by ditto, from February 1, 1832, to May 1, 1832,	206,596 59
To amount expended by ditto, from May 1, 1832, to August 1, 1832,	150,614 71
To amount expended by ditto, from August 1, 1832, to November 1, 1832,	95,011 29
Balance,	1984 62
	<u>\$610,588 54</u>

CR.

1831. By amount of balance as per settlement of the committee of Accounts,	\$1,589 49
By cash received from November 1, 1831, to Feb. 1, 1832,	156,234 84
By cash received from Feb. 1, 1832, to May 1, 1832,	202,942 42
By cash received from May 1, 1832, to August 1, 1832,	144,481 04
By cash received from August 1, to November 1, 1832,	105,340 75
1832. Nov. 1.	<u>610,588 54</u>
By balance as per settlement,	1,984 62

E. E.

THOMAS P. ROBERTS, *Treasurer.*

Philadelphia, November 1, 1832.

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November, 19, 1832. Examined and compared with entries and found correct. Showing a balance to the order of the Company in the hands of the Treasurer on the 1st Nov. 1832, of nineteen hundred and eighty-four dollars and sixty-two cents.

WM. BOYD, } Committee of
CHARLES GRAFF, } Accounts.

STATEMENT of Expenditures of the Union Canal Company from the 1st of November, 1831, to the 1st of November, 1832, agreeably to the above Abstract.

Total amount as per Statement annexed,	\$608,603 92
Of which paid notes to banks and individuals, and the renewals thereof,	486,135 69
	<u>\$122,468 23</u>
The balance has been expended for the following items:	
Damages,	\$1,465 51
Expenses of canal and current expenses, including fuel for water works,	7,733 13
Lock keepers, collectors of tolls, &c.	9,988 38
Officers' salaries,	4,725 00
Repairs,	5,201 93
	<u>29,113 94</u>
Interest paid on stock and loans,	\$79,897 00
Interest paid on notes,	13,457 29
	<u>93,354 29</u>
	<u>\$122,468 23</u>

The whole amount of Tonnage which passed the Union Canal from the 1st of November, 1831, to the 1st November, 1832, was tons 47,645. 6. 1. as follows:

		Weighing Tons.
Wheat and rye flour,-	41,020 barrels,	3906 15
Wheat and rye,	156,070 bushels,	3901 15 2
Whiskey,	14,868 barrels,	1858 9
Iron—bar and castings,		2911 8
Iron ore,		2123 3
Coal,		1694 6
Lumber,	7,158,000 feet,	7158 2 2
Shingles,	6,820,000	3410 0 1
Staves,		429 12
Gypsum,		4736 14 2
Fish,	16,755 barrels,	2234 3 2
Salt,	86,480 bushels,	2162 7 3
Merchandise,		5971 18 1
Corn, flaxseed, clover seed, lard, butter, sand, limestone, marble, bricks, leather, &c.		<u>5146 11</u>

Tons, 47,645 6 1

The amount of cash received for tolls, from the 1st of November, 1831, to the 1st of November, 1832, was \$59,061 6.

PENNSYLVANIA HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

The Committee charged with the arrangement of the fourth Annual Exhibition of the Pennsylvania Horticultural Society, cannot close their labours, without making some record of the truly animating display on that occasion; and though, from the profusion of interesting objects exhibited and the numerous contributors, their report must be necessarily circumscribed, it is hoped that it may serve as some memento of those choice pro-

ductions, and of the patriotic zeal of the individuals to whose efforts the Society is so much indebted. If, by inadvertence, the merits of any should be overlooked, it is hoped that the burden which devolved on the Committee may be deemed a sufficient excuse.

The Annual Exhibitions of the Society have heretofore been held in the vernal season, when the variety of flowers is great, when only many rare exotics are in bloom and the earlier kinds of vegetables are in perfection. Fruits, however, are less abundant at that time than at a more advanced period. To create variety and afford opportunity for the display of the many fine fruits our city and the surrounding country so prodigally yield throughout the autumn, the Society decided on holding its Exhibition for the present year in September; and although the season proved generally unfavorable, both for the quantity and quality of the fruit, the result was highly gratifying, and on no similar occasion has the same interest been excited.

The exhibition was held at the Masonic Hall, commencing on the 26th September, and continued throughout the 27th and 28th, and on the evenings of those days, when the rooms were brilliantly illuminated. The committee are happy in being able to state that the amateurs who aided with the produce of their grounds, were much more numerous than heretofore; and that the number of visitors was far greater than on any previous occasion—a cheering evidence of the increasing pleasure our exhibitions afford.

The arrangement was at once chaste and novel, and the approving exclamations of the fair visitors evinced the good taste of Mr. J. B. Smith, to whose direction that portion of our duties was especially intrusted. To attempt a minute description were a task not easy of accomplishment, we must be content to speak in general terms.

Among the large number of foreign plants were many choice specimens of the rarest species now in this country,—indeed every portion of the globe, seemed to have been rendered tributary to this fairy scene. It is related of a Hindoo who visited the botanic garden of Liverpool, when amidst the vast assemblage of Exotic plants that ornament those grounds and add lustre to the British nation, his eye rested on the Palm of his native land, under whose foliage the sportive hours of his childhood had been spent, he ran to clasp it while tears flowed down his cheeks—overcome by the associations of his earlier years. Had the native of the Isle, or the shores of the Pacific, the Brahmin of India, the Negro of the wilds of Africa, in short an inhabitant of any portion of the Globe, however remote, been present at our vegetable festival, he would have found something to remind him of his far distant home; so numerous was the variety and the sources from which they had originated. Among the plants present, which from their uses are popularly known, we may enumerate, the Tea, the Coffee, the Sago, the Indian Rubber, the Mango, the Olive, the Banana, the Rose Apple (*Eugenia*), the Indigo, the Japanese Medlar, the Fragrant Olive which scents the finer Teas, the Pine Apple, the Breadfruit, the Date, the Sugar Cane, the Camphor Tree, the Black Pepper, the Cinnamon, the New Zealand Flax, the Agave, the Cochineal Cactus, the Plantain, the Cream Nut, the Oil bearing Camellia of China, the Cocoa-nut, the Pomegranate, the Guava, the Pistachia tree, the Cajeput, the Turmeric. Others of far greater variety were present, but we must forbear a recital here, referring the scientific and curious to the detailed specification hereto annexed.

The collection of fruits was interesting both as regards variety and quality. Of Peaches, several new seedlings of value were brought forward; of Pears, many worthy of individual notice, but we can here only refer to the Doyenne gris, whose superior excellence especially demands to be recorded; of Grapes there was a fine display, both native and foreign. Also Apples, Quinces, Lemons of unusual size, &c. In esculent ve-

getables too, the exhibition was rich. The specimens of most varieties were truly worthy of distinction, and attracted much attention. Indeed, in every department there was much to merit the strongest approbation and special notice.

The daily increasing attention to the art of gardening, and to Botanical science, evinced by the community since the formation of the Horticultural Society, is a pleasing augury of what combined and continued efforts may hereafter effect. Already a fondness for flowers and floral studies seems to be fast assuming the ground heretofore held by more volatile pursuits. It is gratifying to see the public taste concentrating on a subject not only so pleasing in every particular, but abounding in much to elevate the mind and induce the most happy reflections—for who, when dwelling on the minutest portion of Nature's works, but insensibly and pleasantly reverts to the great author of its existence—who, when his attention is directed to the simplest petal in the great floral family, but feels his intellect elevated and enlarged, and withdrawn from the cold calculations of every day existence. Flowers are the emblems of innocence and peace—and it has been somewhere said, their presence in the garden or the window is indicative of a quiet home and happy family.

Although much has been done by our association, more remains to be accomplished. So far as the yearly and monthly exhibitions of the Society could aid in giving an impetus to horticultural zeal, they have been highly successful—but much greater advantages may be anticipated if the original design of an experimental garden shall be carried into effect. There we could at all times resort, and have before us a living, imperishable witness of the advantages of the art. A practical and pleasing illustration of the benefits of our exertions would then be constantly in sight—a reward for past efforts and a stimulus to future exertions. And why, may it be asked, should Philadelphia lack such an institution? If taste, wealth, and professional zeal be requisite, where in the Union shall more be looked for? Let us then hope for its accomplishment, and hoping, act with energy, and it may be speedily possessed.

In Europe, Horticultural and Botanical institutions abound. In Great Britain, even Provincial towns are ornamented by them, often too, of considerable extent and rich in vegetable treasures culled from every clime—and shall it longer be said that Philadelphia which claims to take the lead in all that is elegant and refined, the Athens of a vast Empire, is destitute of an institution so eminently intellectual.

As a complete list of the plants is too extensive for insertion here, we shall specify only some of the more interesting either from the beauty of the specimens or their rarity.

Ficus Bengalensis, *populifolia*, and *religiosa*; *Mespilus Japonica*; *Dillenia speciosa*; *Laurus camphora*; *Plectranthus punctatus*; *Pterispermum acerifolium*; *Cookia punctata*; and *Plumeria alba*—by A. D'Arras. *Piper nigrum*; *Cactus heptagonus*; *Casuarina torulosa*; *Cactus triangularis*; *Ficus costata*; *Cycas revoluta*; *Maranta zebrina*; *Ficus elastica*; *Cactus cochinellifer*—by J. M'Arran.

Baccharis angustifolia; *Hedychium spicatum* and *coronarum*; *Plectranthus fruticosus*; *Maranta bicolor*; *Melaleuca pubescens*; *Ixora coccinea*—by A. Parker.

Melastoma nervosa; *Virgilia Capensis*; *Bletia Tankervillei*; *Ficus australis*; *Latania Borbonica*; *Erythrina cristagalli*; *Euphorbia heterophylla*; *Rhododendron arboreum*; *Mangifera indica*; *Musa paradisiaca*; *Dillenia speciosa*; *Ficus Bengalensis*; *Illicium floridanum*; *Pandanus odoratissimus*; *Laurus cinnamomum*; *Gloxinia arborea*—by G. Pepper.

Carolina princeps; *Corypha* sp.; *Cupressus australis*; *Cookia punctata*; *Cactus melocactus*; *Camellia oleifera*; *Cocos nucifera*; *Cestrum nocturnum*; *Ficus vestita*, *nitida*, and an undescribed species; *Hedysarum pictum*; *Indigofera fragrans*; *Kämpferia rotunda*, *Myrtus*

uniflorus; *Artocarpus incisa*; *Phoenix dactylifera*; *Piper medium*; *Pandanus odoratissimus*; and *Zamia horrida*—by J. B. Smith.

Musa coccinea; *Zamia pungens*; *Serissa foetida*; the Japan Box-thorn; *Pandanus odoratissimus*; *Pistachia terebinthus*; the Yellow Tea Rose; *Cycas revoluta*; *As-trapaea Wallichii*; *Melaleuca Cajeputi*; *Maurandia Barclayana*—by R. Carr.

Hakea suaveolens; *Mangifera indica*; *Pinus longilolia*; *Curcuma longa*; *Olea fragrans*; *Ovieda verticillata*, *Chamærops hystrix*, in fruit; Sugar Cane—by H. Pratt.

Acacia longifolia; *Melastoma Nepalensis*; *Cactus truncatus*; *Gloxinia speciosa* and *arborea*; *Musa paradisiaca*—by J. Gutzwill.

Rhaphis flabelliformis; *Epacris grandiflora*; *Erica caffra*; *Empetrum truncatum*; *Banksia speciosa*; *Eugenia australis*, in fruit; with a variety of fine Roses and Dahlias—by Hibbert and Buist.

Cactus arboreus, *Acacia angustifolia*, *Agapanthus umbellatus*; *Wstringia rosmarinifolia*—by Mr. Keyser. *Callia speciosa*, and several remarkable species of Aloe—by R. Pierpont.

Beautiful specimens of Citri, laden with fruit, and numerous rare exotics, of which no detailed list has been furnished—by D. and C. Landreth.

A fine display of Dahlias, Bouquets, and many other valuable contributions of plants—by D. Maupay, Dr. Gibson, John H. Cresson, P. K. Gorgas, Miss Rebecca Lawrence, William Cusling, and J. Crumback.

FRUITS.

PEARS.—*Belle and Bonne*, a fine French variety, by Mrs. Parmentier, of New York. *Gray Doyenne*, above alluded to; it is one of the *Beurre* or Butter Pears, by D. Maupay. *Petre Pear*, by R. Carr. Fall Christian, by J. J. Borie. *Seckel Pears*, remarkably fine, by several contributors. *Vertelouge Panache*, a singularly striped French Pear, from the place of the late Stephen Girard, by Mr. Barney. Several other excellent varieties, by J. B. Smith, J. Cophia, S. Gratz, and A. Parker.

PEACHES.—Three new seedling Free stones, by Mr. Bates, of Camden, N. J. Fox's and Eastburn's favourite, both seedlings, by John Evans. *Lemon Cling* and *Rodman Cling*, by John M. Kaigh, of New Jersey. *Clings*, remarkably fine, by Isaac Reeves, of Red Bank, N. J. and by G. Dixon. A beautiful vase of Peaches and Grapes, was presented by Mrs. H. C. Carey.

GRAPES.—Elsinborough, from the first offspring of the original vine at Elsinborough, New Jersey; it was gratifying to observe the improvement which has taken place in this interesting variety from cultivation. Cultivated specimens from Burlington were presented by A. Quicksall, Walter Wilson, and S. R. Wetherill; those from the latter gentlemen were from two vines, one bearing one hundred bunches, and the other two hundred. *Red Catawba*, our best native pulpy Grape, and *Blue Isabella*, both from a vineyard containing more than three thousand vines, the greater part then loaded with fruit, nearly ripe, by E. H. Bonsall, of Germantown. *White Sweet Water*, from a vine bearing more than four hundred bunches; from the garden of J. Longstreth. *Chasselas* and *Savignon*, in great perfection, from the garden of J. Buonaparte at Bordentown. Four bunches of the *Hampton Court Grape*, one of which weighed eighteen ounces, by Hibbert and Buist. *Lawton Isabella*, by W. W. Fisher. *Malaga* and *Black Hamburg*, very superior, by Mr. Vansickle. *Chasselas*, a bunch weighing 1lb. 14oz., by Rowland Jones of Burlington. *Hansteretto* and other Hungarian, by Mr. Laws. Numerous others, of superior excellence, were contributed by R. Carr, David Allen of Burlington, Joseph Price, J. Evans, A. B. Engstrom, T. Stewardson, J. S. Waln, S. J. Robbins, and D. and C. Landreth.

QUINCES.—A small and beautiful variety, by Wm.

Raster. Large and fine, by H. Pratt; and also by A. D'Arras, and J. B. Smith.

APPLES.—Several varieties by A. Parker and John Evans.

LEMONS.—Noticed above as very superior, by C. Chauncey, and S. R. Wetherill.

CITRONS.—*St. Helena*, remarkably large and fine, by H. Pratt.

FIGS.—White and very superior, by J. Longstreth. Other varieties, by John Evans, and A. Parker.

MELONS.—Red *Romana* Muskmelon, remarkable for the red colour of the flesh, lately introduced, by H. Pratt.

VEGETABLES.

Turnip-rooted Cabbage and Artichokes, by J. B. Smith.

Dutch Turnips, possessing a very delicate skin, and Mangel Wurzel, both fine, by Henry Chorley.

Summer Blood Beet; *Malaga Squash*, a new article; Prickley Cucumber for pickling, in fine order; Early Peas, the autumnal crop; a new variety of Radish, shaped like the long red but pure white, decidedly superior in quality, obtained in two years by four times sowing—by R. Scott.

Royal Cabbage Lettuce; Early Peas, the autumnal crop; White Solid Celery; Dark Claret and Italian Turnip Beets; Early Horn and Long Orange Carrots; Curled Endive; all in fine condition—by J. Engelman.

Egg-Plants, very large and fine; Curled Broccoli; Orange Carrots; Parsnips—from the garden of S. Gratz.

Squashes; *Giraumon d'Athene*, fine for the table while quite young, and also for pies when ripe; *Giraumon Turban*, ornamental and edible; the seed of both imported from France—by E. Harris, of Moorestown, N. J.

Egg-Plants, a new variety, singularly resembling the Tomato, in shape and appearance—by D. Maupay.

Drum-head Cabbage; Red Portugal Beet; White Portugal Beet; Onions; Salmon, Brown Turnip and Black Winter Radishes—by Ashton Barton.

Indian Corn, very tall and fine; *Ruta Baga*, sown on the 16th of August, and of fine size for its age; Mangel Wurzel—by J. Kenworthy.

Cocoa-nut Squash, an admirable vegetable, in perfection throughout the winter—by D. and C. Landreth.

Other valuable contributions of vegetables were received from D. Allen, of Burlington, Adam Price, of Burlington, John Evans, and from the Asylum of the Deaf and Dumb.

Leaves of the *Morus Multicaulis*, or Chinese many-stalked Mulberry, the best sort for worms, with Cocoons—by Mrs. Parmentier, of New York.

Leaves of the White Italian Mulberry, esteemed next to the above for worms—by J. Evans, who cultivates it extensively.

Several bottles of superior Champagne Cider, were presented by Joseph Johns; and two bottles of Elder Wine by Mrs. Hoare.

For paintings of fruits and flowers, and for several other objects not all embraced in the views of the Society, but which contributed largely to ornament the room, the committee are indebted to A. B. Engstrom, J. M'Arran, John Robbins, A. Purker, H. M. Zollikofer, Mrs. Parkinson, and George Reynolds.

Published by order of the Society.

C. PICKERING, Rec. Sec'y.

Appointment by the Governor.

JONATHAN K. HASSINGER, to be an Alderman of the city of Philadelphia, in the room of Abraham Shoemaker, Esq. deceased.

LEWISTOWN, Penn. Nov. 24, 1832.

SNOW.—The mountains in this neighborhood were covered with snow on yesterday morning.

From the United States Gazette.

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE.

Extracts of letters to the editor, dated

HARRISBURG, Dec. 4, 1832.

The Senate met to-day at 11 o'clock, and after having organized, proceeded to the election of a Speaker, which resulted in the choice of Dr. Burden, on the first ballot, he having received 26 votes. Moses Sullivan received four votes and Jesse Miller one. Mr. Miller administered the oath to the Speaker, who afterwards qualified the new members respectively.

Mr. Ringland then offered a resolution inviting the Electors for President and Vice President, to meet in the Senate Chamber to-morrow, for the purpose of performing the duties of their office, which was adopted. Mr. R. also submitted the usual postage resolutions for furnishing each member with three daily newspapers during the Session, which was agreed to.

The House of Representatives organized at 12 o'clock, and at 3 proceeded to an election for Speaker. Six ineffectual ballottings were had, and at each the vote stood as follows:

Almond H. Reed,	44
Thomas Ashbridge,	32
Samuel Anderson,	19

Thomas G. McCulloh, John B. Wallace, and John Shearer, each 1 vote.

After the 6th ballot the members adjourned until to-morrow at 1 o'clock.

HARRISBURG, Dec. 5, 1832.

No business was done in the Senate to-day, the Electors having been in session in the Senate Chamber.

In the House an election took place for Speaker, which resulted in the choice of Dr. Samuel Anderson. The vote stood for Anderson 63, Thomas G. McCulloh 28, Thomas Ashbridge 5. Mr. Read, by a letter addressed to the members, withdrew his name before the ballottings commenced.

The preliminary business of appointing committees to wait on the Senate, and Governor, having been gone through, Mr. Keating offered the following set of spirited and decided joint resolutions in favor of the Union of the States and in opposition to Nullification, and pledging the State to assist the General Government in the maintenance and enforcement of the constitution and laws of the United States.

The resolutions were received by manifest marks of approbation by the House, and the usual number ordered to be printed. It is believed they will pass without a dissenting voice.

RESOLUTIONS

Relative to the Union of the States and the Constitution of the United States.

Resolved, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, That the Constitution of the United States, and the laws of the United States, made in pursuance of the Constitution, are the supreme law of the land, to which every citizen of the United States owes obedience; and that no authority whatever can release him from his obligation to obey, or require him to take any oath, or enter into any engagement inconsistent with such obligation; and that every pretension on the part of a state, or any portion thereof, so to release any citizen of the United States, or so to require of him, is unconstitutional, and without the least foundation of right, and can afford neither shelter nor excuse for offences he may commit against the laws of the United States.

Resolved, That no portion of the citizens of the United States, have a rightful power to decide upon the constitutional validity of an act of the Congress of the United States, duly made by the people's representatives and approved by the Executive in the mode prescribed by the Constitution, nor to nullify the same,

either generally, or within particular districts, but that every such act of Congress continues in full force every where within the United States, notwithstanding any such asserted nullification, and all persons who resist, or attempt to resist its execution offend against the Constitution and laws of the United States, and are liable to prosecution and punishment for such offence.

Resolved, That no state has a right peaceably to withdraw from the Union, and to declare itself independent of it; and that every attempt to do so by force would be a virtual infraction of the Constitution of the United States, justifying and requiring the use of constitutional measures to suppress it.

Resolved, That the faithful execution of all laws which have received the sanction of the legislative and executive powers of the United States, in the mode prescribed by the Constitution, is a duty enjoined upon the President of the United States, in the constitutional discharge of which he is entitled to, and ought to receive the aid and support of every citizen of the Union.

Resolved, That it is the clear and indisputable right of Congress, to impose duties upon importations, and of the Government of the United States to collect the duties payable by law, upon goods imported into every part of the Union, and that every resistance to the collection of the same, and every attempt to resist is an offence against the constitution and laws of the United States, and that the offenders are liable to prosecution and punishment for such offence.

Resolved, That in enforcing by all constitutional means, the laws passed by Congress, for imposing and collecting duties upon goods imported into the United States, and all other acts of the Congress of the United States, and in bringing to punishment all persons who, under any pretence, may offer or attempt resistance to them, the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania will, if necessary, aid and assist the government of the United States, by all the means in her power.

Resolved, that the Governor be requested to transmit a copy of these resolutions to the President of the United States, and to each Senator and representative in Congress from this Commonwealth.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE ELECTORAL COLLEGE.—The Electoral College met to-day at 11 o'clock, in the Senate Chamber—present, all the members, and was called to order by Judge King. The Clerk of the Senate having been appointed Clerk of the College, the electors proceeded to the choice of a presiding officer, whereupon Samuel McKean received 20 votes, and B. W. Richards 9 votes. Gen. McKean having received a majority was declared duly elected, and on taking the chair made appropriate acknowledgments.

On motion, Messrs. Leiper, Thompson and King, were appointed a committee to wait on the Governor and inform him, that the College was organized and ready to receive his communications.

Messrs. David D. Wagner and B. W. Richards were appointed tellers, and the result of the ballottings was for President,

ANDREW JACKSON,	- -	30 votes.
For Vice President,		
WILLIAM WILKINS,	- -	30 votes, being

the whole number of electors.

CANAL TRANSPORTATION.—We understand that our intelligent and enterprising fellow citizen, J. P. Helfenstein, formerly of Carlisle, has left this city for the East, for the purpose of completing the arrangements he has been engaged in making since his arrival here, to run a daily line of boats, &c. from this city to Philadelphia on the Canal. We are pleased to learn he has taken a location on the Canal Basin from Mr. Patterson, in order to accommodate Boats with a harbour and landing, and that he intends to run a daily line on the opening of the Spring navigation, from this city to the Western part of the Mountains, where the rail-way in-

tersects. He has been invited by letter to meet a company which will be ready with an every day line of boats from the East part of the Mountains to Philadelphia.

If Mr. H. is met by his Eastern friends as he has been by his friends in the west, we shall see, on the opening of the navigation in the spring *another* line of boats, plying between this city and Philadelphia. Our friends in Philadelphia no doubt will see the importance of this undertaking, to whom Mr. H. as a man of business and enterprise is well known.

Mr. H. is impressed with a belief that from the present state of the Canal, there will be sufficient security to warrant the delivery of goods from the time they start from one extreme point to the other, within eight days, and when the rail road across the mountain is finished, goods may be delivered at Louisville from Philadelphia, at a charge not exceeding one dollar and fifty cents per hundred.

The time is not far distant when the Pennsylvania Canal will be the channel of transportation for all property to the Southern and Western part of this country.—New York cannot rival Pennsylvania in that trade. Philadelphia must and will be the great mart from which and to which all this great bulk of business must flow.

The Canal will be navigable the year round, with the exception of two months.—The Erie canal will close one month earlier than this, and open six weeks later, and we shall be able from Mr. H's calculation to ship goods from Philadelphia 50 per cent cheaper than can be done from N. York by the Erie Canal, to any point on the Ohio River, or any of the waters below. We shall not be surprised to hear of goods being shipped from N. York to Philadelphia, thence on our canal to many parts of the Ohio, a circumstance which has been calculated on but by few.

Nothing is wanting to take the bulk of the trade of Ohio for this canal but a cross conveyance from Beaver on the Ohio River, to Massillon on the Ohio canal. Any one conversant with the geography of the West will see the great importance of this line of communication to Pittsburg and Philadelphia, which will at no distant day be put into operation by a Rail Road.

So much for the canal. We hope to see those who at first projected our public improvements, and who aided in their final completion, reaping the reward of their enterprise by realizing all the merit their exertions entitle them to, and this will be the approbation of the community.—*Pittsburg Mercury.*

THE CANAL.—It cannot fail to be a source of gratification to the friends of Pennsylvania policy, and to every one who feels an interest in the growing greatness and prosperity of our state, to witness each successive link in the great chain of our internal improvement, one by one arrive at its completion. It is with feelings of the greatest pleasure, that we are this week enabled to announce the pleasing intelligence of the departure of the first boat from this place to the junction of the Allegheny, Portage Rail Road. This is an event which could scarcely be anticipated to be accomplished at so early a period by the most sanguine observer of the progression of the system, and certainly reflects lasting credit on the conductors of the work.

According to previous arrangement, a party of the citizens of this borough and vicinity, embarked yesterday on board the Packet Boat, John Blair, Capt. Beckwith, to participate in the celebration of the event at Hollidaysburg. A piece of artillery, prepared for the occasion, well mounted and efficiently manned, on board a flat, which accompanied the boat will impart life and animation to the scene. About eleven o'clock, A. M. they took their departure, in fine spirits, and apparently in unanimous participation of the feelings of hilarity and satisfaction which such an occasion is calculated to inspire.—*Huntingdon Rep. Advocate.*

GEN. ARTHUR ST. CLAIR.—A Monument, plain and simple in its construction, has just been erected over the remains of this revolutionary veteran, which are deposited in the Presbyterian Grave Yard, in this borough. For years, this spot, where repose the ashes of this brave but unfortunate General, has been marked by nothing, save the thorns and thistles, that have profusely grown over it. A more distinguished mark was due from his country. Failure in effecting an index, however simple in its construction, that might point the passing stranger to the sacred spot where sleeps the early champion in the cause of freedom, and the bosom friend of "the father and the country," prompted members of the masonic institution to rear a suitable memorial over the bones of their departed brother. It is of an obelisk form, and stands on a base of 6 feet square, rising 18 to 20 feet. The whole is surmounted by a handsome urn, and bears the following inscription:

On the south side.

The

earthly remains of

Major General

ARTHUR ST. CLAIR,

are deposited

beneath this humble monument,

which is erected

to supply the place of a nobler one,

due from his country.

He died August 31, 1818,

in the 84th year of his age.

On the north side.

This stone

is erected over the remains

of their departed brother,

by members of the

Masonic Society.

A blank is left on one of the pannels on which it is intended to place a suitable inscription to the memory of the wife of the deceased, who lies buried by his side.

The whole was executed by William P. Saunders, of this place, and displays great skill in the workmanship.—*Greensburg Argus.*

WOLVES.—The rapid increase of the population of this county, and the industrious and enterprising spirit which every where pervades it, have almost entirely driven these emblems of savageness from within our borders—and neither home nor resting place seems to be left them there. One of their worst enemies amongst us, is our friend Joe Fish, (as he is familiarly called) of Great Bend township, who has become a sort of police officer, in relation to them. He apprehended three full grown offenders—for which he was duly compensated by our County Commissioners—and has desired us to inform the sheep-owners of Lawsville, Silver Lake, and the north part of Bridgewater, that he has issued death warrants for four or five others, who are yet at large.—*Montrose (Penn.) Register.*

ST. JOHN'S CHURCH,

(Thirteenth street above Chestnut street.) A beautiful painting in fresco has been executed in this church by Mr. Monachesi, and was exhibited last Sunday for the first time. The building committee of the church were unable to hold out to Mr. Monachesi, in his undertaking this work, any other hope of compensation than what might be derived from public voluntary contribution. A collection for his benefit was made accordingly last Sunday morning and afternoon. The painting was exhibited for his benefit during the week.

LARGE QUINCE.—Mr. Jacob Rich, of Mount Pleasant, sent for our inspection a few days since, a Quince which measured 13 inches in circumference, and weighed 1 pound and half an ounce.

Abraham Shelly, writes us from Milford township, in Bucks county, that he has upwards of 3000 fine growing young White Mulberry Trees—and that he has upwards of 1800 Cocoons, and several thousand Eggs of the Silk-worm, to dispose of. He supposed there was a company established in Chester county for the extensive culture of Silk, and was desirous to give information where food for the worms might readily be procured. We promulgate the information desired; and inform our friend Shelly, that no public Institution, exists in Chester county; to our knowledge, for the production or manufacture of Silk.—*Village Record.*

FRIENDS OF THE UNION.

An adjourned meeting of the citizens of the city and county of Philadelphia, was held in the State House Yard on Thursday afternoon at 3 o'clock.

JOSEPH WORRELL, Esq. President; WM. DUANE, Col. JOHN THOMPSON, and JOHN MAITLAND, Vice Presidents; Frederick Stoever, and James Page, Secretaries.

The proceedings of the last meeting having been read, Charles J. Ingersoll, chairman of the committee appointed to prepare a suitable preamble and resolutions, after some preliminary remarks, submitted the following, which were adopted:

Whereas, dangerous and ungenerous disaffection to the constitutional authority of these United States prevails in South Carolina, hitherto always one of the most exemplary of them, but now organized to defy and annul the laws of the Union; and at such a time a general expression of opinion may tend to enlighten and strengthen government, therefore,

Resolved, by the people of Philadelphia, in town-meeting assembled, That we see with deep regret the proceedings of our fellow citizens of South Carolina, as set forth in the Ordinance of their Convention, and other like manifestations of rash and hostile measures, of which we entirely disapprove.

Resolved, That while thoroughly condemning such proceedings, yet in a spirit of kindness and conciliation anxiously cherished towards all our fellow citizens, we would rejoice in the return of those of South Carolina to their attachment to the Union, the retracing of steps so unwisely entered upon, and the renewal of the acknowledgment of their allegiance to the federal authority: but should they persist in assailing the integrity of the Union, we hereby declare our fixed determination to maintain it unimpaired, and to support government by all lawful means against what is called Nullification.

Resolved, That we respectfully recommend to the Legislature of Pennsylvania, to adopt such measures as may be requisite to sustain the constituted authorities of the United States at this juncture, to manifest the invincible attachment of this State to the Union, and its unalterable resolution that it must be preserved inviolate.

Daniel J. Desmond and Charles Jack, Esqs. and Cols. Thompson, and Chew addressed the meeting.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be published in the city papers.

Adjourned.

JOS. WORRELL, Chairman.

WM. J. DUANE, }
JOHN THOMPSON, } Vice President.
JOHN MAITLAND, }
Fred. Stoever } Secretaries.
James Page, }

SANITARY COMMITTEE, AUGUST 31st, 1832.

Resolved, That the Medical Committee of Consultation be respectfully requested before they close their valuable labors, to suggest to this Committee, such municipal regulations and improvements, as in their opinion will most effectually guard against the future occurrence of malignant disease within the city, or will be calculated

to mitigate the severity, and check the progress of such disease, should it unhappily appear.

From the minutes,

SAML. DAVIS, Sec'y.

SELECT COUNCIL CHAMBER,

SEPTEMBER.

To the Sanitary Committee.

In compliance with the above resolution, the Medical Committee of Consultation, reply by stating, that their opinions on the general subject of cleanliness, ventilation, and the removal of common and obvious nuisances have been already so fully expressed, and so universally practised, that they deem it unnecessary to recapitulate their views—they have the satisfaction of believing, that the precautionary measures advised and adopted, have had a most important agency in mitigating the violence, and arresting the progress of Malignant Cholera in this city.

The recent visitation which Philadelphia has experienced is calculated to elicit the energies of her citizens, and it is to be hoped may result in the adoption of plans, promotive of the health, prosperity, and happiness of the community.

The eastern front of Philadelphia may emphatically be termed its commercial front; there, at its wharves, and docks, the numerous vessels, from all quarters of the globe, give ample evidence of the importance of this section of the city.

It is within the recollection of thousands, when many of our most wealthy merchants resided in Water street; but for a number of years past this has not been the case, except perhaps in the single instance of that venerable benefactor of the community, Stephen Girard.

The principal part of the property situated between Mulberry and Vine streets, from the east side of Front street, to the river Delaware inclusive, is now occupied by old and decayed buildings, of little or no value. And the greater part of these, are filled to overflowing, with a dense and filthy population, especially under the bank, and about the wharves, as by the report from the Block Committee can be made amply to appear.

In recurring to the history of Yellow Fever which at various periods has afflicted this city, it is a remarkable fact, that the Delaware front, especially Water street and the wharves, has invariably presented a focus for this malignant disease, where its ravages have been principally expended.

The death of a number of our merchants in different years, with their clerks and apprentices, and other useful citizens, offer melancholy evidence of this fact.

In addition to the loss of valuable lives, it requires no effort to show the disastrous consequences which have resulted to the commercial, and other interests of this city from the repeated occurrence of Yellow Fever, in the locality now under consideration.

The foul bills of health—the closure of stores—the flight of thousands in some seasons, even the removal of banks, the ruin of industrious, and enterprising citizens, give painful and ample testimony on this point.

While we contemplate Philadelphia as it now stands, let us revert for a few moments to what it was designed

to be according to the original intention of its wise and benevolent founder. No stronger evidence need be adduced of the magnitude and expansion of his views, as he looked through the vista of futurity, than in the plan of his beloved Philadelphia.

The chain of his surveyor was carried through primeval forests, among the wigwams of Indians, and marked with precision those very streets, which we now inhabit.

Penn's original plan of the eastern front of the city, must be familiar to many—happy would it have been for us, could it have been preserved unimpaired to posterity.

But the question that now presents of deep and vital interest to our community is *this*—May not the original plan of Philadelphia in part, at least be restored?

The building comprised within the section described in the forepart of this preamble, are generally old and worthless, and it is fully believed, if they were purchased at a fair valuation, and removed, and the lots were sold and improved upon in a proper and settled plan, the increase in their value, would probably defray the expense of the original purchase. If we are correctly informed, the experience obtained from the city of London in relation to Regent street, that was carried through a dense population, would sustain us in the present conjecture. If this should be realized in the section proposed for the experiment, it may lead to an extension of views to other situations, especially crowded courts and narrow alleys, many of which are dangerous nuisances in the very heart of Philadelphia.

As guardians of the public health, honored with your confidence as medical advisers, we consider it a duty to deliver our opinions with clearness and decision, in relation to these narrow alleys, and closely built, and badly ventilated courts. We hesitate not to pronounce them dangerous nuisances, favorable in every respect for the reception, propagation, and even generation of malignant and pestilential diseases. We cannot but view with solicitude and disapprobation the recent erection, and consequent extension of these hot-beds of infection—some of them without yards, without any ventilation except through the front of the buildings, with kitchens and privies in the cellars.

In retrospecting the past, and anticipating the future, if these nuisances are to go on, and increase, without controul, we consider ourselves bound to enter our protest against them. We deliver our views in the character of medical guardians, and presume not to offer opinions, in any way touching the rights of property; that being a subject, which belongs to jurists instead of physicians.

But inasmuch as we feel in common with our fellow citizens, the benefit of a law, which forbids the erection of frame buildings in the city, and lessens the risk to property from loss by fire—while quarantine laws founded upon the right of self-preservation, are in existence, and while not only our own, but the experience of large cities in England, has shown the fatal consequences resulting from a dense population in close and

badly ventilated situations—we would most respectfully inquire whether the danger, and actual loss of human life, and property, from the destroying pestilence, resulting from the causes, now enumerated, does not imperiously demand legislative interposition, at least to prevent the extension of these nuisances.

Perhaps no city in the United States is blessed with greater advantages than Philadelphia; the width of the streets—the profusion of Schuylkill water poured through them—the extensive ground plot within the original plan, not yet occupied by buildings, all strongly invite us to renew our efforts to restore as far as practicable, this city, to its pristine beauty, to increase the salubrity of its atmosphere, and thus promote the health, and prosperity and happiness of its inhabitants.

A few years since this subject was most ably and zealously pursued, by our venerable fellow citizen, Paul Beck; many joined with him in the honorable and useful enterprize, and at one period, there was every prospect of its being carried into effect—but the alarm from yellow fever subsided, which was the exciting cause of the effort, the calls of business, directed attention another way, and the benevolent and praiseworthy exertions of Paul Beck, were of necessity suspended; his extensive knowledge of the subject, the result of unwearied labor, and long experience, we doubt not he is disposed most cheerfully to impart.

We believe the present to be the all-important crisis for prompt and immediate action; the citizens of Philadelphia are now called upon, by every motive of interest and humanity, to exert their energies, and avail themselves of the opportunity and means within their reach, for the accomplishment of an object, so eminently calculated to increase their present advantages, and to transmit inestimable blessings to generations yet unborn.

We would further suggest the importance of making permanent provision for an infirmary, adapted to the wants of our large community, more especially in acute diseases; it is believed that an Institution of this kind, based upon the patronage of the city proper; and conducted under the direction of a few judicious, benevolent and active citizens, chosen by Councils, would greatly promote the interests of humanity.

Therefore Resolved, "That the health and prosperity of the city of Philadelphia imperiously demand, that the attention of the constituted authorities, should be immediately directed to the eastern front of the city, and more especially to that section, which is comprehended between Mulberry and Vine streets, from the east side of Front street, to the river Delaware inclusive, in order to the speedy removal of existing nuisances. And it is further recommended to the Councils, to adopt such measures, as they shall deem expedient, and proper, for the restoration, as far as practicable, of that section of the eastern front of the city, to the original plan, as established by William Penn, its wise, and benevolent founder, or as recently modified, by our venerable fellow citizen, Paul Beck."

JOSEPH PARRISH,	{ Committee.
W. E. HORNER,	
R. HARLAN,	
JOHN C. OTTO.	

Extract from the Minutes of the Medical consulting

Board: Resolved, that the report of the committee to whom was referred the resolution of the Sanitary Committee respecting the prevention or mitigation of malignant diseases in the city of Philadelphia be approved and the same transmitted to the Sanitary Committee.

Signed, JOHN C. OTTO, Chairman.

SAMUEL JACKSON, Secretary.

Sept. 10th, 1832.

METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

Extract from the Meteorological Register, taken at the State Capitol—Harrisburg, Pennsylvania,

By JAMES WRIGHT, Librarian.

OCTOBER, 1832.

Days of the Month.	Days of Week.	Morning temperature.	Noon temperature.	Even. temperature.	Mean temp. of day.	Highest in Morn.	Highest at Noon.	Highest in Even.	Mean height of Barometer each day.	WINDS.
<i>Thermometer. Barometer.</i>										
1 Monday		48	59	68	58	29.25	29	30	29.28	N W
2 Tuesday		48	58	59	55	30	33	30	31	W
3 Wednesday		44	55	55	51	26	28	29	28	S E
4 Thursday	y	46	65	68	60	27	33	35	32	S W
5 Friday		49	69	66	61	33	35	34	34	S W
6 Saturday		50	65	68	61	32	34	38	35	W
7 Sunday		57	59	63	60	33	33	33	33	N E
8 Monday		58	60	62	60	32	33	32	32	E
9 Tuesday		60	68	65	64	32	33	32	32	E
10 Wednesday		63	70	70	68	32	32	32	32	E
11 Thursday	y	63	69	63	67	32	33	32	32	N W
12 Friday		53	62	65	60	30	31	34	32	N W
13 Saturday		53	64	63	60	30	31	32	31	N W
14 Sunday		57	59	60	59	30	32	32	31	N W
15 Monday		45	50	52	46	30	30	30	30	N W
16 Tuesday		41	56	59	52	30	32	33	32	N W
17 Wednesday		45	58	66	56	31	32	35	33	S W
18 Thursday	y	54	68	71	64	33	34	35	34	S W
19 Friday		66	74	72	71	32	33	33	33	S E
20 Saturday		63	75	73	70	33	35	35	34	S
21 Sunday		67	68	66	67	36	35	36	36	S W
22 Monday		56	58	58	57	33	30	30	31	N E
23 Tuesday		53	60	58	58	30	31	32	31	N W
24 Wednesday	y	48	52	57	52	30	30	32	31	N W
25 Thursday		48	52	53	51	30	33	32	32	N W
26 Friday		42	44	46	44	33	34	36	33	N W
27 Saturday		35	47	54	52	31	33	37	34	N W
28 Sunday		45	50	41	45	36	36	34	35	N
29 Monday		39	48	54	47	34	35	38	36	N
30 Tuesday		33	52	58	48	34	38	42	38	N W
31 Wednesday		47	50	54	50	35	34	38	36	N W

<i>Thermometer.</i>	<i>Barometer.</i>
Maximum on 19th 71°	Max. on the 30th 29.38 in.
Minimum on 28th 45°	Min. on the 1st 29.28 in.
Difference 26°	Difference 00.10 in.
Mean 57°	Mean 29.33 in.

Atmosphere.

Days of the month.	Morning	Afternoon.
2 4 5 6 12 14 15 16 17	21 days Fair	Fair
18 19 20 21 24 25 26	1 day Cloudy	Fair
27 28 29 30 31	4 days Cloudy	Cloudy
23	1 day Rain	Cloudy
1 3 8 11	2 days Cloudy	Rain
7	2 days Rain	Rain
10 13		
9 22		

Day of the Month.

Day of the Month.	Wind.
28 29	2 days N
7 22	2 days N E
8 9 10	3 days E
3 19	2 days S E
20	1 day S
4 5 17 18 21	5 days S W
2 6	2 days W
1 11 12 13 14 15 16 23 24 45 26	
27 30 31	14 days N W

On the 20th at noon, thermometer at 75° the highest. On the 30th in the morning, thermometer at 33° the lowest. Range 42°

On the 30th in the evening, barometer at 29.42 inches the highest. On the 1st in the morning, barometer at 29.42 inches the lowest. Range 00.17 inches.

The wind has been 7 days east of the meridian; 21 days west of it, 2 days north, and 1 south.

There was rain on the 7th, 9th, 10th, 13th, and 22d. White frosts on the 4th, 16th, 30th, 31st.

The mean temperature of this month was 6 deg. warmer than last October.

THE REGISTER.

PHILADELPHIA, DECEMBER 8, 1832.

In our present number will be found two very interesting reports, hitherto not published. The first by Dr. Jackson, on facts connected with the Cholera, as it appeared in this city during the summer. The second, a report by the "Medical Committee of Consultation," to the "Sanitary Committee," in relation to "municipal regulations and improvements, for the purpose of guarding against the future occurrence of malignant disease within the city—in which two very important considerations are introduced, viz: the restoration of the eastern front as nearly as possible, to the design of Wm. Penn.—by the alterations proposed some few years since, by Paul Beck, Esq. which we intend to insert, perhaps next week." The second consideration is, the prevention of alleys, or confined streets. We are glad to see these subjects revived; and as they are recommended by such high authority, we hope they will receive the early and merited consideration of Councils. It is to be regretted, that in the improvements making on the Schuylkill front, these small streets are becoming very numerous; and if this plan of building extends, as it probably will, (unless prevented by law,) till it meets the present termination of improvements from the Delaware side—the central parts of the city must suffer for want of the free circulation of air, which we at present enjoy from the west and south-west. The consequence may be prejudicial to the general health of the city.

A fall of snow sufficient to cover the roofs of houses, occurred on the night of the 2d inst., which soon disappeared, and we have since experienced remarkably pleasant weather for the season.

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HAZARD'S REGISTER OF PENNSYLVANIA.

DEVOTED TO THE PRESERVATION OF EVERY KIND OF USEFUL INFORMATION RESPECTING THE STATE.

EDITED BY SAMUEL HAZARD.

VOL. X.—NO. 24. PHILADELPHIA, DECEMBER 15, 1832. NO. 259.

GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

It must be gratifying to us all, fellow citizens, that, at this annual return of the season appointed for the meeting of the General Assembly, there should be so much cause for mutual congratulation, and for devout gratitude to the Great Ruler of the universe, for the rich but unmerited dispensations of his Providence, with which he has been pleased, since your adjournment, to favor us. The commonwealth never presented a more flourishing aspect, nor has the condition of the people, at any time, been more prosperous. The crops upon which the husbandman had bestowed his labor excited great apprehensions in the spring that he would not be rewarded for his toil; but He "who crowneth the year with his goodness," so tempered the seasons with fertilizing influences, as to cause the momentary alarm to subside, and to enable the farmer to rejoice in the abundant harvest with which his fields were clothed.

"The dreadful pestilence, whose death-bearing visitations most of us anticipated with fearful forebodings, having made its appearance in some of our Atlantic cities, and caused great mortality there; exhibited itself also in the metropolis of our own state, where, although a number fell victims to its ravages, its destructive course was speedily arrested by the precautions and timely exertions of its active and vigilant board of health, its energetic police, and the prudence, temperance, and systematic attention to cleanliness, for which its inhabitants are so peculiarly remarkable—and the number of deaths were comparatively few, in proportion to its numerous population. Since then, some of our inland towns have been afflicted with the same calamitous epidemic, and valuable lives fell sacrifices to its desolating fury. I have great satisfaction in feeling myself authorized to announce to you, the grateful intelligence, that this mysterious disease has, in a great measure, if not entirely subsided, and that a case of spasmodic cholera has, for some time past, been of rare occurrence within the limits of our state.

In contemplating this great deliverance, fellow citizens, it becomes us humbly to adore the goodness of that God, who, when we had sorely offended, visited us with so light an affliction, and to pour out our hearts and our souls in gratitude before him, for his great loving kindness towards us, in having so promptly stayed the hand of the destroying angel, and caused the desolating scourge so speedily to pass from among us.

It is under such favourable circumstances of abundance, health, and universal prosperity that you are assembled to legislate for a population numbering little short of a million and a half of souls, who look up to you, as their representatives, to devise for them such measures of policy, and to sanction them by legislative enactments, as will tend with the greatest certainty to relieve their wants, to increase their comforts, and to promote their happiness. The constitution makes it the duty of the executive to give to the General Assembly information of the state of the commonwealth, and to recommend for their consideration such measures as he

shall judge expedient. I proceed most cheerfully to comply with this constitutional requirement, under a firm conviction, that the state of the commonwealth will present such an aspect as will be gratifying to our constituents, and that the measures recommended will receive from the representatives of the people that deliberate consideration, and that candid and impartial decision, which in their judgment they shall respectively merit.

By the act of 30th of March last, entitled "An act relative to the Pennsylvania canals and rail roads," it was made the duty of the Governor to borrow, on the credit of the commonwealth, the sum of two millions three hundred and forty-eight thousand six hundred and eighty dollars, to be applied to works of internal improvement, in the manner specifically directed by the act. In pursuance of the authority thus given, persons desirous of taking the loan were invited by a public notice, inserted in the newspapers published at the seat of government, and also in the city of Philadelphia, to forward their proposals to the office of the Secretary of the Commonwealth, for loaning to the state the said sum of money, reimbursable at any time after the first of July, one thousand eight hundred and sixty. I have great pleasure in communicating to you the gratifying fact, that such is the high character of the stock of Pennsylvania in the market, that offers peculiarly advantageous to the Commonwealth, were received from respectable houses in the cities of New York, and Philadelphia for the whole of the loan. The Bank of Pennsylvania, however, having offered one hundred and fourteen dollars and eight cents, in money for every one hundred dollars in stock, bearing an interest of five per cent. per annum, and that being the highest offered for the whole loan, the same was accepted, and the loan awarded to that institution.

The same course of proceeding was adopted in relation to the loan of three hundred thousand dollars, authorised by act of fifth April, last. Offers at an advanced premium were made by the persons composing the same firms in the cities of New York and Philadelphia, and also by the bank of Pennsylvania; the latter having made the most advantageous offer, being no less than one hundred and fifteen dollars and nine cents, in money, for every one hundred dollars in stock, bearing an interest of five per cent., the same was accepted, and the sum thus borrowed has been placed to the credit of the commonwealth, and applied to the several objects contemplated by the act. Copies of the correspondence, in reference to the loans, will be laid before you. It may not be improper here to remark, that in negotiating the several loans above mentioned, there will have been a clear gain to the commonwealth, after the remaining instalments shall have been paid over, of three hundred and seventy-five thousand, nine hundred and sixty-four dollars and fourteen cents, in premiums, or bounties, paid for no other consideration than the privilege of receiving the loan.

The several loans having been negotiated, the board of canal commissioners, with an alacrity, a fidelity and perseverance, which entitles them to the confidence and respect of their fellow citizens, proceeded to prosecute the respective works, for the construction of which appropriations had been made by the several acts above

mentioned, and the result of their operations has been that there has been finished within the present year, a single track of rail road, twenty-two miles in length, from Philadelphia westward, upon the Columbia and Philadelphia improvement; and a second track, for the same distance, has been so far progressed in, that it, too, is expected to be finished by the first of January next. The whole of this improvement, so far as completed, is said to excel in point of workmanship, combining solidity and neatness with strength and durability. On the eastern division of the Pennsylvania canal, and upon the Frankstown line of the Juniata canal, there have been finished, including an aqueduct over the river Swatara, forty-seven miles and sixty-one perches of canal and slack water navigation, which completes an uninterrupted line of water communication extending from Columbia, in the county of Lancaster, to Hollidaysburg in Huntingdon county, a distance of one hundred and seventy-one miles and sixty-one perches. There have also been finished four miles of towing path on the pool of the Nanticoke dam, on the West Branch. The seventy-five miles and sixty-one perches of rail road, and slack water navigation thus finished within the present year, and the several lines of canal heretofore completed, give to the state an aggregate extent of internal communication, canals, rail roads, and slack water improvement now ready for active operations, of five hundred and two miles and one hundred and forty one perches, constructed by the state in the short period of six years.

In addition to the works above mentioned, that have been or will be completed within the present year, I have great satisfaction in assuring the General Assembly, that such progress has been made in forwarding the work upon the other lines, authorised and under contract, that if provision shall be made by the Legislature, at an early period of the present session for raising a fund sufficient for the uninterrupted prosecution of the several works to their final completion all the lines now under contract or authorized, including the necessary feeders, forming of canal and slack water navigation one hundred and twelve miles and two hundred and ninety-four perches in extent, and of rail road ninety-six miles and seventy-two perches, will be entirely finished in the course of the ensuing season. It is the opinion of the engineer, upon the Allegheny Portage road, that if the iron that has been contracted for, can be delivered upon the road in due season, a single track may be laid and finished, on or about the first day of July next, upon the whole distance of thirty-six miles, and two hundred and twenty-one perches, and a double track upon the several inclined planes, making altogether a distance equal to forty-three miles and ninety-one hundredths of a mile, which will leave the second track to be completed thereafter, twenty-nine miles and forty-one hundredths of a mile.

Should this work be finished at as early a day as that contemplated by the engineers, we shall have for the greater part of the next season, an entire connected line of communication between Philadelphia and Pittsburg, by the way of the Union Canal, which will at once form a new era in the intercourse between the two great commercial depots of the state, and between the interior of the state and both these cities. A single track upon the Columbia and Philadelphia rail-road, from the western termination of the twenty-two miles already mentioned, to the borough of Columbia, a distance of fifty-nine miles, and one hundred and seventy-one perches, will also be laid and finished in all the ensuing season, if the General Assembly shall judge it expedient to provide and appropriate the necessary funds at an early period of their session for prosecuting this, and the other authorized works, and thereby enable the canal commissioners to procure the iron, and put the track just mentioned under contract, early in the spring. It is proper that a fact which had perhaps escaped the attention of former legislatures, that the fi-

nishing of the public works has been greatly retarded in consequence of the lateness of the period in the session when the appropriation bills for such objects have been passed, should be brought to the knowledge of the General Assembly at this time. The board of canal commissioners is bound by law, to give thirty days notice of the time and place where proposals will be received, and the lettings made. This notice cannot be given until after the appropriation bill for such objects has finally passed. It frequently happens that contracts are entered into, and afterwards abandoned, which requires a fresh notice to be promulgated for another period of two weeks, at the expiration of which, new contracts are made. By this means, a large portion of the most favorable season for operations upon the public works is lost, and their completion consequently protracted. Permit me, then, fellow-citizens, to urge upon your consideration, the necessity for prompt action in relation to a subject that interests us all. I trust we all feel anxious to witness the final consummation of the great chain of improvements now in a state of progress. A morbid, desponding state of feeling seems to have taken possession of the public mind in relation to them, which it is our duty to take the necessary measures to allay, and I know of none that would more effectually conduce to its removal, than that of hastening the final completion of the public works.

It is not contemplated to finish a second track upon the Columbia and Philadelphia rail-road, nor upon the Allegheny Portage-road within the ensuing season. To complete the other works above referred to, as being in a state of forwardness sufficient to warrant the belief that they may be finished in all the next season, it is supposed will be as much as there will be occasion to finish, for the present, of this chain of improvements. A single track upon each of the rail-roads will, when finished, form an entire connected line of state improvements, between Philadelphia and Pittsburg, amply sufficient for the transportation of all the various articles of commerce that may seek a vent, through that channel, until the second tracks can be completed.

When the whole of the works authorized, and those under contract, shall have been completed, this state will have in her own right, constructed in a period of about seven years, five hundred and ninety-three miles, and one hundred and fifteen perches of artificial improvement by canal, and slackwater navigation; and one hundred and eighty miles and seventy-two perches of rail-road, making an aggregate of seven hundred and eleven miles and one hundred and eighty-seven perches of internal communication, which for magnificence of design, solidity and neatness in the execution, and for splendid prospects of future productiveness and usefulness, will stand unrivalled, and will place our state upon a proud eminence in her relative position with the other states of this confederacy, as well in regard to the spirit of liberality, munificence, and patriotism that dictated this stupendous undertaking, as in reference to the solid realities this scheme of improvement will assuredly elicit, in the future perpetual round of its useful and productive operations.

By the estimates furnished by the engineers upon the several lines of the public works, it appears there will be required, in addition to the appropriations heretofore made to finish the works authorized, and which have been referred to in this communication, including a feeder at Johnstown, and certain indispensable new works upon lines heretofore unfinished, the sum of two millions and eighty-eight thousand nine hundred and sixty-five dollars and twenty-nine cents. Should the General Assembly, however, consider it advisable, and most for the advantage of the public, to order the whole line of communication to be completed, between the great eastern and western emporiums, by laying and finishing a second track, upon the respective rail-roads, the further appropriation of the sum of nine hundred and ninety-eight thousand seven hundred and thirty

dollars and seventy-one cents will be required. These estimates do not, however, include the sum that will be required for the liquidation of damages and for repairs, for which it will also be necessary that provision should be made. The report of the board of canal commissioners, to which I would respectfully refer you for all matters in detail, in regard to this object, will direct you in reference to the amount required to be appropriated for these objects respectively.

In anticipation of an event so cheering as that of consummating in the brief period of another season, this stupendous monument of the power and greatness of our beloved commonwealth, permit me, fellow citizens, to congratulate you and our common constituents. A work upon a scale so magnificent, could not fail to involve, in its construction, the expenditure of much treasure, and to cause the state to incur heavy liabilities; but I am bold to say, that, independent of the future value of these improvements to the commonwealth, the state has been the gainer already, before they have even gone into active operation, in the universal prosperity which this measure of its policy has been greatly instrumental in bringing about, to an amount exceeding that of all the liabilities and expenditures it has incurred in their construction. And in regard to its future policy, in reference to this subject, no statesman who appreciates as he ought the true interests of his own state, and who will for a moment cast his eye upon the vigorous and unremitting exertions of our sister states, by their measures of policy, in regard to which, they do not stop to count the cost, to wrest from Pennsylvania all that is valuable to her, even of her own internal trade and commerce, can for one moment hesitate or doubt. Upon this measure of state policy, my opinion has undergone no change; it has been frankly and candidly communicated in my former messages to the General Assembly, and needs not, therefore, now to be repeated.

Having disposed of a subject which at every session of the legislature, engrosses much of the time of the General Assembly—the *artificial improvement of the physical condition of the commonwealth*; permit me to call your attention to an improvement of a more difficult, but of a higher and more deeply interesting character, as regards the dissemination of knowledge, and the security and stability of our highly cherished republican institutions—the *improvement of the moral and intellectual condition of its citizens*. And with a view to accomplish an achievement at once so laudable and desirable, permit me to recommend, for the consideration of an enlightened and patriotic legislature, the importance of maturing in the course of the present session, a plan of education that will reach every child in the commonwealth, and leave none uninstructed. This subject has been so repeatedly urged upon the attention of the legislature, that nothing short of its intrinsic importance to the rising generation, the welfare of the state, and the rational use and enjoyment of liberty itself, would justify such incessant importunity in relation to it. The necessity of such a measure has been long since seen and felt.

Reports favorable to a general system of education have heretofore been spread on the legislative journals, by committees having that subject under consideration. Bills drawn with much care, containing the elements of a plan of common school instruction, have been reported and partially discussed; without, however, producing any valuable results. There is no subject, perhaps, upon which a concentration of public opinion might not be more easily effected. One great hindrance to the enactment of any general law, having for its object this desirable measure of state policy, strange and incredible as it may seem, is to be ascribed to the humiliating fact, that there is still a considerable portion of our population decidedly averse to any scheme that would tend to add to the general stock of intelligence. Much the greater portion, however, is favorable, it is believed, to

some general plan that would contribute to dispel the clouds of ignorance, and cause the lights of education to irradiate every intellect. Satisfied as I am, that the present plan for the instruction of the children of the indigent, besides the odious distinction between rich and poor which it engenders, is a system of prodigality and wasteful extravagance, a real burden upon the people, without accomplishing in any reasonable measure the end intended, it would give me great pleasure to concur in any enactment that would tend to a favorable change, as well in the organization, as in the economy of our present school system.

It would be a source of much gratification to the reflecting portions of our citizens, and an act that would elevate the moral character of the state, if the only remaining law authorizing the sale of lottery tickets, and the drawing of lotteries within this commonwealth, were stricken from the statute book. A more pernicious, and demoralizing evil can scarcely be imagined. The contract of Messrs. Yates and McIntyre, with the Union canal company will expire in one year from the last of this month. Permit me, therefore, to recommend this subject to your attention, as one deserving the immediate consideration, and the prompt and efficient action of the General Assembly. It is believed that measures might be taken in the course of the present session, which, whilst the public faith would be preserved, would put an end to the existing evil.

In obedience to a resolution of the General Assembly of the 10th of April last, "relative to the use of the waters of the river Delaware," three gentlemen of known capacity and fitness for that service, were appointed commissioners on the part of this commonwealth, to meet a like number, should they be appointed, on the part of the state of New Jersey, to view a dam and other obstructions, alleged to have been placed in that river, upon which the resolution was predicated. No report has yet been received from these gentlemen, owing, as I understand, that no commissioners had been appointed until very recently, on the part of New Jersey, to unite in the view contemplated by the resolution.

Our lot, fellow citizens, has been cast in the heart, as it were, of a young, vigorous, and prosperous confederacy, whose institutions and laws have hitherto protected us in the enjoyment of a more liberal allotment of civil and religious rights than have fallen to the share of any other people in any age of the world. Our government has attracted the attention and excited the admiration, if not the envy of the enlightened portion of mankind. Its public policy has strengthened and invigorated it in all its relations, foreign and domestic. It has become rich and powerful at home, and commands the consideration and respect of foreign nations. The universal prosperity we enjoy as a nation, and the innumerable blessings with which we are surrounded, should stimulate our gratitude, and not excite our discontent. But great as our comforts are, or immeasurable as the extent of our happiness ought to be under the circumstances in which we are placed, instead of cultivating peace and contentment, and feeling grateful for the blessings we enjoy, the spirit of discord is abroad in the land. A sister state, the value of whose exports of domestic produce for the year ending on the 30th September, 1831, amounted to six millions five hundred and twenty-eight thousand six hundred and five dollars, whilst the value of those of Pennsylvania, for the same period, amounted only to the sum of three millions five hundred and ninety-four thousand three hundred and two dollars, complaints of impoverishment and oppression; threatens a nullification of enactments by the National legislature, for protecting our home industry against the restrictive policy of foreign nations; which we in Pennsylvania have been taught to consider as being identified with our national policy, as contributing greatly to the prosperity of our country, and as rendering us more truly independent. If the value of the

produce of a state exported to foreign markets, furnishes any evidence of the prosperity of its people, how greatly must be that of the state in question, exceed that of our own, the value of whose exports amounts to but little more than half of that of the state to which allusion has been made.

What other cause may expect to justify the complaints of the South, I am not informed, but the opinion is entertained, that if any do exist, they are ascribable to other sources than the law imposing duties on imports. The interests of Pennsylvania as a manufacturing state, are so interwoven with the protective policy, that she, at least, cannot consent that it should be abandoned. Whether the act of Congress of July, will afford sufficient protection to all the interests that require it, remains to be tested, and until its efficacy in that particular shall have been ascertained, Pennsylvania cannot, it is believed, in justice to her important interests, cease to exert her influence to prevent a change in its provisions.

I cannot omit, whilst bringing to your notice such measures of national policy as it is believed Pennsylvania ought to sustain, to take a passing notice of one that has excited no ordinary state of feeling in some parts of the Union, since the adjournment of the Legislature. Resolutions had passed both branches of the Legislature of this state at their last session with great unanimity, instructing our Senators, and requesting our Representatives in the Congress of the United States, to use their exertions to obtain a renewal of the charter of the Bank of the United States. A bill for that purpose passed both houses of Congress, the provisions of which not comporting with the views of the President of the United States, his negative was interposed, and the bank did not obtain a renewal of its charter. An excitement, that perhaps transcended the bounds of discretion, grew out of the transaction. It is not believed, that the same fate awaits every bill that may pass the two houses of Congress for the renewal of the charter. The Bank of the United States, whatever may be alleged to the contrary, has certainly done the country some service. It has established a circulating medium in which the people have confidence. It is not denied, I believe, that it has greatly facilitated the operations of the general government, so far as its pecuniary transactions were concerned; and it is admitted, that it has materially aided individuals in their pecuniary arrangements with each other, and especially in the transmission of money to distant parts of the Union. It would be a subject of regret therefore, if a too strict adherence to a literal construction of the Constitution, in regard to the powers conferred upon Congress by that instrument to establish such an institution, or a too critical analysis of its expediency in a moral or political point of view, or the imprudent, intemperate, and impetuous zeal of its friends, and those entrusted with its government, and the management and direction of its affairs, should have the effect to prevent a renewal of its charter sufficiently restricted, checked and guarded; and thus unsettle that which has heretofore been considered part of the settled and established policy of the country.

The importance of an efficient judiciary, and an impartial, prompt, and faithful administration of the laws, so universally admitted and felt, that any defects in the present system will not fail to attract the attention of the General Assembly, and form a prominent subject for its deliberations. Permit me, at the same time, to urge upon your attention, the propriety of taking into consideration, the several laws for the regulation of the militia of this commonwealth, and to recommend a thorough revision of the whole system.

The commissioners appointed to revise the civil code, made their second report to the Legislature, at its last session, accompanied by three important bills relating to "last wills and testaments;" "the descent and distribution of the estates of intestates," and to executors, administrators and collectors," which from some cause

were not then acted on. Permit me now to direct your attention to them, and to recommend them to your favorable consideration. From the assiduity and diligence with which the commissioners have applied themselves to this important work, a third report may be expected shortly.

Our penitentiary system, as immediately connected with the administration of criminal justice, it is to be regarded as being of the first importance in reference, as well to the security of the persons and property, as to the general morals of our citizens; and so far as regards the Eastern penitentiary, the philanthropic advocates of penitentiary reform, may justly congratulate themselves upon the success with which their exertions have been crowned, in bringing so near to perfection, a system surrounded by so many difficulties. The government of this prison has been conducted, in regard as well to its economy as its discipline, in a manner worthy of all commendation; and the experiment of the efficacy of solitary confinement with labor, so far as there has been opportunity to test it, has exceeded the expectations of the most sanguine among its friends. On the 25th Oct. 1829, the first convict was received into the Eastern penitentiary, and from thence until the 1st November, 1832, the whole number admitted amounted to one hundred and thirty-two males, and four females, convicted of various offences. On the day last mentioned, there remained in confinement, ninety male and four female prisoners. The whole number discharged between the above dates, by reason of the expiration of sentence, were twenty-eight; nine died, and five were pardoned. One fact, in reference to this institution, bears strong testimony in favour of its discipline. It appears that not a single convict discharged from this prison has ever been returned to it, which would seem to prove, pretty clearly, either that a thorough reformation has been produced, or that a dread of a repetition of the unsocial manner of life, which had proved so irksome before, has deterred from the commission of crimes within those limits of the state in which a conviction would ensure a sentence to the Eastern penitentiary. The annual accounts of the prison are not closed until the 30th of November. I have not, therefore, been able to ascertain, with accuracy, how far the earnings of the prisoners will be available to defray the expenses of this institution; it is believed that for the present they will pay all except the salaries of the officers, and it is not doubted that as soon as the prison shall have been fully organized, the entire expenses will be defrayed out of the proceeds of the establishment. The experiment made in the Eastern penitentiary, has demonstrated the fact, that solitary confinement with labour, does not impair the health of those subjected to that species of discipline. The prisoners work to more advantage; having no opportunity for conversation or amusement, they eagerly desire employment; here all communication is cut off; no one knows his fellow prisoner; no acquaintance is formed; no contamination takes place; the convict sees no one; holds communion with no one, except such as will give him good advice; he is placed in a situation where he has every inducement to grow better, but little temptation to grow worse; here, thought and reflection will crowd upon the mind, and prepare it for solemn impressions, and for moral and religious instruction. — The discipline established in this prison, the manner of the construction and arrangement of the building itself, and of the cells in which the prisoners are confined and employed, are admitted by all who have turned their attention to the subject of penitentiary reform, to possess decided advantages over those of any other establishment designed for similar objects, in this or any other country. Foreigners, whose especial business it has been to visit the penitentiaries in this country, generally, for the purpose of acquiring information in reference to the subject of penitentiary punishment and its efficacy in producing reformation in those subjected to its discipline, have, with one voice awarded the meed of

merit to that established in the Eastern penitentiary of Pennsylvania. I have the satisfaction to inform you that of the four hundred additional cells recently directed by the Legislature to be constructed, one hundred are finished, and will be ready as soon as the plastering shall have become sufficiently dry, to receive prisoners; one hundred and eighteen more, are in a state of forwardness, and the whole number will be completed in the course of the ensuing season.

From the last report of the Inspectors of the Western penitentiary, as well as from a partial personal inspection of it, I am satisfied that its condition and the fruits of the course of discipline there exercised, are directly the reverse of that which I have just attempted to describe. From the imperfect plan of the building itself, and the inconvenient, injudicious arrangement of the cells, the discipline of solitary confinement with labour, cannot be enforced; the prisoners cannot be restrained from conversing with each other; every prisoner may acquire a knowledge of the individuals confined within its walls; contamination from conversation with his fellow prisoners may take place; the cell of the prisoner cannot, as in the case of the Eastern penitentiary, be used as his work shop, in which he may always be usefully and profitably employed; there are no separate yards connected with the several cells, which renders it necessary, for the health of the prisoners, to allow them frequently to associate with each other in the common yards. Many other defects exist, and many important alterations will be required to fit this establishment for the same course of salutary discipline so successfully practised in the Eastern penitentiary. To remedy the various defects and to place this institution in a condition to answer the philanthropic design for which it was intended, it can scarcely be doubted, that a necessity will be felt for the early interposition of the Legislature. It is the opinion of many whose opportunities of judging add value to their opinions, that religious and moral instruction are all important to the speedy and thorough reformation of the convict. Few of the Reverend Clergy can devote the time, and pay the attention to the unfortunate prisoners that might be profitably employed about the cells of the penitentiaries. Would it not be aiding the cause of humanity to supply this defect in the system, by authorizing the employment of competent persons to attend to the moral and religious instruction of the unhappy convicts.

The accounting officers will lay before you statements of the finances of the Commonwealth, which, I am happy to inform you, continue to be in a truly flourishing condition. The receipts into the Treasury, for the fiscal year, ending on the first of November, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-two, arising from the ordinary sources of revenue, amounted to six-hundred and sixty-five thousand and forty-nine dollars and eighty-eight cents, exhibiting an increase of ordinary revenue over that of 1831, arising from the same sources, of sixty-nine thousand two hundred and sixteen dollars and seventy-six cents. The ordinary expenditures of the year have not varied materially from those of eighteen hundred and thirty one, and after paying all the ordinary expenses of government and local appropriations, left in the treasury at the above date, a balance of two hundred and ninety six thousand nine hundred and eighty-two dollars and forty-four cents, of which sum there was transferred into the internal improvement fund, for payment of interest on the same day, the sum of one hundred and seventy-nine thousand eight hundred and fifteen dollars and twenty-eight cents, leaving a balance in the treasury of one hundred and seventeen thousand one hundred and sixty-seven dollars and sixteen cents.

I herewith transmit the annual report of the board of canal commissioners, giving a detailed view of the progress of the works of internal improvement and the various transactions connected with that subject, to the 31st of October last, together with the documents accompanying the same.

I have received from the executive of the State of Louisiana, certain resolutions of the Legislature of that state, in relation to the constructing a rail road from the river Mississippi, (as near to New Orleans as practicable,) to pass through the states of Louisiana, Mississippi, Tennessee, &c. to the city of Washington, copies of which will be laid before you.

I also transmit herewith, copies of resolutions of the Legislature of the state of Maryland, received from the executive of that state since the adjournment of the General Assembly, relative to the candidates for the offices of President and Vice President of the United States.

I cannot close this communication, fellow citizens, without availing myself of this opportunity to assure you of my best wishes, that the acts and measures of the present session may redound to elevate your own reputations as statesmen and legislators; promote the general welfare; advance the public good; prove an honour to the state and a blessing to mankind, and to tender to you the further assurance of my cordial concurrence in all your measures tending to the accomplishment of objects so eminently to be desired.

GEORGE WOLF.

Harrisburg, December 6, 1832.

HON. JOHN SERGEANT'S ADDRESS

To the Apprentices' Library Company. Delivered November 23, 1832.

The progressive dissemination of knowledge is a marked characteristic of the age we live in. It distinguishes especially the country in which *our* lot is cast. Without attempting to institute a comparison between different periods of the world, as to the measure they possessed of intellectual wealth, estimated by the monuments of genius which continue to exist, or by the achievements of which nothing remains but the tradition, we shall certainly be borne out by every one accustomed to reflect, when we say, that the body of civilized men are advanced in mental improvement beyond any former period, whose history is sufficiently known to enable us to compare it with the present. Not that the human intellect, or, to speak with more precision, the faculties of man have themselves experienced any enlargement or change. The powers which belong to the species may be said, in general, to continue the same, however they may be directed by circumstances, or may differ in individuals. The finest inspirations of poetry are breathed from the mists of an antiquity so remote as to have raised a doubt whether the poet whose name they bear, or the events they record, ever had an existence. Eloquence had attained its highest perfection before the Christian era. Philosophy had given an enduring name to its successful votaries. Sculpture has left incontestable evidence of the unparalleled skill and taste which directed the chisel. And though time has consumed the works of the painter, and hushed the voice of the musician, we have good reason for believing that at a very remote period, both had obtained the highest excellence.

Passing from the master spirits of one age to those of another, or, as it were, from summit to summit, we find eminences in each, differing in elevation, but sufficient in all, except perhaps the period of darkness which followed the overthrow of the Roman empire, to attest the existence of high intellectual powers. Even in that profound night, when man seemed to be sunk into a state of mere animal existence, he was only in the sleep of ignorance. He was aroused from his slumber, and the dawn of a new morning had scarcely passed, till awakened genius had already constructed monuments of surpassing power and beauty, more and more admired, as the fulness of day has brought them into stronger light.

But these were the works of individuals, few in num-

ber, appearing at intervals, and each of them only an unit in millions; that unit, however, pre-eminent and associating itself by its eminence with the elevated of the same, and of other ages and countries, so as to form with them a fraternity of genius—its aggregate, the delight and ornament of mankind—its parts, the representatives and champions of their respective generations. The millions were mere ciphers: incapable, in general, even of understanding or appreciating the productions which exalted their age. The light was there, but they had not eyes to see it. This chain of lofty and brilliant intellect, extending through successive times, was thus co-existent with masses of deep darkness lying below its illuminated sphere. Of the latter it might be said, that they were "without form and void," and of the soaring spirits who spread their wings on high, and seemed to dwell in other regions, it was almost literally true, that, finding no audience in their own day, they were obliged to indulge a prophetic imagination, and address themselves to the kindred minds which futurity was to bring forth to understand and appreciate their works." They laboured for posterity.

Scholarship and poverty were synonymous, and authorship was the worst requited of all employments, precisely because scholarship and authorship seemed to the generality of mankind, to be the most useless of professions. Nor could it be otherwise. To be able to read was so rare an accomplishment, as to be deemed a mark of great learning. He who possessed it was therefore accounted a clerk, or one in holy orders, and, as such, entitled to exemption from secular jurisdiction for crime. So late as the close of the fifteenth century, this evidence of learning continued to be respected, and, though the privilege was curtailed, it was not taken away. It still remains in our law books, with a sense, however, somewhat different from that which belonged to it at the period just mentioned.

When ignorance was thus universal, it was no reproach to be ignorant. The feudal baron, whose occupation was war, and whose pastime was the exercise of arms, was in this respect upon a footing with his humblest retainer. The poor scholar was equally an object of contempt with both, and his pursuits were to them as mysterious as the astrologer's or the alchemist's.

Comparing the present times with the past, what a change has taken place! It has been gradual, but with a continually accelerated rapidity, descending step by step, till it has more or less penetrated all the strata of society, with a constant tendency to produce the opposite of the equality of ignorance, namely, equality of knowledge. Both are levellers, but operating in very different ways. The one debases the highest, the other exalts the lowest. By the one the body of mankind is depressed, by the other it is elevated, exactly in the proportion in which they respectively operate, to give the ascendancy to our sensual or to our intellectual and moral nature.

It is not the present purpose to inquire into the causes which have produced this diffusion of knowledge. That which chiefly deserves our attention is the fact itself, its probable consequences, and the means to be employed for giving to its influence the best direction. If it be true that "the proper study of mankind is man," we cannot better employ a portion of our time than in examining occasionally the modifications which his character has experienced, or is likely to undergo, nor better fulfil the duties of social morality, than by contributing, as far as may be in our power, to make them subservient to human happiness.

The fact then is, that the mass of mankind, in civilized countries, is more informed than at any period since the revival of letters. This remark is especially applicable to the people of the United States, and may be applied, with at least as much propriety, to the inhabitants of this city as to any portion of the Union.

Of the truth of the general assertion, no one who looks around him can entertain a doubt. Advert for a

moment to a single proof. The ability to read, as has been intimated, was once a mark of uncommon learning; the want of it is now, a mark of extraordinary ignorance.

This may, at first view, appear to be a minute circumstance; but the contrast is immense between ages characterised by the possession or the want of even so simple an attainment. When every child is taught to read, when every apprentice to a mechanic art, has a claim upon his master by his indentures to be instructed in this humble element, and even considerably more; when, as may almost be said, every man, woman, and child, is accustomed in some degree to the use of books, has the capacity to consult them, and to derive knowledge from them; when books are actually published for persons of all ages and all conditions, and of every variety of taste and inclination: it requires no depth of reflection to perceive, that an intellectual condition must exist, very different from that of a period when none but clerks could read, and when, to the very body of mankind, all books were but sealed books. The transition from one condition to the other, as already stated, has not been immediate or instantaneous. It has been gradual—at first, with slow and limited steps, reaching only the more favoured portions of society, with the exception now and then of an adventurous individual, who, starting from an inferior level, "shook off the incumbrances of fortune," and struggled into learned fame in defiance of every obstacle.

At an early stage of its progress, knowledge had the inevitable effect of increasing the inequalities of men. To rank, and station, and wealth, it added its own peculiar advantages, and thus increased their power by the vast superiority it possesses over ignorance. Yet even this was a point gained, inasmuch as intellectual improvement was partially introduced into the body of society. No longer confined to a class as a peculiar possession, it became at first an ornament, and then an indispensable requirement of men whose chief pursuits in life were foreign to learned labour. A larger amount of mind was thus engaged, and that mind, though elevated, was a part of the social mass.

As "one star differeth from another star in glory," so is there a difference also among men, by nature, in their powers of body and of mind. But the glory of the stars can neither be increased nor diminished. It may be obscured, to our sight, by clouds, or hidden from us by our own defective vision; *there*, however, it remains such as it was created by the Almighty Author of the universe, when by his word he lighted up the firmament; and there it *will* remain, till He in his infinite wisdom shall extinguish or change it. Man is subject to a different law. He is susceptible of an infinite variety of modifications, some of them, it is true, not depending upon himself, and over which, therefore, he has no control; but the greater part, and to him by far the most important, wrought out by that capacity for self-improvement, which is a distinguishing privilege of his nature, and at the same time, the source of his highest duties, and his highest hopes. Without this power, he would scarcely be an accountable being; possessing it, he is under a grave responsibility for its employment. While he enjoys with thankfulness the benefits which the labours of preceding ages have accumulated, he is bound by the strongest moral obligation to contribute what he can to the welfare and happiness of his contemporaries, and, looking also to the future, to strengthen the foundations of improvement for generations to come. "Shall generations press on generations without progress made?"

It were worse than vain to murmur at the natural inequality of men. Providence has ordained, and permits it, for wise and beneficent purposes, and, under his guidance, it is consistent with the harmony and well-being of the world.

Nor is this inequality limited to the mere difference of natural endowments. The use which a man makes

of his faculties; the improvement by honest diligence of the opportunities that occur to him; good conduct in life; whatever, in short, gives him a just title to confidence, respect and consideration among his fellow men, is the fair ground of a claim to superiority; which cannot be denied or questioned without endangering all moral distinction. It is his right to stand according to his merits, and the certainty of enjoying that right is among the strongest incentives to a virtuous life. We might pursue this thought much further, and show how it applies to the enjoyment of property, and of all other advantages which a man fairly acquires. They certainly do create differences among men. But neither a better estate nor a better name, if fairly obtained, is a wrong to any one. They are prizes equally open to all: and this is real equality. The inequality, which is at once unjust and injurious, is not that which leaves to every man the opportunity to rise. It is the very opposite. It is that which depresses or keeps down, fixing the relative condition of men by the depths at which portions of them are condemned to remain. The institution of castes, for example, is of this description, obliging children to follow the occupation of their parents, without a hope of ever rising above it. Classes or order in society, separated by strong and almost impassable barriers, as was the case in France before the revolution, are of a similar nature. When modified, as they are in Great Britain, by institutions and usages which allow an occasional elevation from the lower to the higher ranks, their tendency is mitigated in degree, but it is the same in kind. In England, it must be admitted, there are some considerable exceptions to this artificial arrangement of society. There are avenues open, through which talent appears to be allowed to advance freely to the highest stations. The profession of the law is an instance so signal, that some one has remarked of it, with considerable truth, that the road to eminence lies through poverty.

Another great source of inequality—the one to which our attention is now chiefly to be directed—is the difference of intellectual light. Knowledge is power.—The history of the world abounds in illustrations of this important truth. We need not seek them in a remote antiquity, we may find them in every period of the world, and in our own day. By what title did Europe claim to possess herself of this great continent, and to wrest it from the occupation of its inhabitants? By the right of superior civilization and knowledge. By what means did she enforce her claim when it was disputed? Cortez, with a handful of armed men, perhaps not exceeding one thousand, invaded and conquered a country containing millions of warlike people, and reduced them all to a state of slavery. Pizarro, in another part of the same hemisphere, achieved a triumph no less gigantic, thorough and permanent, with means not more formidable. *That* which they assumed as their title was also the irresistible weapon they employed to enforce it—superior knowledge, an intellectual ascendancy which rendered unavailing the vast amount of uninformed force employed against them. How is it that a little island in the Atlantic has been able to subdue and hold in subjection an empire in the East, whose territory and population render her metropolitan dominion contemptible in the comparison? The answer is the same—by superior knowledge. Why is it that the flesh and blood of Africa have been so long prayed upon by the nations styling themselves civilized, and her children carried away in chains to a galling and interminable slavery, darkening fair portions of the globe, less by their sable complexion than by the deep hue of the sin of which they were the victims and the monuments? Because the inhabitants of Africa were sunk in ignorance, and therefore an easy prey to the cupidity of those who had superior knowledge.

If, from the community of nations, we descend into the societies of men, we shall find the same law controlling and governing the relative condition of indi-

viduals. We are struck at once with the remark, that numbers do not constitute strength, whatever physical power they may seem to confer. The Athenians had ten slaves for one freeman, so that, speaking generally, each free citizen was the master of the wills and fortunes of ten men, who were made entirely subservient to his gratification. Yet each of these ten had bodily force equal to his own, perhaps superior. How then did he accomplish and maintain their subjection? The Athenian, that is, the free citizens, was the first of the Greeks, and the Greeks, in their own estimation, the only civilized people upon earth. They held the rest of the world to be barbarians; and the Romans held all to be barbarians but the Greeks and themselves, acknowledging (as the fact undoubtedly was) that the Greeks were far advanced in civilization and refinement. The slaves were but animals, employed and estimated like cattle, performing laborious and servile offices, and occasionally brutalized by their masters' connivance, for the purpose of exhibiting to their youth the deformity of the animal vice of intemperance.

The Spaniards, when they conquered the Southern portion of this continent, found the natives their inferiors; they made them more so. They reduced them to slavery, and destroyed the arts (not inconsiderable) of which they were masters at the time of the invasion. For three centuries, they were merely slaves, and, at the end of that time, nothing remained to attest their former partial civilization, but a few specimens preserved by the curiosity of their conquerors; sufficient, however, to give rise to a question, whether, if left to themselves, they would not have been advanced to a higher point at the period just mentioned, than those who by superior art were able to deprive them at once of their country and their freedom. The revolutions which have given independence to the former Spanish colonies, have made the natives politically free. Their civil condition, however, is not yet materially improved—they are still the hewers of wood and drawers of water for the descendants of Europeans, because they are sunk in ignorance.

Nor is it inapplicable to the present purpose to remark, that Spain long preserved a dominion, the most absolute the world has ever witnessed, over these vast and fertile regions, by the coarse but effective expedient of shutting out from them, as far as possible, the light of knowledge. It would occupy too much time to enter into details. The general facts are well known, and amply sufficient. The inhabitants were debarred from intercourse with the rest of the world. Foreign commerce was prohibited. Strangers were not permitted to enter the colonies. Even intercommunication among the colonies themselves was effectually cut off by the terms imposed upon it. All offices, too, were given to Europeans by birth, for the most part sent out to occupy them, and bringing from Europe an arrogant contempt for all who, though having Spanish blood in their veins, had not had the happiness of being born on the other side of the Atlantic. And to prevent the Creoles, that is, all of Spanish descent born in America, from looking to office or employment, care was taken to prevent them from receiving education, or so to regulate it, that it should cause no dangerous aspirations for honour or trust. Thus, the Creoles were placed in a sort of middle state between the Europeans and the Indians, the slaves of the one, and the masters of the other. How long this system might have continued, but for the occurrence of events in the other hemisphere, which to us appear accidental, no one can say.—A British minister exclaimed in a moment of exultation, that he had spoken a new world into existence. It is not to be denied, that the man who wielded the force of the British empire, had the direction of an engine of immense power, equal, perhaps, in point of effect to all that his excited fancy told him he had accomplished. But he did not accomplish it. The instrument in this great work—unconscious himself, and blind to the re-

suits of his warlike rage—was the giant warrior who was afterwards chained to the rock of St. Helena. The first light that fell upon the Spanish colonies was from the flame of war lighted up in the Peninsula by Napoleon. The first perception they had of their rights was from the invitation to participate in the councils of Spain in the hour of her distress and peril. That was the beginning of the movement. It has never gone back. It never will. And no human being can justly claim to be its author, or to have 'called a new world into existence,' unless he can show that, with a prescience far transcending human power, he had prepared the train of seemingly immaterial circumstances which gradually opened the way to independence. But we must not dwell too long upon the inviting topic.

Let us advert to one other illustration of the truth we have been considering—an illustration striking enough in itself, and worthy, besides, of some attention, as the parent of unjust errors which still exist. In the dark ages, and for a considerable period after the revival of letters, the knowledge that was in the world was possessed chiefly by ecclesiastics. As a consequence, ecclesiastics were possessed of power. They had undue power over the minds of men, because the minds of men were sunk in ignorance and darkness, and therefore were prone to superstition and a blind confidence.—They had power in the affairs of men, because they had capacity to transact them. We are amazed, when we look back, to find how large a portion, and how great a variety of trusts, offices, dignities and employments, were in the hands of men devoted to a religious profession, some of them, to our view, incompatible with that profession, and all of them tending to interfere with the performance of their more appropriate duties. We are apt to ascribe this state of things to a grasping, worldly ambition, and stigmatise it by the opprobrious appellation of priestcraft; as if it had been the character and purpose of a profession to achieve a conquest over the minds of men and hold them in a state of servile subjection. But this is to impute to human design what was in reality the offspring of circumstances, and to ascribe to the body, what was the natural and instinctive working of individual feeling upon the advantages given by accident. As knowledge became extended, this power declined. Employments alien to the proper duties of the clergy, passed from the hands of ecclesiastics as other classes became qualified to fill them, with no greater resistance to the transfer than long established habits may always be expected to interpose. To some extent, this change has taken place throughout the whole of Christendom. If there be parts of the world where it is not yet complete—as it is certain there are—the fact is decisive to prove, that the causes which originally conferred this power, have not entirely ceased to exist, or that some other cause, such as the alliance of church and state, has conferred a new and altogether different power. But in our country, where there is no religion of the state, where there is no predominant religion, where all sects are equal, and the relation between the pastor and his flock is on both sides voluntary, it seems to be as absurd to talk of priestcraft, as it would be to talk of witchcraft. None but the most ignorant can really believe in either.

As certainly as it is true that knowledge is power, and has the effect of producing or increasing inequality among men, where its advantages are confined to a few, it is also true, that its diffusion has a continual and irresistible tendency to make them equal, and to abate and finally to destroy all such distinctions in their civil and political condition, as have the effect of unjust advantages to one portion, at the expense of another. If we turn our eyes to the state of slavery—absolute slavery, I mean—we see at once the extremes. And melancholy as it may be to reflect upon, these extremes must be maintained, at whatever cost, or slavery itself must be abandoned. Unhappily the case, as far as we are able to discern, admits of no compromise on the

one side or the other. No man voluntarily submits himself, body and soul, to the dominion of another, or voluntarily continues in that state of subjection. If he can be free, he will be free. The struggle between the master and the slave turns upon this single point.—Whatever is achieved must be achieved by force.—Hence the peculiar and awful horrors of a servile war. And hence, too, the terrors which continually pervade a community, exposed at every moment to the instantaneous explosion of the determination to be free. To prevent, or to retard, such a catastrophe—for it is not given to man to know how long it can be averted—the very instinct of the master instructs him, that his conquest is over ignorance, and over ignorance only can it be maintained. The light is, therefore, rigorously excluded, and the slave reduced as far as possible to the state of a mere animal, so that his animal powers may be kept obedient to the will and convenience of another. Laws and habits may, in some measure, influence his treatment; they may require that he shall be fed, that he shall not be causelessly or cruelly punished; but his amelioration, his improvement in mind or spirit, or in other words, to make a man of him, is as much out of the question as it would be to furnish him with arms.—If he obtain them, it must be clandestinely; and that he has obtained them will first be known by their appalling use.

Political slavery may exist with such intensity as to produce many of the worst evils of the civil condition. Whenever it does so exist, it is universally founded in ignorance. But in the deepest political abasement, there is still a remnant of freedom. The worth and dignity of man, though sensibly depressed, are not entirely destroyed. The acquisition of light may be greatly obstructed; it cannot be wholly denied or debared. Of such, the saying is true: 'the day that makes a man a slave robs him of half his worth.' But if applied to the civil condition, it is only half the truth. The day that reduces a man to that state of subjection, robs him of all his worth. This remnant of freedom, under bad political institutions, at times seeming to be very inconsiderable, is nevertheless sufficient to work out its own restoration, and finally to free itself from oppression.—The means it employs are often very rough. The process of revolution is always a painful and calamitous one; but not always in the same degree. The measure of violence which belongs to it is, generally, perhaps invariably, proportioned to the amount of wrong to be redressed. Not that it is retribution, graduated by a moral scale as the punishment of crime. If this were the law of revolutions, its afflictions ought to be confined to the guilty, when in fact they often fall upon the innocent. The cause is to be found in the nature of the thing. The breaking up of the social elements requires, that they should be impelled by a force sufficient to overcome the power which has held them in unnatural repose. If, therefore, society is to be broken up from its foundations, in order by one sweeping destruction of all that is (whatever is, being part and parcel of the oppression, or in some way connected with it,) so as to clear the ground for a new social establishment, purified from the taint and deformity of the old one; it is manifest that violent agents must be employed, and that, once brought into action, their fearful energy cannot be restrained to the precise limits of what is indispensable, even if those limits could be exactly ascertained. It is like the storming of a fortified place in war. The stimulus required to carry the works in the face of imminent danger, and the momentum gained in a successful assault, continue to operate after the breach has been entered, and exhaust themselves at last only in brutal indulgence within the walls. Both demand a sort of frenzied courage, and the frenzy cannot be instantly checked when it is no longer salutary or desirable.—Such was the great convulsion of the French revolution—that stupendous effort of man to relieve himself from the accumulated load of ages of submission to abuse.—

It would scarcely have been equal to its immediate purpose, if it had not been sufficient to shake the world.—The three days revolution, on the contrary, had nothing to do but to get rid of a king and his ministry, and vindicate the violated character. It was easily effected, though not without the effusion of blood; it was soon over, and all was quiet again. Yet these were the same people, among whom so many monsters had before appeared, and mankind were astonished, and some of them disappointed too, that they had passed through a second revolution without some such horrid atrocities as had disfigured the first. The difference was in the character of events, and not in the character of the people. Both are powerful illustrations of the modifying influence of circumstances upon our nature.

The aim of the philanthropist and the patriot should be, as far as human power will go, to guard against the occurrence of the necessity which sooner or later will inevitably drive men to the ultimate resort of the oppressed. It is preceded by ages of suffering. It is accompanied by grievous distress. Both are calamitous and disastrous. The disease is painful. The remedy violent, and sometimes excruciating. The duty of an American patriot is, in this respect, especially clear.—Providence has vouchsafed to us privileges which no nation ever enjoyed before. This is said in no spirit of vain boasting; still less is it intended to teach a lesson of supineness and sloth, as if we might rest at the point where we actually find ourselves, and there take our ease. Quite otherwise: The privileges we enjoy, the advantages we possess, the inheritance derived to us from the toils and suffering of our predecessors, are but so many claims upon us to increase and improve them for our descendants. The debt we owe to our ancestors is to be paid to posterity, as the bounty of heaven is to be acknowledged by kindness to our fellow creatures. This is the great circle of beneficence, by means of which the life of man, short as it is, becomes connected with the past and the future; and man, inconsiderable as the individual may appear to be, is associated with universal intelligence by its most beautiful attribute.—The best age, therefore, is that which makes the largest provision for the welfare of its successors, and the best man of the age is he who contributes the greatest portion of it. Nor, in so doing, do we neglect our own happiness. The very reverse is the truth—an invariable truth, which is one of the great evidences of the moral government of the world, that our duty and our true happiness are inseparably connected.

There is no reason to fear that any age will ever be left without the opportunity of exerting its capacity to do good. As surely as we live, will there be constant occasion for the employment of our better affections.—The most frequent complaint, indeed, is, that they occur too often. Those generous and ardent spirits, who, obeying the impulse of their own kindly feelings, seek to enlist us in schemes of benevolence, especially if the object is not immediately before our eyes, are sometimes rebuked as quixotic, and seldom escape the imputation of unreasonable importunity. They disturb our repose; they drag us, as it were, out of ourselves; they demand a pause in our engrossing selfishness; they require of us a sacrifice of time or money for which we are to look for no return; they ask that a moment of our thoughts, or a mite from our substance, may be appropriated for some charitable or some public purpose. Yet these are, among men, the spirits of good—the inventors and authors, not of steam engines, or cotton gins, or labour-saving machinery, all of great value—not of expedients for accumulating wealth, or indulging luxury; not of temptations to vice, which end in misery; but of far more noble contrivances—of schemes of charity—of institutions of science and humanity—of establishments which concentrate and attest our moral and intellectual exertions upon matters which concern our race, and advance us in the scale of existence, as well as in our own esteem—which make our hearts better, and our minds wiser, by

opening them to kind emotions and humane reflections, and which fix in us habits of good will to man. They may be without honour in their day; the fruits of their labours may not be registered in a patent office, nor secured by an exclusive right. They may not be cheered by the applause of their cotemporaries. But will they be without their reward? No, they will not.—They do not work for themselves: They prepare a harvest for others. What they plant, with the blessing of God, will grow and flourish, and those even who, in the beginning, may not appreciate their views, will finally take refuge under the work of their hands from the reproach of unmanly and unchristian neglect.

What is Philadelphia? A city laid out by William Penn with a forecast never surpassed—a city with convenient streets, with good houses, with an abundant market, with every thing in short that can minister to comfort—with a police to watch over our safety, with terrors to alarm from crime, with punishment to follow its commission—with encouragement to industry, and industry abounding, and its earnings amply guarded—a city, if you please, of peace and order. This is much: But is it all? If it were, colder than a polar winter would be its moral atmosphere—more cheerless than a polar night. Man's better nature would be shrunk and shrivelled like the stature of the poor inhabitants of the regions of frost, who dwell in houses of snow, with the light of a solitary lamp, and subsist upon the remnants of the precarious provision extorted in the brief moment of sunshine from the great deep. What a painful sense of humiliation we should experience, if to an inquiring stranger we could give no better answer than this? What an honest pride is felt, what a swelling of the heart, what an exulting consciousness of duty performed, when, taking him by the hand, we can exhibit to him in succession the shining monuments of pious feeling, of enlightened public spirit, and liberal charity, which, like the stars in the heavens, shed their rays upon our city! Would that it were all one glorious blaze of light, and that Philadelphia were, in this respect, above all the cities of the world!

This gratification is an honest and a pure one. It is one of which *all* partake. It is steady, too, and enduring. The ennobling influence of good deeds abides, and reaches from generation to generation, improving and invigorating the moral condition of man, and thus extending its blessings to the descendants of those with whom they originate. It may be true "that the evil that men do lives after them." We know that the good is not always "interred with their bones." And if it were, still there is an unmixed and salutary delight in doing good, which is itself a great reward. There is a delight in witnessing it, even in hearing of it. A generous sentiment is sure to meet an approving response. A narrative of poverty relieved, of worth encouraged, of weakness sheltered, of helplessness protected, of wrongs redressed, of life rescued, and the like, though but the figment of the imagination, never fails to strike a chord within us, which, by a noble instinct of our nature, is instantly obedient to the impulse, and whose vibrations are the very melody of the soul.

But it is time to endeavour to draw your attention, more particularly to the establishment which is the occasion of this meeting, and in whose behalf it is desirable to engage your good wishes, and may I not be allowed to add, to engage also your good offices. It is simple in its design, and humble in its pretensions: But it may claim, nevertheless, to belong to the times, and to deserve particularly the support of a city like this.—Upon these grounds it rests its title to your favourable attention and patronage.

The characteristic of the age, as has been already intimated, is the diffusion of knowledge. Phrases may be hackneyed till they become ridiculous. So it has fared with the "march of mind," once a favourite mode of expressing the advance of knowledge. But the laugh has been turned against it, and, as a phrase, its fate is perhaps settled, along with the dreams of per-

fectibility, which for a while furnished matter for speculation. Yet no one can look around him, even with the most careless eye, without perceiving at once, that the amount of mind in action, far, very far, exceeds that of any former period—that knowledge is diffused through the body of society to an extent hitherto unexampled, and that this diffusion is increasing with a rapidity continually accelerated. Where, or how the first impulse was given, it is not to the present purpose to inquire. Nor will the limits assigned to this discourse allow us to examine into the causes which, from time to time, have furnished an additional momentum. It often happens, indeed, that we set down for causes, what in their origin are more properly effects, though they may happen afterwards to act as powerful causes. From the first suggestion that steam might be used as a moving power, to the invention of steamboats by Robert Fulton—for he is undoubtedly the inventor who first gave to mankind the thing invented in a state for use—was a period of nearly a century and a half. In the mean time, experiments had been made. Some thirty years and upwards before, Fitch had actually constructed a boat, and propelled it by steam from Philadelphia to Bordentown, and from Bordentown to Philadelphia; yet Fitch's boat was abandoned, and his papers deposited in the Philadelphia Library, to await the termination of a life of poverty. The persevering genius and skill of Fulton, no one can doubt, have conferred a vast benefit upon the world, and a signal honour upon his country—a triumph such as genius like Fulton's can alone achieve. But that which especially signalizes this achievement for us, is, that it has given to the mighty rivers of this continent, a value infinitely transcending any estimate that could otherwise have been formed of them. May it not be that these mighty rivers, and the development of the riches they were fitted to convey, determined both the time and the place of the real invention of the steam boat? This is no disparagement of the merit of Fulton; on the contrary, it strengthens his claims, if it do not entirely settle the question between him, and all his competitors, here and abroad. *They* had not the vision which quickened *his* faculties, and animated *his* labours. They dreamt not of turning back the current of the Mississippi and the Missouri—they saw not that the navigation of the Hudson would be but a link in a chain of inland communication extending hundreds of miles beyond the extreme limits of the state of New York. For *him*, the time was come. The steamboat is now a powerful *cause*, far exceeding in activity and energy, the utmost conception even of its gifted inventor, and probably capable of much more than it has yet accomplished. Fulton limited its speed to four miles an hour in still water, as the utmost it could well do. What would he have said, if he could have seen its giant steps reaching from New York to Albany in eight or nine hours? What, if he had seen it wrestling successfully with the swell of the ocean in our great estuaries? What, if he had seen it, quitting the shelter of land, stretch boldly out, and march fearlessly and triumphantly upon the "mountain wave?" To go back a little further. In the year 1765, an enterprising citizen of Philadelphia announced in the papers what he called a "Flying Machine." I have lately seen the advertisement, and what think you it was that assumed this imposing title? A stage coach to travel from Philadelphia to New York in two days. *Now*, the distance from New York to Baltimore, more than twice the flight of the "Flying Machine," may be travelled in sixteen or seventeen hours. Such has been the improvement which the demand for wings has produced, till the travelling of men almost rivals the speed, and (whether for good or for evil,) the swarms too of the pigeons.

The art of printing is of an earlier date. It, too, may be said to have come at the bidding of increased curiosity and intelligence; and while it has worked with stupendous power to enlarge the demand for its own

activity, it has continually extended its powers so as to meet the demand. The market for printed books has thus become the measure of the state of intelligence, or what we have called the diffusion of knowledge. Comparing the labours of the press at the present moment with any former period, we are enabled in some sort to ascertain what is the advance which has been made by the body of mankind. Not that the learned of the present day have deeper or greater learning—not that literature has attained a higher perfection—nor that poetry and eloquence have reached a loftier elevation—these are quite different questions, *but that for every man who formerly read a book, there are fifty, or five hundred readers now.* Printing, even with the powerful aid of steam, is not sufficient. We stereotype; and, by so doing, are enabled to multiply copies, as wanted, almost without limit. In short, the art of printing, in its original condition, bears no more comparison with its present state, than the suggestion of the marquis of Worcester in his "Century of Inventions" does with a finished Watt and Boulton engine. It is not a little remarkable, that the book which may be said to have been the first printed with cut metal types, was also the book which three centuries after, was first stereotyped. I do not speak of stereotyping with plates as now practised, but of the plan adopted by our public spirited townsman, Mathew Carey, Esq., (to whom our city is indebted for so many examples of liberal public spirit,) for supplying the demand for Bibles, by keeping the types always set up. His was the first *English Bible* printed in that way.

Printing, in its beginning, was an affair of the learned. The most learned of the age were employed in correcting the press, and thought themselves honoured by the employment. The process, too, was slow and laborious. The Bible of 1450, was seven or eight years in completing. The psalter of 1457, was four years in the press. These, especially the latter, it is true, were costly and splendid works. But this only brings forward another distinction between the past and the present. The magnificent editions, partly on vellum, seemed rather for ornament than for use. Dust, or smoke, or soiled fingers would have been destructive to the brilliancy of their illuminated pages. They sought a region, therefore, above the scene of labour, where they might preserve their original splendour unhurt by contact with any thing low. How different is the press of the present day? Without adverting to the periodical press, in its infinite variety of forms, take a single instance lying immediately before us as an exemplification of the whole argument. The Society in England for the Diffusion of Useful knowledge, state, in their notice of June 1832, that of several "parts" or numbers of the "Library of Useful knowledge," the sale has exceeded fourteen thousand, and (which is still more striking,) of their *Penny Magazine*, they say, "its sale amounts at present, to one hundred and thirty thousand copies per number, and its circulation is still extending." What a difference between this and the seventeenth century! "To prove the paucity of readers," say Dr. Johnson, (Life of Milton,) "it may be sufficient to remark, that the nation had been satisfied from 1623, to 1664, that is forty-one years, with only two editions of the works of Shakespeare, which probably together did not make one thousand copies." What number of copies of Shakespeare will be sufficient now to satisfy the readers of English?

The diffusion of knowledge, or, if you please, the multiplication of readers, has entirely changed the character and condition of the literary labourer. The race of Mæcenases is extinct, for it is no longer wanted. The world is the patron of a popular author; and a patron powerful enough to secure to him a compensation, the very thought of which would have driven a poor Grub street hack of former times entirely out of his senses. *That race*, too, is gone. The age is past of which it has been strongly said, that "all the

vices of the gambler and the beggar were blended with those of the author"—that, besides the weakness inherent in the literary character—vanity, jealousy, morbid sensibility, they had the faults which are commonly found in men whose livelihood is precarious, and whose principles are exposed to the trial of severe distress, "who knew luxury, who knew beggary, but never knew comfort."

The character of literary labour itself has undergone a change. The author has now his audience before him. He must address them in a language they can understand and feel, and, if he succeed, the shouts of applause and the returns of profit from his immediate hearers—from his own generation—will be very likely to have one of two effects, either to satisfy him that his title to fame is too substantial not to be enduring, or to make him indifferent to posthumous praise or censure.

A question may arise as to the effect upon literature and learning of this increasing energy and activity in publication. The press is like a baker's oven, occupied with working off hot rolls for breakfast. The chief part of all it does is consumed in the day; and it may be that very little is to be stored up; that, like the manna in the wilderness, it will be corrupted by the light of a second day. But that inquiry, curious as it is, is not within our range. What we are concerned to know is, that the mouths to be fed are daily multiplying; what we are concerned to do is, to see that they are supplied with food, and that the bread they eat is sound and wholesome.

The diffusion of knowledge, which is thus going on, permeating the mass of society, and insinuating itself into all its strata, is at no distant time to be a mighty agent. If knowledge be power: then is power gradually but steadily changing its seat, or preparing to change it. In Great Britain, where, amidst feudal remains and aristocratic establishments, there is a strong infusion of popular principle, and withal a constitution which, acknowledging in theory the rights of the people, cannot in practice deny that it may itself be moulded and fashioned by the people—in Great Britain, I say, it may be that this new power will succeed by means of public opinion working with the regular and peaceful instrument of legislation. It has already made considerable advances, in the repeal of the test acts, in the removal of the disabilities of Catholics, and lately in the reform bill, each of which is to be regarded as an act of the new power that has appeared. But how will it fare with continental Europe? What will be the struggle there? The advance of knowledge has penetrated to Constantinople, more than the Ultima Thule, even beyond the doubtful margin of twilight, and into the dwelling of hitherto profound darkness. The periodical press, we are informed, has established itself at the foot of the turret, which carries upon its summit the ensign of voluptuousness and ferocity, of sin and wickedness, as well as of barbarian ignorance and misrule; and is beginning its work in the very midst of the temples of the religion of lust and the sword. Thus does the way seem to be prepared in Europe. Already the waters are gathering, their heave is felt, they are swelling for liberty to flow. If channels be provided for them, their movement may be comparatively gentle. If they are opposed, they will undermine and overthrow every barrier with irrepressible force, and finally sweep before them whatever may attempt to resist their rage. And if it be a torrent of light, though we may lament the ravages of its provoked violence, we shall at least have the consolation of knowing, that it is not the sword of the barbarian, nor the scimitar of the Turk, warring to bring in a reign of superstition, and darkness, and bloody rites,

And how shall it be with our own country? This is a question which comes near to us. How shall it be with us, when the light of knowledge shall be spread through the civilized world? We can say without fear, Let it come. The way is open. Here is no artificial

inequality to be levelled, no castes to be abolished, no classes to be confounded, no hereditary privileges to be rooted out, no orders to be displaced, no unnatural power to be dislodged, no stubborn resistance to be overcome, no ancient wrongs to be redressed, *no overturning, no destroying, no convulsion.* We can say with joy, *Let it come.* We have nothing to fear, but from ignorance. Let the broadest light of knowledge be diffused over the natural equality we have preserved in our institutions. It will only make them better understood, and more highly esteemed. Let it come to every man, and help him to be wiser and happier to the full measure of all he is capable of obtaining. If there be a printer's boy like Franklin, a working mechanic like Rittenhouse, who feels within him the stirrings of a spirit capable of high achievements, let him have the means of nourishing it, and of rising like them to be a crowning ornament of his country. He will usurp no man's place: In reaching the level for which nature has qualified him, he will only take his own.

But are we called upon for no exertion to meet the requirements of the age—to keep up with the progress of knowledge? In another form, the question is, whether we shall maintain our character and standing in the world? If the signs of the times be rightly interpreted, the comparative estimate of nations, and of cities too, will ere long be made by the state of knowledge in the body of the people. In such a contest—more praiseworthy and excellent than any the world has ever yet seen—we have the means, if properly cultivated, of obtaining signal distinction. We are already in advance, and nothing but supineness and neglect can deprive us of our position. We have no change to make or to suffer; we have no obstructions to remove; we have nothing to do but to press forward upon the smooth ground that is before us, and in this course, we are all free to exert our utmost strength. In other nations, besides the obstacles to be encountered from bad institutions, which cannot stand if their foundation of ignorance be removed, there is often an anxious, sometimes an honest doubt in the minds of liberal men, whether knowledge can be diffused among the people with safety even to themselves, just as it is occasionally questioned whether slaves can be made free without danger to their own welfare. We have no such difficulties to encounter, no such problems to solve. Power is already in the hands of the people—knowledge will enable them better to employ it. The danger is on the opposite side. Ignorance may be imposed upon, and surrender its portion of power to knaves who will abuse it, to the destruction of our freedom. Our interest, therefore, is on the side of knowledge.

A higher motive still deserves our earnest attention. The British colonists in America, at first, were only a few emigrants, who getting beyond the great ocean, and sinking into the forests on its western shore, were lost sight of, and almost forgotten by Europe. Europe was not forgotten by them. They remembered all that was worthy to be adopted, and, abandoned from their seeming insignificance to their own guidance, they chose to reject what seemed to them inapplicable to a community of men, republican in their notions, and equal in enterprize, equal in labours and sufferings, and actually equal in condition. In Pennsylvania—taking an instance for greater precision—they established by compact and consent, a free republic. A free republic Pennsylvania has always been, in substance, and, with the exception of a very slight power reserved by the crown of England, in form too. The states of this Union are free republics, established by compact and consent, and the Union of these states is an extended free republic, founded, and hitherto preserved, upon the same basis. It is a government which the enlightened reason of man has deliberately created, all having a voice in the creation, and its principle is *self-government*. This plan of government, as has been seen, struck root in the forests of this portion of America,

neglected and unobserved by the world. Even at the period of independence, it seems to have engaged but little attention. But, as this nation has advanced in numbers and in power, the eyes of mankind have been more and more fixed upon her, and more and more anxiety has been manifested for the issue of her great experiment. Now, more than ever, there is intense curiosity, if not intense anxiety, as if the welfare of the human race were deeply concerned in the result. And so it undoubtedly is. *Here, then, are we*, a nation of twelve millions of people, and with wealth and power in proportion, maintaining a government as simple in its structure, and the same in its principle, as that which was found adequate in the little community of William Penna. Can it be maintained? One point seems to be agreed—that as enlightened reason was its author, enlightened reason can alone be its preserver. Fraud and force, here as elsewhere, will be at work to accomplish their selfish purposes, and if they can find ignorance and passion for instruments, there will be danger that they may succeed. What is it to be opposed to them? Knowledge—light, and we owe it to ourselves and to mankind, on this account, to do all in our power to diffuse them.

Happily, the institutions of Philadelphia, for the diffusion of knowledge, are numerous. Happily, too, they are republican. The Philadelphia library, for example, now that more than keeping pace with the progress of the city, it has grown to contain upwards of forty-two thousand volumes, has precisely the same features as when founded by Franklin, and his young associates, (as he says "mostly young tradesmen,") in the year 1730, or 1731, by a subscription of forty shillings each for its establishment, and ten shillings a year for its support and use. It was not then, nor is it now a library for students, where, furnished with accommodation and books, they might pursue their studies—nor for the learned, to supply and fill up the measures of their learning—though its rich treasures may undoubtedly be as they have been, used by both. Its design was, to furnish books to the body of active and industrious population, to be taken to their homes, and read for instruction and recreation in their hours of leisure. To pour the stream of knowledge into the little channels which lead to every fireside, and by insinuating a taste for what some one has called, "the most innocent and lasting of our pleasures," to import a new charm and a new attraction to that congregation of secure and blessed enjoyments which we call home.

Such is still the design of that library, and such may it long continue to be—for such, I am persuaded, it will continue to be—so long as the body of the citizens of Philadelphia shall retain the habits which have hitherto characterized them. A change would be less to be deplored as a failure on the part of the institution, than as a system of melancholy falling off among those for whom it was established, in a point important to their own, and to the public welfare. No such symptom has appeared, and at the end of a century, this noble institution, like our government, retains its original simplicity of character, and continues to exert the same salutary influence as at any former period of its history. Many libraries, all very valuable, have since been founded. Some of them belong to learned societies. Some of them, as for example the *Mercantile Library*, are chiefly for particular descriptions of persons. One, of considerable extent, belongs to that excellent establishment, the *Franklin Institute*, which is doing so much to exalt the character of our mechanics. Yet with all these additional sources of supply, *Franklin's Library* has now upwards of eight hundred share holders. Supposing each of the share holders at all times to have out a volume, and to keep it two weeks, it will be perceived that he will have the reading of twenty-six volumes in the course of the year, and the whole number taken out by all the share holders in the same time will be upwards of twenty thousand. The advantage, however,

is not limited to the share holders. There may be two or three in each family who read the books taken from the library, thus extending its direct use to more than two thousand persons. And certainly nothing can be cheaper. The cost to a share holder, allowing interest upon the capital invested in a share, is six dollars and forty cents a year. So that for less than two cents a day, a man and his family may be constantly supplied with books, selected according to their taste, from a collection of more than forty thousand volumes of the best works in the language. Nothing can be more equal and republican. No one is allowed to engross to himself the use of more than one share. There is not the smallest doubt that such a library must have had, and must continue to have, a powerful influence upon the character of the city, and have acted effectively in promoting the diffusion of knowledge.

In giving these details, it has not been the object merely to exhibit something of the history and uses of this fine institution, interesting as they are. There is still another purpose. The Philadelphia Library is one of the greatest ornaments of our city. We all acknowledge it to be so. We are all justly proud of it. To whom are we indebted for its establishment? Upon the authority of Franklin, the most active of its founders, I answer, "to young mechanics." How is this debt to be paid? No one can be at a loss for a reply. If mechanics have conferred so great a benefit upon the city, let us return it, in part, at least, by doing something for apprentices, which may assist them in preparing for usefulness and respectability. That is precisely what the Apprentices' Library proposes to do.

This, however, is but a single, and it must be a very limited view, when we consider the true scope of our interests and our duty. That institution is itself a most convincing proof of the good which young mechanics can do, when their thoughts and their feelings are rightly directed. The mechanics of Philadelphia have in truth been the main pillars of her prosperity in the times that are past—they are so now—and her future prosperity must in a great measure rest upon them. How obvious, then, are the considerations which appeal to us to befriend and assist those who are hereafter to constitute that important body to provide for them the means of sound instruction to lead them away from the temptations of idleness and vice, and by every gentle art, to win them from the haunts where they annoy others and seriously injure themselves, into the retreats of quiet study; where they may enrich their minds, and strengthen their hearts, for the faithful and profitable exertion of their manly powers. What a frightful source of pain, and misery, and ruin would be dried up, if such habits were universal among the youth who are learning trades? I do not believe that any man ever had cause to regret the time he had bestowed upon good reading. How many in poverty, disease, and degradation, have mourned with bitter anguish that the moments of their youth had been spent in idleness or in vicious company!

Of the numbers of apprentices belonging to our community, there are no means of forming a precise estimate, an approximate calculation, may, however, be made. The census of 1830, shows that of free white males of fifteen years of age and under twenty, there are in the city of Philadelphia 4,547, and in the county 5,799, making a total of 10,346 in the city and county. From those of twenty years of age, there ought to be added about 1700, and for those of fourteen, a further addition must be made of about 1800. The result will be 13,846 free white males, of the age to be apprentices, in a population of about 190,000. If from this number you make the most liberal allowance for those who are engaged in other employments, and for those (of whom there are unhappily too many) who are without any employment at all, the remainder will still be large enough to deserve a chapter in the institutes of provident philanthropy and patriotism.

The Apprentices' Library was founded about twelve years ago, by thoughtful and benevolent individuals, for the benefit exclusively, of the class we have been speaking of, and has been sustained entirely by voluntary contributions of books or money. It now contains about eight thousand volumes, of every description, many of them much worn and defaced. From the monthly report of September, it appears, that seven hundred and ninety-five boys were then using the books, and that the average number throughout the year is about nine hundred.*

So far it has struggled on, and has done much good. But neither its means nor its use, are yet commensurate with the wishes of its considerate patrons, nor with the character which ought to belong to such an institution in such a city. It requires extension. To whom shall it apply for aid? For resources, to those who have the ability and the inclination to give. What shall be given, every one must judge for himself. But as a reasonable being, he will not decide without reflecting upon our mutual dependence.

The organization of society is similar to that of the human frame. All the parts are connected. None are so high, as to be above the influence of sympathy with the rest—none so low, that they do not in some measure affect the happiness of others. In a state of general prosperity and improvement, we all rejoice. Like a fine clear sunshine, it gilds the humblest as well as the loftiest dwelling, and spreads its genial warmth over the occupations and the enjoyments of the tenants of both. Decline and decay, on the contrary, cause our hearts to sink within us. I do not believe that it is given to any man, to be happy in a town where, to use an expressive phrase, "the grass is growing in the streets,"—still less can cheerful comfort dwell with the consciousness of intellectual and moral degeneracy. It is the interest of every one, therefore, to seek to promote the welfare of others, for it is his own. Indeed, we might offer an argument on this point which would seem to come home to the bosom of the most selfish. This world is full of changes. Our system of polity favours them. In the course of an ordinary life how many who seem to be at the height of fortune do we see lose their footing? How often do poverty and decay enter into families? Who then can tell, how soon descendants of his own may need the aid of an institution like this? Such reflections may not be grateful to our feelings. But it is well sometimes to indulge them, that the strongest may be reminded how very weak they are, and how truly, in dispensing kindness to others, they are laying up a store for themselves. Vain is it, however, to make the provision, if those for whom it is made will not partake of it. Masters are especially called upon to encourage their apprentices to use the library. Apprentices are earnestly invited to participate in its bene-

*Upwards of five thousand apprentices have had the use of the library since its foundation. From this fact, some notion may be formed of the benefits derived from it already, and of the still greater benefits it is capable of conferring, if properly nourished and enlarged. There is a further consideration of vast importance. The managers have always been very careful of the character of the books they have allowed to be put upon their shelves; admitting none but such as they are sure will be profitable to the youth who take them out. They act upon the plan of imparting useful instruction, and therefore employ, in this respect, parental circumspection—perhaps, even greater circumspection than parents in general apply to this interesting point. They exclude vain and frivolous books, and of course all such as are more positively exceptionable. It is their intention to continue to keep the same watchful guard upon the library, so that there shall be nothing in it which an apprentice may not safely read, and thus to secure, as far as practicable, the improvement at once of their morals and their minds.

fits. Both ought to bear in mind, that besides the numerous advantages at all times to be derived from reading, there are motives for it now, of more than ordinary force. If it be true, that knowledge is more diffused, than at any former period, and that its diffusion is still going on, then is it also true that the standard of character is rising, and that every one who would maintain his station, must rise with it. He must be up to the times, and to the requirement of the times, or sink below the level of his occupation—not merely be lower than the highest, but lower than mediocrity. It is enough to give the hint, every one can follow it out to the proper result.

More has already been said, and more of your time been occupied, than it may be thought the occasion would reasonably warrant. If apology be necessary, I hope your own good hearts will find it in the nature of the subject. We have been discoursing, it is true, of a collection of books, and of a collection of apprentices. Is that the whole theme of our discourse? These apprentices are to be the men of our community. These books are the instruments to help to fashion their intellects, and improve their morals. If we can succeed in this, we shall transcend the famed achievement of Pericles. Of him it was said that he found the city of brick, and left it of marble. Be it our endeavour to have it said of us, that we found our city inhabited by a body of mechanics unsurpassed for intelligence and worth, and that we left to occupy their places, men even wiser and better than they. So shall the character of Philadelphia be still maintained, the sinews of her strength preserved, and her light continue to be seen afar off, calm, steady, elevated and diffusive.

EASTON, (Pa.) Nov. 27, 1832.

On Sunday last, the German Reformed Church of this borough, was consecrated to Almighty God.

The building was originally founded in the year 1774, jointly by the Reformed and Lutheran Congregations. About a year since, the Lutheran congregation erected a new church for themselves, and sold their half of the old church property to the Reformed Congregation.

The church has since been essentially altered—all the inside taken out, a new tower erected at the north end, in which the stairs to the gallery ascend, and in which the vestry room is placed. On this turret it is contemplated to erect a spire for the bell.

The whole interior has been finished in the most tasteful and elegant manner. The pulpit is mahogany, with crimson moreen hangings in the rear, and white marble caps in front.

The services of consecration commenced in the morning of Sunday, by music and exercises in the German Language. The Rev. T. L. Hoffenditz, delivered a most able and eloquent discourse in German. In the afternoon the services were continued in German; the discourse by the Rev. Mr. Hess, who was able and impressive, on Sunday evening the Rev. Mr. Wolf delivered an English discourse, which for power and strength of argument, we have seldom, if ever heard excelled.

The church was crowded during the whole time to overflowing; and the whole scene was sublime, imposing, and impressive.—*Whig.*

COLUMBIA RAIL-ROAD.

The bridge over the Schuylkill, near Peter's Island, which is to bear this rail-way, is progressing rapidly. Three of the piers are already nearly completed, and coffer dams have been sunk for the other two. Should the foundations of these be laid before the cold weather sets in, the workmen will be able to employ their time in the winter to advantage, in constructing the frame work, &c.

Steam engines are used for pumping the water from the coffer dams. The one used at the first pier on the

eastern side is a six horse power, which exerts a force sufficiently strong to keep the shafts clear. In this excavation at the depth of about 30 feet, the stump of a tree was found completely embedded in the soil. The fact may show that the course of the stream has been considerably diverted from its original channel. At the adjoining coffer dam, a twelve horse power engine has been found necessary, the water being several feet deeper.

The piers are most substantially erected, and stand in a diagonal position to the stream. The masonry below high water level has been laid in Roman cement, which renders the work impervious to water. The whole bridge, by contract, must be finished by the first of July, 1833.

At the foot of the bridge, on the western side, the inclined plane commences. It extends to a distance of 2200 feet, and is elevated in this distance, 180 feet. After this the road is nearly level, and in no instance inclines more than thirty feet in the mile. At the top of the inclined plane it is proposed to erect a stationary engine, to draw up the cars.

About twenty-two miles of this rail-way are now finished, and in operation. Travellers to the west are conveyed this distance on their journey. The whole line, though under contract, will scarcely be finished short of a twelve month, as inclement weather will materially retard the labours of the workmen.

The branch from the main line, extending nine miles to Westchester is completed, and in operation. A locomotive engine will shortly be placed on the line.—*Saturday Evening Post.*

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.

HARRISBURG, Dec. 7, 1832.

The Speaker appointed the following standing committees.

Accounts—Messrs. Miller, Blythe, Mechling, Kern, and Hibshman.

Claims—Snyder, Fullerton, Mattheys, Stoevers and Hays.

Judiciary—Messrs. Cunningham, Miller, Hassinger, Packer and Livingston.

Militia—Messrs. Ringland, M'Cullough, Mattheys, Rogers and Robinson.

Banks—Boyd, Wilber, Taylor, Stoevers and Smith.

Education—Fullerton, Jackson, Livingston, Hassenger and Piper.

Roads, Bridges and Inland Navigation—Robinson, Taylor, Breck, Hopkins, and Hays.

Agriculture and Domestic Manufactures—Stoevers, Jackson, Klingensmith, Piper and Smyser.

Election Districts—Blythe, Klingensmith, M'Cullough, Fullerton and Krepps.

Vice and Immorality—Sullivan, Boyd, Robinson, Mechling and Geiger.

To Compare Bills, &c.—Krebbs, Rogers, Miller, Kern and Hays.

Corporations—Krepps, Miller, Klingensmith, Boyd and Cunningham.

Estates and Escheats—Parker, Miller, Livingston, Ringland and Hays.

Revenue—Taylor, Geiger, Hibshman, Klingensmith and Breck.

Library—Hassenger, Taylor and Wilber.

Public Buildings—Kern, Miller, Stoevers, Blythe and Mattheys.

The Senate proceeded to the election of Clerks, &c. Messrs. Sullivan and Klingensmith were appointed tellers, who reported that Walter S. Franklin had all the votes present, and was therefore elected. The oaths of office were administered by the Speaker. The Clerk elect nominated L. L. Miner as assistant Clerk, which nomination was unanimously agreed to.

The Clerks being then appointed tellers, the Senate went into the election of Sergeant-at-Arms, Doorkeepers and Printers. The following persons were elected:

Joseph Black, Sergeant-at-Arms.

Robert Dickey, Doorkeeper.

Henry Welsh, Printer of the English Journal.

Henry Ruby, printer of the German Journal.

Hugh Hamilton & Son, printer of the Bills.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

December, 6.

The Speaker announced the following standing committees:

Committee on Ways and Means—Messrs. Read, Keating, Irwin, Morris, Buchanan, Broadhead and Harper.

Committee on the Judiciary—Messrs. McCulloch, Findlay, Smith, Lewis, Durkee, Butler and Henderson.

Committee on Accounts—Messrs. Huntzinger, Shearer, Harper, Scott, Clarke, McDowell and Matthias.

Committee on the Militia System—Messrs. Lardner, Patterson of Fayette, Gross, Bingham, Love and Martz.

Committee on Education—Messrs. Clarkson, Stewart, Matthews, Patterson of Lancaster, Bryson, Royer and Scott.

Committee on Domestic Manufactures—Messrs. Ashbridge, Lacock, Bayne, Boileau, Gibbon, Mackey and Donnell.

Committee on Claims—Messrs. Buchanan, Buttz, Boileau, Farrell, Crawford and Hamlin.

Committee on Agriculture—Messrs. Oliver, Lardner, Potteiger, Knepley, Lynn, Jackson and Hart.

Committee on Election Districts—Messrs. Crawford, Hanna, Hoover, Weida, Bertels, Cocklin and Tyson.

Committee on Banks—Messrs. Leaming, Wallace, Bratton, Broadhead, Thompson of Philadelphia county, Durkee and Andrews.

Committee to compare Bills and present them to the Governor—Messrs. Morris, Renshaw and M'Dowell.

Bridges, State and Turnpike Roads—Messrs. Stroh, Johnston, Bishpham, Bruce, Funk, Westbrook and Huttz.

Committee on Vice and Immorality—Messrs. McKeehan, Pennypacker, Fox, Kauffman, Weirich, Hoover and Mitchell.

Committee on Estates and Escheats—Messrs. Waugh, Burrowes, Mitchell, Fox, Toland, Gilmore and Patterson of Adams.

Library Committee—Messrs. Findlay, Keating and Griffith.

Committee on Corporations—Messrs. Valentine, Wistar, Harris, Rankin, Connelly, Snyder and Kline of Columbia.

Inland Navigation and Internal Improvement—Messrs. Miller, Valentine, Kelchner, Lacock, Lewis, Ogden, Pennypacker, Thompson of Venango, Rankin, Walker, Say and Crawford.

Committee on Local Appropriations—Messrs. Bayne, Andrews, Shearer, Allshouse, Kline of Berks, Kuhns and Barnhart.

OFFICERS OF THE HOUSE—Frances R. Shunk, Clerk; Thomas A. Gross, Assistant Clerk; Henry Welsh, Printer of the English Journal; Strong & Roberts, Printers of the Bills; Joseph Miller, Printer of the German Journal; James Smith, Sergeant-at-arms; Thomas Wallace, Doorkeeper.

DIED.

Yesterday morning, George Ross, Esq. in the eighty-first year of his age. He was the oldest son of George Ross, Esq. one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence. He was Vice President of the Executive Council of this State previous to the adoption of the present constitution, and for many years Register and Recorder of this county, supporting through life the character given by Pope to the noblest work of God.—*Lancaster Paper.*

METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

Extract from the Meteorological Register, taken at the
State Capitol—Harrisburg, Pennsylvania,

By JAMES WRIGHT, Librarian.

NOVEMBER, 1832.

Days of the Month.	Days of Week.	Morning temperature.	Noon temperature.	Even. temperature.	Mean temp. of day.	Highest in Morn.	Highest at Noon.	Highest in Even.	Mean height of Barometer each day.	WINDS.
Thermometer.		Barometer.								
1	Thursd'y	38	52	58	49	29.33	34	40	29.36	N W
2	Friday	56	63	59	59	36	39	37	37	N W
3	Saturday	51	53	59	54	38	36	40	38	N W
4	Sunday	53	56	58	56	36	37	38	37	N E
5	Monday	55	63	64	61	36	36	40	37	N E
6	Tuesday	57	54	54	55	35	32	32	33	N E
7	Wednesd	50	50	46	49	31	33	32	32	W
8	Thursd'y	45	44	45	45	30	30	30	30	N W
9	Friday	45	45	47	45	30	30	30	30	N W
10	Saturday	40	48	50	46	30	30	31	30	W
11	Sunday	42	55	54	50	31	33	33	32	S W
12	Monday	40	49	53	47	30	32	34	32	W
13	Tuesday	40	49	57	49	30	30	35	32	W
14	Wednesd	41	42	40	41	32	30	30	31	W
15	Thursd'y	30	39	40	36	30	31	34	32	W
16	Friday	26	40	43	36	30	31	32	31	S W
17	Saturday	31	46	46	41	30	32	33	32	N E
18	Sunday	45	51	57	51	32	32	32	32	N E
19	Monday	54	57	58	56	34	33	32	33	E
20	Tuesday	38	40	38	39	28	28	30	29	W
21	Wedne'y	34	40	40	38	30	30	31	30	S E
22	Thursd'y	35	40	40	38	27	27	25	26	N E
23	Friday	38	44	45	42	25	26	26	26	N W
24	Saturday	38	40	42	40	27	27	28	27	N E
25	Sunday	32	43	40	38	27	28	29	28	W
26	Monday	35	47	56	46	29	28	30	29	S W
27	Tuesday	50	55	54	53	32	33	32	32	W
28	Wed'day	50	52	55	52	32	32	36	33	W
29	Thursd'y	42	52	56	50	32	33	38	35	W
30	Friday	49	51	55	52	33	33	37	35	N W

Thermometer.		Barometer.	
Maximum on 5th	61°	Max. on the 3d	29.38 in.
Minimum on 15th	36°	Min. on the 22d	29.26 in.
Difference	25°	Difference	00.12 in.
Mean	47°	Mean	29.32 in.

Atmosphere.

Days of the month.															
1	2	3	9	10	11	12	13							<i>Morning</i>	<i>Afternoon.</i>
15	16												10 days	Fair	Fair
25	29												2 days	Clear	Clear
26													1 day	Clear	Cloudy
28													1 day	Cloudy	Clear
7	8	14	18	20	21	24									
27	30												9 days	Cloudy	Cloudy
4	5	6	17	19	23								6 days	Cloudy	Rain
22													1 day	Rain	Rain

Days of the Month.													Wind.	
4	5	6	17	18	22	24							7 days	N E
19													1 day	E
21													1 day	S E
11	16	26											3 days	S W
7	10	12	13	14	15	20	25	27	28	29			11 days	W
1	2	3	8	9	23	30							7 days	N W

On the 5th in the evening, thermometer at 64°, the highest. On the 16th in morning, thermometer at 26°, the lowest. Range 38°.

On the 1st in the evening, barometer at 29.40 inch.

es, the highest. On the 22d in the evening, barometer at 29.25 inches the lowest. Range 00-15 inches.

The wind has been 9 days east of the meridian, and 21 days west of it.

There was rain on the 4th, 5th, 6th, 17th, 19th, 22d, and 23d.

White frost on the 1st, 12th, 13th, 15th, 16th, and 30th.

The mean temperature of this month was 18 deg. warmer than last November.

DOYLESTOWN.

The location of this village is generally so well known, that comment upon that is scarcely deemed necessary; being on the road from Philadelphia to Easton, and thence to the Lake Country,—through which public stages daily pass: being situated nearly in the centre of the county of Bucks, which contains between forty-five and fifty thousand inhabitants, whose business attracts them hither to the courts and public offices, it is presumed that a very particular description to most of our readers has already been superadded by visits to the place. They can hardly have forgotten the rich perspective that opens to the eye from the summit and either declivity of the town; they have probably noticed a well cultivated country around, supplied with mills in every direction, and uniting enterprise in establishments of different kinds—they have perhaps sought life's greatest blessing in its health—having heard of its reputation for the salubrity of the air and the purity of the water; and to these signal advantages and comforts which the inhabitants enjoy, we should not omit to mention that there are several seminaries in the place for the education of youth, both male and female, some of which are of the first order, conducted with superior ability by the teachers, and advantage to the pupil, both as to discipline and tuition. Together with the incitements to these remarks in our paper above mentioned, we are led to them in part by the sudden stir and bustle among property holders and property seekers, as well as by applicants for tenant houses. There appears to be a renewed vigor and spirit of enterprise here. There have been newly erected several valuable brick dwelling houses, some in modern and superior style. It is expected from the late purchases and transfer of lots, and the corresponding arrangements, that next summer there will be a number of spacious dwellings, as well as other houses of a smaller class erected. The cause of this is believed to be found mainly in the matters of recommendation above alluded to, and in the facilities of the country and population in and around the village, which are now being developed; but there seems to be an auxiliary and immediate impulse given to trade and business from the establishment of a Bank now shortly to go into operation. This is starting under the most favorable auspices for the stockholders and the public, and since the preliminary arrangements, general confidence is reposed in the fidelity of its management, and in its utility and service to the public. While this institution will be conducted with the double view of security to the bank and the healthy state of those to be accommodated, it will impart a stimulus to industry by equalizing the circulation of money among those who might otherwise have to pay an extortionate premium or wait for the proper occasion a supply of the medium. It is now that a prospect offers for an accession of mechanics to this place. We want clock and watch-makers, brewers, platers, paper-hangers, brick-makers and brick-layers, book-binders, tanners, and curriers, and other operatives, if we may be allowed to use the term. Besides, there is room for hatters, wheelwrights, chair-makers, carriage-makers, brush-makers, saddle and harness-makers, tallow chandler, and soap-makers. It is believed that men of enterprise would find it to their account to establish here a foundry, a brewery, factories upon a moderate plan

for cotton and woollen fabrics as well as some kinds of hardware. There remains but little doubt that in a short time the increasing population and improvement will call for board and coal yards, and an additional store or two, especially an apothecary and druggist. Most of these we already have among us, but competition, like punctuality, is the life of trade, and instead of diminishing employment and profit, it tends to increase both. We might swell the list to a much greater length, but the present will suffice as an indication to those whose interests or inclination may lead them to look for themselves.—*Bucks County Intelligencer*

Communicated for the Register of Pennsylvania.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman resident in Geneva, N. Y. to his friend in Philadelphia.

"We have been weekly expecting the *Chemung Canal* to be opened; but an accident which lately occurred to the foundation of one of the locks, will prevent the use of it until the spring. We have been expecting coal by that conveyance; indeed, it was almost reduced to a certainty that we should be supplied this fall. I had a grate put up in one of my parlours, under this expectation; although wood is cheap with us, (\$1 50 per cord delivered,) yet, I prefer coal, as a safe and constant fire.

The communication from the head of the lake with the Susquehanna will be of immense importance to this country, and will be highly beneficial to your city, provided you will hold out encouragement. The Baltimoreans will now pay more for the produce than can be obtained in the city of New York; and if encouragement be given, the produce would be sent to your city, and supplies of merchandize procured in return. I presume that it is known to you, that the Southern markets will have the preference by the new route, in consequence of the navigation being so long closed at Albany. I am informed that the spring supplies may be obtained from Philadelphia and Baltimore from three to four weeks earlier than by the canal from New York.

This is a great wheat country; although the farmers have but just commenced threshing out their grain, upwards of 70,000 bushels of new wheat have been purchased in this village; and in the winter, the roads are thronged with sleighs and sleds bringing in the produce to be shipped in the spring; and I have no doubt, but the Chemung canal will convey the greatest proportion to the south, rather than wait for the opening of the North river and the Erie canal in the spring.

This village is situated on the high bank, west of Seneca lake. There is no water power for mills here, but many patriotic citizens are now engaged in giving encouragement to the erection of a steam mill for *Flour*, by gratuitous subscriptions; and it will doubtless be transported to the head of the lake, to descend by the Chemung canal for your city and Baltimore.

There is already a very considerable commerce carried on between Geneva and the head of the lake. The steamboat passes under my garden daily, and in summer twice a day, having a number of canal boats in tow up and down, always heavily laden with imports and exports; and I suppose that the business will increase rapidly, when the Chemung canal is opened. There is room for enterprising men of capital. Agents from Massachusetts travel annually through this country to buy up wool, which is another important item of the productions. Some gentlemen farmers have thousands of sheep, of the merino and saxon breeds, composing their flocks. Notwithstanding the long winters that we have, vines flourish. I have no doubt but wine will be manufactured here. I visited, two days since, an establishment, seven miles from this, where I found all the finest varieties cultivated, and the great variety of foreign and native grapes for the table and wine, exhibited at our last horticultural meeting, I think is an earnest of what may be expected in future. I hope to have the pleasure of visiting my native city, through the Che-

mung, Union and Schuylkill canals, should Providence spare my life to the next season."

It is a fact highly honourable to the profession, that in the present Legislature, there are NINE PRINTERS. Printers certainly labour harder for the public good, and generally to greater pecuniary disadvantage, than any other class of citizens; and it affords us extreme gratification to see that their claims are not, in all cases overlooked by a generous and intelligent public.

Another fact may as well be mentioned, while we are upon this subject, showing that in this happy land of republican institutions, the way to honour and distinction is open to all denominations and grades of citizens, who choose to practice virtue and perseverance. The fact alluded to is this. A member of the late electoral college informed us, that upon going into the Senate chamber, whilst that body was in session, he was both surprised and pleased to find three gentlemen, who had served as apprentices under him, occupying seats as SENATORS.—*Pennsylvania Reporter.*

THE REGISTER.

PHILADELPHIA, DECEMBER 15, 1832.

The greater part of our present number is occupied with two long, but important and interesting articles, viz: the Governor's message, and Mr. Sergeant's address to the Apprentices' Library Company. The first is a document which must afford pride and pleasure to every Pennsylvanian. Our commonwealth appears to be in a most flourishing condition. The prospect of the early completion of our internal improvements is truly cheering. The several important subjects to which the Governor invites the attention of the Legislature, especially Education, the destruction of the Lottery system, and the improvement of the Militia system, we hope will be duly weighed and early acted upon. The provision of funds for the progress of the public works at an early period of the session, is certainly of great moment, as, much of the labour of the next season depends upon it.

Mr. Sergeant's address will be read with interest. No institution in the city, perhaps, is deserving of more encouragement than the Apprentices' Library Company. Its design is of the greatest utility; and the exertions to accomplish it, have been thus far, highly successful, according to the means afforded.

The extract from the letter from a gentleman at Geneva, a native of our city, relates to a subject to which we lately invited attention, viz: a connexion by roads and canals, with the western portion of New York—so as to bring to us some of the trade from that state. It furnishes an interesting account of the trade and prospects of the Chemung canal, and the advantages to this city, provided we will exert ourselves to obtain them.

We received last evening, by the polite attention of Mr. Hassinger, the Canal Commissioner's Report. It must be deferred till next number.

CORRECTION.—In our last number, in the table on page 354, (last column) under ratio of deaths in New York to population, for "1 in 15½," read 1 in 47.

HAZARD'S REGISTER OF PENNSYLVANIA.

DEVOTED TO THE PRESERVATION OF EVERY KIND OF USEFUL INFORMATION RESPECTING THE STATE.

EDITED BY SAMUEL HAZARD.

VOL. X.—NO. 25. PHILADELPHIA, DECEMBER 22, 1832. NO. 260.

REPORT OF THE CANAL COMMISSIONERS

Of Pennsylvania, to the Governor, for the year ending
31st October, 1832. Read December 6, 1832.

CANAL COMMISSIONERS' ROOM, }
November 29th, 1832. }

To his Excellency GEORGE WOLF,
Governor of Pennsylvania.

Sir—By order of the Board of Canal Commissioners, I have the honor of transmitting to you their annual report, up to the 1st November, instant, and accompanying documents.

JAMES CLARKE, President.

The Canal Commissioners respectfully submit the following report:

The new work on the main line between Philadelphia and Pittsburg, since last February, and upon the other lines since last June, has progressed steadily and energetically towards completion. The season has been an uncommonly good one, and by the blessing of Divine Providence, the general health of the citizens throughout the state, and especially along our river valleys, has been uninterrupted by the diseases incident to the season.

The works upon several of the canal and rail-road lines, which had been placed under contract by authority of the act of the 21st March, 1831, were retarded by the severity of the winter, and an inadequate supply of funds. Hence operations upon the Wyoming, Lycoming, French creek, Beaver and Columbia lines, upon the Lewisburg Side-cut, and a portion of the Columbia and Philadelphia rail-road, were for several months, either partially, or entirely suspended.

A detail of the progress made upon each of the divisions, will be given under their respective heads.

COLUMBIA AND PHILADELPHIA RAIL-ROAD.

Measures had been adopted by the canal commissioners for laying, in the first place, a single track of rails upon this road, from Philadelphia to Columbia; but by the provisions of the act of the thirtieth of March, 1832, their operations were limited.

1st. To a double track, with all other things necessary to render the road useful for transportation on twenty-two miles from Philadelphia westwardly.

2d. To grading the ungraded part of the road; and

3d. To completing the road, by progressing westwardly from the western end of the said twenty-two miles.

The sum appropriated by the act of the thirtieth March, 1832, was eight hundred and ten thousand dollars. From an estimate made by the engineer of the line in May last, it appeared that there was required For finishing twenty-two miles of the road with double tracks,

\$493,150 63

For grading the ungraded part of the road,

313,666 34

\$806,816 97

Hence the canal commissioners were compelled to set apart the whole appropriation, to cover the two first objects contemplated by the law; and also to sus-

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pend all further operations upon the single track of twelve and a half miles under contract, near to Columbia, upon which work had been done at that time, to the amount of seventeen thousand, nine hundred and seventy-nine dollars and ninety-six cents. They were also precluded from making any arrangements for procuring timber, stone, and iron, for the rest of the road. Iron rails are procured from England; and the experience of two seasons has proved, that it cannot be manufactured to pattern, and delivered in this country, sooner than from six to nine months after authority is given by the Legislature, for entering into contracts. The restrictions in the law have in effect postponed the completion of this link in the great chain of communication between the east and the west, near a year longer than was anticipated by the board at the date of their last report.

A single track, with sidings, has been finished (except the viaduct over the river Schuylkill,) from Philadelphia to the junction with the West Chester rail-road. It was first used on the twentieth of September; and on the eighteenth of October, the road was so far completed as to be partially opened for public use, from which time to the first of November, instant, 1832, passengers have been carried along it in stages.

The second track, of twenty-two miles, is in rapid progress, and may be completed by the first of next January. The south track for the whole distance of twenty-two miles will be formed with edge rails and stone blocks; and the north track will be partly stone sills, and partly wooden rails, both plated with flat bars of iron.

The road bed formation, and mechanical work on twenty miles more of the division have been ready for the rails for near two years; and the work on the other forty miles is so near being completed, that by the first of next February, the viaduct over Schuylkill, Valley creek, and West Brandywine, and the deep cut at Henderson's will be the only unfinished jobs of any consequence, to prevent a continuous track of rails from being laid along the whole road.

The viaduct over the Schuylkill has not progressed as fast as was expected; but the work is well done. It will be a good substantial structure, one thousand and eight feet long, supported by six piers and two abutments. The superstructure is to have four distinct trusses, admitting of three separate passages, one in the middle with a clear width of four feet for foot passengers, and one on each side, with a clear width of eighteen feet six inches, for a carriage or road way, and for a track of rails; making together a clear width of forty-one feet.

There will be about nineteen thousand three hundred perches of solid masonry in the piers and abutments of this viaduct. The foundation of one of the piers is sunk thirty feet below, and the superstructure will be thirty-three feet above top water in the river; one foot below water line the thickness of the piers is nineteen feet six and one-quarter inches, and their length, exclusive of the angular head, is fifty-nine feet three and one-half inches.

Hopes are entertained that the viaduct may be rendered passable by July, and finished by September, 1833.

The viaduct across Valley creek, two miles east of Downingtown, has four spans, and is five hundred and eighty-nine feet long; the piers are fifty-eight feet high; it may be finished by the first of July next.

The viaduct over West Brandywine at Coatesville, will be eight hundred and fifty feet long, with six spans. The piers will be seventy-three feet high, and with the abutments, will contain fourteen thousand perches of masonry. This work has been thrice let, and will probably be the last job on the road formation in being completed. With proper exertions on the part of the contractors, it may be finished by November, 1833.

The deep cut through a gap in the Mine Ridge, at Henderson's, is the last heavy unfinished job. The cut is at one place thirty-seven feet deep; the most difficult part of the excavation is in Henderson's meadow. The soil is full of springs, and when excavated, exhibits a quicksand for a considerable depth, upon the removal of which, the adjacent slopes cave in; the whole extent of this difficulty is about two hundred and thirty yards in the line of the road. A part of this section has been twice re-let, and is divided into two jobs to hasten its completion. Expectations are entertained that it will be prepared for the rails by the first of May next.

In conformity with a resolution of the Legislature, dated the twenty-fourth of April, 1832, the sum of sixty thousand dollars of the sum appropriated to the Columbia and Philadelphia rail-road, has been set apart for the purpose of assisting the city of Lancaster to construct a rail-road between the Little and Big Conestogo bridges, so as to pass through the business parts of the city.

By a subsequent resolution of the Legislature, passed on the ninth of June last, the canal commissioners are directed to pay off the monthly estimates during the progress of the work pro rata of the amount necessary to complete that part of the road.

Major Wilson, the engineer upon the rail-road, has estimated the whole work required between the said bridges, to cost eighty-seven thousand, seven hundred and nineteen dollars, fifty-seven cents, therefore the superintendent of the division has been directed to pay two-thirds of the monthly estimates, upon the production of legal vouchers by the city of Lancaster, for the payment of her proportion as required by law. The whole amount paid by the superintendent for work done to the thirty-first of October, is five thousand and three dollars and eighteen cents.

With a view to hasten the completion of a line between Philadelphia, the Susquehanna and the west, it is contemplated to lay one track from the western termination of the twenty-two miles to Columbia upon wooden sills. A single track, with sidings and turnouts, and under proper regulations for using it, may accommodate the trade until the second track can be laid in a more durable manner with stone blocks and edge rails.

It appears that the average cost of the rail-way superstructure, on twenty-two miles, is—for laying a single track of rails with granite sills and flat iron bars, including the cost of the iron, eleven thousand one hundred and eighteen dollars and thirty-three cents per mile; for laying a single track of rails, with stone blocks and edge rails, including cost of the iron, ten thousand three hundred and thirty-one dollars and sixty-three cents per mile; and for laying a single track of rails with transverse sills, and rails of wood and flat iron bars, five thousand five hundred and seventy-nine dollars and twenty-five cents per mile.

A Statement of the funds appropriated to the Columbia and Philadelphia rail-road, and disbursements made from the 21st March, 1831.

Amount appropriated by the act of the twenty-first March, 1831, \$600,000 00

December 1831.—
Pro rata reductions

at the Treasury,
for old work, &c. 108,324 36
Do. under the act
of the thirtieth
January, 1832, 11,534 06
-----119,858 42

Actual available amount of
the appropriation of 1831, 480,141 58

Amount appropriated by
the act of the thirtieth
March, 1832, 810,000 00

Pro rata deduction at the
Treasury, under the act
of eleventh June last, 51,710 44

Actual available amount of
the appropriation of 1832, 758,289 56

Whole available amount of
appropriation of 1831,
and 1832, 1,238 431 14

Whole amount disbursed
in 1831, including super-
intendents, engineering
and contingencies, 210,704 23

Whole amount disbursed
in 1832, 764,887 49

Whole amount of disbursements, 975,591 72

Balance on the thirty-first
October, 1832, of the ap-
propriations of 1831, and
1832, \$262,839 42

There is due for per cen-
tage retained on work
done, 51,015 67

The estimated cost of the
work yet to be done, to
complete the superinten-
dence upon twenty-two
miles, and the grading of
the whole road, 341,838 13

Amount yet to pay, 392,853 80

Deduct the above balance
of the appropriations, 262,839 42

130,014 38

Add the sum set apart to the
work at Lancaster, 60,000 00

\$190,014 38

This sum of one hundred and ninety thousand four-
teen dollars and thirty-eight cents, is required to com-
plete the grading and bridging of the whole road, and
to finish the rail-way superstructure upon twenty-two
miles, from Philadelphia westwardly, with double
tracks, including the cost of the engine, &c. at the in-
clined plane, and all other means useful for transporta-
tion.

The estimated cost of laying a single
track upon wooden sills, from the west-
ern termination of the twenty-two
miles to Columbia, being 59 457-1000
miles, including the cost of the engine
at the Columbia plane, sidings, &c.
is 346,026 41

Add seven per cent. for su-
perintendence, engineer-
ing and contingencies, 24,221 84

\$70,248 25

The estimated cost of laying a second
track, from the western termination of
the twenty-two miles to Columbia, on

stone blocks and edge rails, including sidings, &c.	633,787 72	
Add seven per cent. for superintendence, engineering and contingencies,	44,365 14	678,152 86
Whole amount disbursed upon the road, of appropriations prior to 1831,		337,863 04
Whole amount of disbursements in 1831 and 1832,		975,591 72
Per centage due, and estimated cost of completing the work in progress,		452,853 80
Estimated cost of a single track with wooden rails, to Columbia,	370,248 25	
Estimated cost of a second track, with stone sills and edge rails,	678,152 86	
		1,048,401 11

Whole cost of the road as estimated, \$2,814,709 67
Length, eighty-one and a half miles.

ALLEGHENY PORTAGE RAIL-ROAD.

Since the work upon this road has been placed under contract, it has been prosecuted with energy, and has progressed with but little interruption, except by the inclemency of the last winter, and those difficulties which are inseparably connected with the operations upon such work, in the depth of a wilderness. Many of the original contractors took their jobs at inadequate prices, and much of the work had to be re-let.

The road bed formation was divided into forty-six sections, of which number, thirteen are completed, sixteen more will be finished by the first of next month, and the remaining seventeen are in such progress as to ensure their completion in March and April next. Much of the mechanical work is done, and finally estimated, and the rest of it approximates completion.

There are four viaducts of cut stone upon this road, with spans varying from forty to eighty-feet and sixty-eight culverts, the spans varying from three to twenty-five feet. These works are all of good stone masonry, and constructed in the very best manner. There are also eighty-five drains or square culverts, from two to three feet wide, built of stone, making altogether one hundred and fifty-seven passages for water under the rail-road.

The viaduct over the Beaver dam branch of the Juniata river, at Hollidaysburgh, is of cut stone, and has two oblique arches. The spans, measured on the skew face, are each forty feet, three and one half inches, and thirty-three feet measured at right angle to the axis of the vault. The height of the walls, from the foundation to the top of the parapets, is twenty feet; it may be finished about the middle of this month.

The viaduct over the mountain branch of the Conemaugh, has a single span of forty feet; the height of the walls, from the foundation to the top of the parapets, is twenty-three feet and one half; it may be completed in a few days.

The viaduct over the Ebensburg branch, has also a single span of forty feet; the height, from the foundation to the top of the parapet walls, is thirty-one feet and one half; it may, likewise, be finished in a few days.

The viaduct over the Little Conemaugh river, at the Horse Shoe bend, has a semicircular arch of eighty feet span, and will be seventy-eight and one half feet high from the foundation to the top of the parapet walls; about two thirds of the masonry is laid, and the arch will probably be closed before the setting in of winter, but the whole work cannot be completed before the first of May next.

Section number seven, about nineteen miles west of the crest of the mountain, comprises an inclined plane, requiring a heavy embankment, and also a tunnel about nine hundred feet long, at the head of the plane; the

ends of the tunnel will be arched with cut stone; the rock through which it is made, is so solid as to render arching the whole distance unnecessary. About two-thirds of the whole work on the section is done, and the residue, including about one-fourth of the tunnel, can be finished in next April.

There are ten inclined planes, varying in length from eighty-nine to one hundred and eighty-five rods, and in inclination from four degrees, eight minutes and forty-eight seconds, to five degrees fifty-one minutes and nine seconds, from a horizontal plane. The steepest plane is about equal to the grade of many of our turnpike roads on hill sides.

The estimate of Mr. Welch, the engineer, for grading in mechanical work, was last year six hundred and seventeen thousand, five hundred and five dollars, ninety-eight cents, it is now found that it will cost but about five hundred and eighty-five thousand, one hundred and seven dollars and twenty-eight cents, being thirty-two thousand three hundred and ninety-eight dollars and seventy cents less than his original estimate.

Contracts have been made for procuring from England malleable iron rails, pins and wedges, and a portion of the cast iron chairs for one track, with sidings, &c., the whole length of the road, and for double tracks on the inclined planes; a part of this iron has arrived at Philadelphia, and a large portion of it is expected before the navigation of the Delaware closes. About three hundred tons of cast iron chairs will be manufactured in Frankstown and Blairsville. A double track on the inclined planes, and a single track on the rest of the road, will require about three thousand one hundred tons of iron, and it will cost seventy dollars a ton delivered on the mountain.

Contracts have also been made, and are in progress for carrying the iron rails, &c. from Philadelphia to the portage; for the balance of the chairs; for stone blocks; broken stone; wooden sills and cross ties, and for completing all the work necessary for a continuous track over the whole road.

The length of a single track of rail-way on each section, in addition to the length of second track, on the inclined planes, and on such other places on the line as is necessary for the passage of cars moving in opposite directions, is forty-three and ninety-one one hundredths miles, leaving twenty-nine and forty-one one hundredths miles of the second track to be contracted for hereafter.

Flat iron bars on wooden rails will be placed on the inclined planes, but on the rest of the road edge rails will be used. These rails will rest in iron chairs, on wooden sills and cross ties, over high embankments, and on stone blocks where the ground is solid. Each stone block measures about three and one half cubic feet.

If the rails reach Philadelphia in time to be conveyed to Huntingdon before the closing of the canal, a single track of the road can be finished for public use in July next. And the second track may be laid, and all other work completed early in the summer of 1834.

It is now ascertained, by estimates founded on experience, that the whole road, including road bed formation, double tracks with sidings and turn-outs, steam engines, with ropes, &c. at the planes, and all other things necessary to render it fit for public use, will cost one million, four hundred and ninety-five thousand, seven hundred and eighty-nine dollars and fifty-one cents.

When the estimate was made last year, it was contemplated to use rails weighing twenty-eight pounds to the yard, but since then the size of the rails has been increased to thirty-nine and one half pounds to the yard, because in England experience has demonstrated that a lighter rail is insufficient for locomotive engines and a heavy trade—much of the other work has also been proportionally strengthened; hence the estimate of the present year for road tracks, exceeds that of the last year.

All the work that has been done, and is now doing, is of the most substantial character, except the wooden sills on high embankments, for which, stone blocks will be substituted at some future period.

Statement of the funds appropriated to the Allegheny Portage Road and of the disbursement made:

By the act of the twenty-first March, 1831, there was appropriated to the Portage road, and the Frankstown line of the Juniata division, the sum of \$700,000 00
 December 1831—Deducted at the treasury for old work, &c. 126,378 48
 There was set apart by the board for the Frankstown line, 580,645 65
507,024 13

There was deducted at the treasury, under the act of the thirtieth January, 1832, 12,975 87

Actual sum available for the road out of the appropriation of 1831, \$180,000 00
 By the act of the thirtieth March 1832, there was appropriated 620,000 00
 Pro rata deduction at the treasury under the act of eleventh June last 39,581 40
580,418 60

Whole amount of appropriations of 1831 and 1832, applicable to the road \$760,418 60
 Whole amount disbursed in 1831 including superintendence, engineering and contingences 71,146 64
 Whole amount disbursed in 1832 401,335 72
472,482 36

Balance on the thirty-first October 1832, of the appropriations of 1831 and 1832. \$287,936 24

There is due on the road for per centage retained on work done 53,774 41
 Estimated cost of the work yet to be done to complete a single track and the grading of the whole road 547,304 89
 Estimated cost of engines and machinery at the inclined planes for the first track (not under contract) and contingences 101,650 00
702,729 30

From which deduct the above balance of the appropriations 287,936 24
\$414,793 06

This sum of four hundred and fourteen thousand seven hundred and ninety-three dollars and six cents is required to complete the grading and bridging of the whole road and the laying of the first track of rails with sidings, &c. throughout; and the second track on the inclined planes, making a distance of single track equal to forty-three and ninety-one one hundredths miles, and leaving to complete of the second track twenty-nine and forty-one one hundredths miles—it also includes the cost of the engines and machinery at the planes necessary for the first track and contingences.

The estimated cost of laying the second track including a second set of engines for all the planes is 320,577 85

Whole amount of work paid 472,482 36
 Whole amount of per centage retained on work done 53,774 41

Whole amount of work done 526,256 77
 Estimated cost of completing the work in progress 648,934 89

Cost of grading the whole road and completing the first track \$1,175,211 66

Estimated cost of laying the second track 320,577 85

Length thirty-six miles two-hundred and twenty-one perches. Whole cost \$1,495,789 51

COLUMBIA LINE OF THE EASTERN DIVISION.

The work on the Columbia line of the Eastern division is all ready for the admission of the water, except the aqueduct over the Swatara at Portsmouth, which is so near completion, that in a few weeks the water can be passed over it; before winter, the whole of this line, nineteen miles long, may be navigated.

A weighing lock at Portsmouth, which is very much wanted to prevented frauds upon the revenue, was put under contract, but it and two out-let locks at Columbia, several bridges, and other work on the line, had to be suspended for the want of funds.

Statement of the funds appropriated to the making eight miles and two hundred and twenty-seven perches of canal on the Columbia line of the Eastern division, and of the disbursements.

By the act of the twenty-first March, 1831, there was appropriated to this work the sum of \$116,170 00

December, 1831.—Pro rata deduction at the treasury, on account of old work, &c. 20,973 12

Deduction at the treasury, under the act of thirtieth January, 1832, 3,961 83
24,934 95

Actual sum available of the appropriation of 1831, 91,235 05

By the act of the thirtieth March, 1832, there was appropriated the sum of 38,680 00

Pro rata deduction at the treasury, under the act of eleventh June last, 2,469 36
36,210 64

Whole available amount of appropriations of 1831 and 1832, 127,445 69

Whole amount disbursed in 1831, including engineering, superintendence and contingences, 37,491 98

Whole amount disbursed in 1832, 77,871 24
115,363 22

Balance on thirty-first October, 1832, of the appropriations of 1831 and 1832, \$12,082 47

There is due on this line for per centage retained on

work done,	3,916 95	
Estimated cost of completing the work in progress,	14,850 77	18,767 72
Deduct the above balance of the appropriations,		12,082 47
		6,685 25
Add the estimated cost of work not under contract to complete the new line, including the out-let locks at Columbia, a number of bridges and waste wiers, and fencing,		29,150 00
Whole amount required to complete the line,		\$35,835 25
The whole amount paid, is	115,363 22	
Per centage retained, and work to be done,	47,917 72	
Whole estimated cost of eight miles and two hundred and twenty-seven perches,	\$163,280 94	

FRANKSTOWN LINE.

The work on this line of the Juniata division, has been prosecuted with much diligence since it was put under contract in June and July, 1831, and it is now so near completion, that several levels are filled with water, and the whole line may be navigated in a few days.

This consummation will carry boats from Philadelphia to the base of the Allegheny mountain, from which point the tonnage must continue to be wagoned on the turnpike road fifty-three miles to Blairsville, until about the middle of next summer, when a single track of railway is expected to be completed over the mountain, to the head of the Western division at Johnstown.

Economy and stability have been consulted in a judicious location and plan of the work on this line.

This line of forty-one miles and one hundred and ninety-four perches, including the feeder, rises three hundred and thirty feet through difficult defiles and mountain gorges, by fifteen dams and fifty lift and guard locks; and it is now ready for navigation in the unexampled short period of seventeen months since its commencement.

Statement of the funds appropriated to the Frankstown line of the Juniata division, and of the disbursements made.

By the act of twenty-first March, 1831, there was appropriated to the portage road and Frankstown line, the sum of	\$700,000 00	
December 1831.—Pro rata deduction at the treasury for old work,	\$126,378 48	
There was set apart by the board for the portage road,	192,975 87	319,354 35
		380,645 65
Deduction at the treasury under the act of thirtieth January, 1832,	12,256 50	
Actual available sum out of the appropriation of 1831,	368,389 15	
By the act of thirtieth March, 1832, there was appropriated,	380,000 00	
Pro rata deduction at the treasury, under the act of eleventh June last,	24,259 56	355,740 44
Whole available amount of appropriations of 1831 and 1832,		\$724,129 59

Whole amount disbursed in 1831 including superintending, engineering and contingencies,	79,325 38½	
Whole amount disbursed in 1832,	556,980 30½	636,305 69
Balance on the thirty-first October 1832 of the appropriations of 1831 and 1832,		\$87,823 90
There is due for per centage retained on work done,	56,424 51	
Estimate of the amount required to complete the line,	62,111 43	
And for superintending, engineering, &c.	2,000 00	
Whole sum yet to pay		120,535 94
Deduct the above balance of the appropriations		87,823 90
Amount required to complete the line,		\$32,712 04
The whole amount paid is	636,305 69	
Per centage retained and work to be done,	120,535 94	

Whole cost of the line,		\$756,841 63
	Miles	Perches
Length of the line	38	154
Feeder	3	40
	Miles	194

WYOMING LINE OF THE NORTH BRANCH DIVISION.

About four miles of towing path along the pool of the Nanticoke dam, are finished and now in use; twelve sections of canal upon this line are also completed; about one half of the residue of the work is done.

A pro rata proportion of the appropriations to the branches, in April and June last, was applied to this line, and has been chiefly expended upon five heavy sections. From the progress made on these sections, and the situation of the other work, a belief is entertained that, with an early provision of sufficient funds, the whole line may be opened for navigation by the first of August, 1833.

The completion of this short line is highly desirable, and indeed indispensable, not only for the accommodation of the rich and beautiful valley of Wyoming, but also for the profit of one hundred and forty-one and a half miles of canal and slackwater, already finished to Columbia, upon which the anthracite coal of that valley will pass to market.

Statement of the funds appropriated to the Wyoming line of the North Branch Division, and of the disbursements made.

By the act of the twenty-first March, 1831, there was appropriated to the Wyoming line,	\$100,000 00	
December, 1831.—Pro rata deduction at the treasury, for old work, &c.	18,054 02	
Pro rata deduction at the treasury, under the act of thirtieth January, 1832,	1,255 59	19,309 61
Actual sum available out of the appropriation of 1831,		\$80,690 39
There was set apart for this line, out of the appropriation of six hundred thousand dollars, made by the acts of the fifth April and ninth June, 1832, the sum of	89,000 00	
Pro rata deduction at the treasury, under the act of eleventh June, 1832, out of the		

appropriation of the fifth April,	2,553 63	
		86,446 37
Whole amount of the appropriations of 1831 and 1832, applicable to the line,	\$167,136 76	
Whole amount disbursed in 1831, including superintendence, engineering and contingencies,	29,038 15½	
Whole amount of disbursements in 1832,	106,357 65½	
		135,395 81
Balance on the thirty-first October, 1832, of appropriations of 1831 and 1832,	\$31,740 95	
There is due on this line for per centage retained on work done,	5,105 16	
The estimated cost of the work in progress is	123,642 25	
The estimated cost of the Lackawanna feeder is	18,196 00	
Whole sum yet to pay,		146,943 41
Deduct the above balance of the appropriations,		31,740 95
Amount required to complete the line,	\$115,202 46	
The whole amount paid is	135,395 81	
Per centage retained, and work to be done,	146,943 41	
Whole estimated cost of the line,	\$282,339 22	
Length, sixteen miles, three hundred and sixteen perches.		

LYCOMING LINE AND LEWISBURG CROSS-CUT.

The effects of the uncommon floods of last winter and spring, demonstrated the insecurity of high dams in our large rivers, and induced the board to suspend the erection of dams and works connected therewith, in the west branch of the Susquehanna.

By the act of the ninth June, 1832, the canal commissioners are authorized to dispense with dams, where the better completion of the work requires a change from slackwater to canal. Under this provision in the law, and being fully convinced of the necessity and utility of the measure, the board caused an independent canal to be located throughout the Lycoming line. This location has rendered it necessary to bring a feeder from the river, four miles and fifty-six perches above the mouth of Bald Eagle creek, where a low dam will be erected.

A portion of the line being totally different from the improvement contemplated last year, and the re-letting of almost the whole of the work at much higher prices, caused by the suspension of the work last winter in consequence of the want of funds, has enhanced the cost of construction beyond the original estimate.

The canal may be connected with the Bald Eagle, by a side cut of about one mile in length, and a lock into the river nearly opposite to the mouth of the creek, that point being by law designated as the termination of the canal; but the board have postponed putting this work under contract, believing, as they do, that it is an improper place to form the connexion, and that a much more eligible connexion with the creek can be effected above the Great Island, as recommended in their report of the fifteenth December, 1831.

The two miles of towing path along the pool of Muney dam, are completed, and the residue of the work upon the line is in active progress, and with a supply of necessary funds, may be finished ready for navigation

by the spring of 1834. To the bituminous coal and iron which must start to market upon this line, we must look in part for a profitable return on the money invested in the Eastern, Susquehanna and West Branch divisions' already finished, being one hundred and six and one half miles; hence, prudence and interest dictate the propriety of completing the Lycoming line, as early as practicable.

The Lewisburg cross cut may be ready for use by the first day of May next; but a dam in the West Branch, two and one half feet high, connected with this work, cannot be completed until the season of low water.

Statement of the funds appropriated to the Lycoming line of the West Branch division and Lewisburg cross cut, and of the disbursements made.

By the act of the twenty-first March, 1831, there was appropriated to the Lycoming line and Lewisburg cross cut, the sum of \$200,000 00

December 1831.—Pro rata deduction at the treasury for old work, &c. 36,108 14

Pro rata deduction at the treasury under the act of thirtieth January, 1832, 5,468 00

41,576 14

Actual available sum out of the appropriation of 1831, \$158,423 86

There was set apart for this line out of the appropriation of six hundred thousand dollars, made by the acts of the fifth April and ninth of June, 1832, the sum of 229,000 00

Pro rata deduction at the treasury under the act of eleventh June, 1832, out of the appropriation of the fifth April, 6,639 46

222,360 54

Whole amount of appropriations of 1831 and 1832 applicable to the line, \$380,784 40

Whole amount disbursed in 1831, including engineering, superintendence and contingencies, 60,752 89

Whole amount disbursed in 1832, 174,688 34

235,441 23

Balance on the thirty-first October, 1832, of the appropriations of 1831 and 1832, \$145,343 17

There is due on this line for per centage retained on work done, 18,517 32

The estimated cost of work yet to be done, is 596,833 75

Whole amount yet to be paid 615,351 07

Deduct the above balance of the appropriations, 145,343 17

Amount required to complete the Lycoming line and Lewisburg cross cut, exclusive of the connexion with the Bald Eagle, \$470,007 90

The whole amount paid is 235,441 23

Per centage retained and work yet to be done, 615,351 07

Estimated cost of the line, including the cross cut, \$850,792 30

Length of the line including feeder, 46 miles, 74 perches.

Length of Lewisburg cross cut, 200 perches.

FRENCH CREEK DIVISION.

By the act of the ninth of June 1832, the canal commissioners are required to connect the French creek feeder with the creek and with Conneaut lake. This work has been placed under contract and is now in progress.

The connexion with the creek at the north end of the feeder embraces a dam in French creek, a guard lock and one mile and one hundred and forty-four perches of canal, and is estimated to cost twenty-four thousand, seventeen dollars and fifty-one cents. At the west end of the feeder there will be one mile and three hundred and twelve perches of canal, and an out let lock forming a junction with Conneaut lake, the estimated cost of which is twenty-seven thousand and fifty dollars and eighty-eight cents. These connexions may be finished by next August.

The small appropriation of 1831, to the Franklin line was exhausted early last winter, from which time until June, but little work was done; since then the contracts have been prosecuted vigorously.

The outlet lock connecting the pool of the dam at Franklin with the Allegheny river, has been enlarged for admitting steam boats into the pool of the first dam; it is twenty-two feet wide, and one hundred and twenty feet long within the chamber. The other locks on the division, will be adapted to the trade of the country, by making them eighteen feet wide.

The whole work on the French creek division, may be completed by the first of November, 1833.

Statement of the funds appropriated to the French creek division, and of the disbursements made, &c.

By the act of the twenty-first March, 1831, there was appropriated to the Franklin line of the French creek division, the sum of	\$60,000 00
December, 1831—Pro rata deduction at the treasury,	10,831 69

Available amount of appropriation of 1831,	\$49,168 31
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There was set apart for this line, (including new work at the north and west ends of the feeder, authorized by the act of the ninth June last,) out of the appropriation of six hundred thousand dollars, made by the acts of the fifth of April and ninth of June, 1832, the sum of

136,000 00

Pro rata deduction at the treasury under the act of eleventh June last, out of the appropriation of fifth April last,	4,022 92
	131,977 08

Available sum out of the appropriations of 1831 and 1832,	181,145 39
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Whole amount disbursed in 1831, including superintending, engineering, and contingencies,

16,605 16

Whole amount disbursed in 1832,	88,906 84
	105,512 00

Balance unexpended, thirty-first October, 1832, of appropriation of 1831 and 1832,	\$75,633 39
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There is due on this line for per centage retained on work done,	13,017 87
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Estimated cost of completing the work on the Franklin line, and the new work at the north and west ends of the feeder,	225,607 50
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Amount yet to be paid,	238,625 37
Deduct the above balance of the appropriations,	75,633 39

Amount required to complete the work,	\$162,991 98
The whole amount paid, is	105,512 00
Per centage retained, and work to be done,	238,625 37

Estimated cost when completed,	\$344,137 37
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	Miles.	Perches.
The length of the Franklin line, is	22	80
The length of new work at north end of feeder,	1	144
The length of new work at the west end of feeder,	1	312
Whole length,	24	216

BEAVER DIVISION.

On this division many facilities are afforded for prosecuting the work, and its progress, while there were funds, has corresponded with its advantages. On the fifth of last March, notice was given to the contractors, that the appropriation of 1831 was expended, when a temporary suspension of the work took place. Operations were recommenced in April, and on the twentieth of September, it again became necessary to notify the contractors, the appropriation of 1832, being exhausted. Since then, the work generally, has ceased, except on a few important jobs for which funds had been set apart.

The line is divided into forty-nine sections of canal and towing path, of which, twenty-six sections are finished, and the mechanical work (believed to be equal to any work of the kind in the commonwealth,) is in a corresponding state of forwardness. The cost of the division will exceed the original estimate. This is in part owing to interruptions for want of funds, and in part to unexpected quicksands that had to be encountered, and to the additional strength of the works, which the extremely high freshets of last spring proved to be indispensable.

With an adequate supply of funds, if soon provided, the whole line may be completed by the first of November, 1833.

Statement of the funds appropriated to the Beaver division, and of the disbursements made, &c.

By the act of the twenty-first of March, 1831, was appropriated to the Beaver division, the sum of	100,000 00
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December 1831, Pro rata deduction at the treasury for old work, &c.	18,054 02
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Pro rata deduction at the treasury, under the act of thirtieth January, 1832, ;	864 33
	18,918 35

Available sum of the appropriation of 1831,	\$81,081 65
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There was set apart for this division out of the appropriation of six hundred thousand dollars, made by the acts of the fifth April, and ninth of June, 1832, the sum of

146,000 00

Pro rata deduction out of

Whole sum required to complete, except the second track on rail-roads,	\$1,988,965 29
Add the estimated cost of the second track on the Columbia rail-road,	678,152 86
Add the estimated cost of the second track on the Allegheny portage rail-road,	322,577 85
Whole sum required to complete the works authorized, including the second track on the Columbia and mountain rail-roads,	\$2,987,696 00

(To be continued.)

- From the Philadelphia Gazette.

PROCEEDINGS OF COUNCILS.*Thursday, December, 13, 1832.*

The Committee appointed to inquire if any and what alterations are necessary in the Ordinance entitled an Ordinance for the management of the Girard Trusts, passed 15th September, 1832—Report,

That having given to the whole subject that serious and patient consideration which its importance demands, they have unanimously determined to recommend to Councils the immediate passage of two Ordinances herewith presented, the first entitled "A further Ordinance for the management of the Girard Estate;" and the second entitled "An Ordinance for the management of the Girard College."

As these propositions if adopted, will destroy the whole system, in regard to the Girard Estate and Trusts prescribed by Ordinance of the 11th September last, and which has gone into operation within a few days, the committee feel themselves called on to explain at some length the motives and the reasons which have governed their decision. They disclaim having been actuated by mere love of change, or by any unfounded prejudice against the legislation of their predecessors—so far from this they entered upon the task, with an anxious hope, that much, if not all of the existing provisions might be retained, consistent with their views of the public good, and with the public attainments of the great objects contemplated by the deceased benefactor of the city. The more, however, they have investigated the subject, the stronger has their conviction become, that the system referred to, is unequal to the purposes for which it was designed; that besides numberless inconveniences and embarrassments which cannot fail to arise from its further prosecution, it is chargeable with a marked departure from the fundamental principles which have heretofore governed the legislation of the city, and which in the opinion of the committee, can never be abandoned without serious hazard. With this conviction forced on their minds, the committee had no alternative but to recommend an immediate and radical change. It remains for them so to explain their views, as to justify their cause in the estimation of the Councils and of the public.

The Trusts created by the will of Stephen Girard are of incalculable importance to this whole community.—Involving interests of the highest and most permanent value, they require for their management, the utmost prudence and foresight, and a constant reference to the preservation of those interests against every probable or possible contingency; according as that management, shall be judicious or the reverse, according as the generous intentions of the Testator shall be promoted or frustrated, must the splendid provisions of his will, prove a blessing or a curse to the city of Philadelphia. It is deeply important therefore, that now, when those first steps are to be taken, which must in a greater or less degree influence the whole future progress, the constituted authorities of the city should place themselves un-

der the guidance of such principles, and listen to the dictates of the best experience.

Among the principles, which in the opinion of the committee should govern Councils in all their legislation on this important subject, they would strictly insist on the following—

First—The will of Stephen Girard having confided the execution of these Trusts to the Corporation of the City of Philadelphia by its corporate name and title, the general system by which other affairs of the city are regulated, should be pursued so far as it is applicable to the subject matter—and new arrangements should only be admitted with reference to things having no analogy to the ordinary business of the Corporation.

Second—It is not competent for Councils as legislators of the Corporation, it would be unwise in them as guardians of the city, to assign a duty vested by the will in the Corporation, to any other authority, not under their constraint and effectual controul upon all points of vital importance. Hence although suitable agents must be authorised to carry into effect the directions of Councils, yet such authority should be purely executive in its nature, should be limited by the necessity of executive services, and should be funded on a previous exercise of the legislative functions so distinct and definite as to admit the least possible latitude of discretion or construction.

Third—As an obvious corollary from the foregoing proposition it follows that no agent whatever should be authorised to expend monies belonging to the Trust for any purpose, except such as had been previously appropriated to that purpose by an ordinance of Councils. In other words the principle of specific appropriations, the most effectual check which the people can exercise over their agents, a doctrine which lies at the root of every free government, is deemed applicable in its fullest extent to the present subject.

Fourth—In all arrangements for the execution of the Girard Trust, simplicity should be consulted, as far as consistent with their nature and objects. The duties of each officer should be as homogenous as possible, the power of each should be distinctly marked, and his responsibility be in exact proportion to that power. No doubt should exist as to the extent of power granted to any, nor the latitude allowed for interference one with the other, or with the regular officers of the Corporation.

Fifth—While a wise and just economy should prevail, care must be taken that no agent be loaded with a larger amount of duty, than he can be expected to perform with advantage to the public.

Sixth—The arrangements should be such as to secure the highest degree of skill and competency in every department.

Seventh—In the organization of the Girard College, constant and sole reference should be had to its stability and capacity for extended and permanent usefulness.—While Councils should therefore take care that all the intentions of the founder be punctually executed, and should keep a watchful eye upon all its expenditures, they should not expose it to the consequences of sudden and capricious change, nor open a door by which any influence or feeling foreign to the objects of the institution might gain admission. It follows that every individual concerned in its management, should be selected with reference to nothing but his qualifications for the service—and that he should be severed from all responsibility and relieved from every temptation, not connected with that service.

A brief comparison of the Ordinance of 10th September, 1832, with the foregoing propositions, will be sufficient to show, that nearly all the principles which the Committee regard as of paramount importance have been entirely disregarded. That Ordinance after providing for the election of nine Directors of the Girard Trust proceeds to announce their powers in the following broad and indefinite terms.

"Sect. 6.—Be it further ordained, &c. That the Board of Directors thus constituted shall under the direction of the Select and Common Councils, have the general charge and management of all the estate and effects devised and bequeathed by Stephen Girard to the city of Philadelphia—it shall execute all the Trusts declared in his last will and testament as to be executed by the city of Philadelphia or under its authority, and it shall cause the intentions of the Testator therein to be carried into full and complete effect."

"Sect. 7.—And be it further ordained, &c. That the said Board shall have power to make all necessary leases and contracts whatever, touching the estate committed to its charge, or the trusts therewith connected to direct and supervise the investment, application, or disbursement of the moneys of the said estate; to employ and appoint agents, and attorneys, and fix their compensation, and to remove them from office at discretion; to fix the compensation and prescribe the duties to be performed by its secretary, and generally to take all proper means for the performance of the several duties by this ordinance devolved on them."

Nothing as the committee conceive can be plainer, than that Councils by these two sections have given up all controul over the important business arising under the will of Stephen Girard, and have placed it at the absolute disposal of a Board, which however respectable the character of its individual members, is yet unknown to the charter of the city, and cannot be regarded as a part of the corporation. It is true that the grant of power in the sixth section is somewhat restrained by the expression "under the direction of Councils" but that restriction does not apply to the more liberal grant in the seventh, and it can at best imply nothing beyond what must always exist, a right remaining in the Councils, to take away or diminish so much of the power granted, as they may subsequently consider either dangerous or inexpedient—until such further legislation actually takes place, the power of the Board to make contracts, expend moneys, employ agents and attorneys, and fix their compensation, must continue to be absolute and unlimited. No provision is made that Councils shall select the objects of expenditure or determine the amount to be applied to each. All is left to the direction of the Board, a discretion which in the opinion of the Committee, Councils alone can lawfully exercise, and which therefore they had neither right nor power to rest in any board or individual.

If these views be correct it follows that an immediate repeal of the 6th and 7th sections, or rather the immediate withdrawal of the extraordinary powers which they grant to the Board of Directors is required by every consideration of prudence and of principle. The committee would be understood, however, not to intimate the most remote suspicion that the gentlemen now composing that Board would be disposed to employ such power to the injury of the city. Their opinion is exactly reverse. But it is their duty as faithful representatives to guard against any contingency however improbable, and they are not permitted to hazard the interest of their constituents upon any personal confidence in the purity and character of others.

The necessity of modifying the 6th and 7th sections of the Ordinance of the 15th September, 1832, so as to resume a great portion of the power now vested in the Directors of the Girard Trust, being as the committee believe fully demonstrated, it remains to inquire whether the organization of that Board is so far convenient and judicious, as to render its continuance with more limited powers desirable—the committee think not—they perceive defects in that organization of a most serious kind, such as must always interfere with its prompt, harmonious and successful action, and with the attainment of the great objects contemplated by Mr. Girard in his liberal donations to the city.

It is an insuperable objection to this Board, that it embraces a multitude of totally dissimilar objects, so

various indeed, and so widely extended, that nine individuals receiving no compensation for their services cannot be expected properly to attend to them. They are required to superintend a large amount of real estate, its leases, improvements and repairs—to direct the investment of large sums of personal property—to build, organize and superintend a College, with a splendid endowment of two millions of dollars, to order for the widening of Water street, and the improvement along the wharves as designated by Mr. Girard—to see that all wooden buildings be removed from the city, and to direct every application of the surplus revenue whether in the department of police, watching, lighting, paving, health, ornament or general comfort. If it be urged that this objection is wholly or in part obviated by the provisions of the 9th Section, namely, that the Board shall be divided into three committees; "One to have more immediate charge of the financial concerns of the Girard Estate, &c." a second "to have more immediate charge of the real estate, and the building and repairs therewith connected," and a third "to have more immediate charge of the concerns of the College, its system of instruction and discipline," the answer is that such provisions must lead to still greater difficulties and give rise to still stronger objections. It must be observed that although the more immediate charge of each of the three divisions is committed to three individuals, yet every question connected with each must be decided by the voice of the whole nine. If therefore in the selection of the Board (as is said to have been the case heretofore, and as would always be natural and proper) equal reference be had to the three kinds of qualifications necessary to fit the candidate for the duties of the three committees, namely, financial skill, knowledge of building and real estate, and acquaintance with the business of Education, it follows necessarily that all questions must be decided by a Board two-thirds of whom have no particular fitness for the subject. And that such decisions, unless the majority yield implicitly to the opinions of the minority, are most likely to be wrong.

Again—the committee feel bound to enter their solemn protest against any connexion between the internal management of the Girard College and the pecuniary or other affairs of the Girard Trust.

They believe such union to be at once unnatural and unnecessary, and that its offspring must be discord, instability and disappointment. They would desire that Trustees of the College be chosen on account of their fitness for that special service; that their duties should be confined to the college alone, and to the expenditure of such moneys only as may from time to time be appropriated by Councils for the use of the College.

A third objection which the committee deem important, will be more and more felt, as the resources for improving the city arising out of the estate of Mr. Girard are more completely developed.

All the surplus income after endowing the College and applying the specified sum to the Water street improvements and to the removal of wooden buildings having been devoted by Mr. Girard to the improvement of the city, its lighting, police, comfort, prosperity and health, how are the Directors to perform this portion of their duties without serious clashing with other constituted authorities?

Will it be convenient that they shall appoint and regulate the additional watchmen, or are they qualified to judge where such addition is required?

Will they superintend a part of the public paving, the ornamenting of the public squares, or the erection of Gas work, if these shall be deemed fit subjects of expenditure? This cannot be without serious inconvenience to all concerned, and real prejudice to the interest of the community. Yet all this is necessarily included among the multifarious duties assigned them by the existing Ordinance.

Many other objections of equal force might be urged

against the system for managing the Girard Estates and Trusts as now defined by Ordinance.

But the committee believing that enough has been said to sustain the opinion which they ventured to express at the outset of this report, forbear unnecessarily to press the subject.

It remains for them to devise a substitute more conformable to sound principle and settled practice—and better calculated to effect the great objects in view. As a first and indispensable step, they propose to analyze the Trusts created by Mr. Girard's will, and to classify the duties arising therefrom.

By that will a large amount of real and personal property is devised and bequeathed to the city upon the following trusts:

1. That the Real Estate shall be regularly and advantageously let to proper tenants, shall be kept in good repair and judiciously improved, and that its rents, issues and profits forever, shall be faithfully applied to the uses specified in the will.

2. That \$2,000,000, of the personal property shall be set apart in the first instance as a fund for the erection and maintenance of the College, and that the principal sum without any surplus of interest after defraying the charges of the College, shall be invested from time to time in good securities, so as to constitute a permanent and productive fund.

3. That a further sum of \$500,000 of the personal property shall be set apart as soon as received from the Executors, that it shall be securely invested, and kept so invested, and that the income thereof shall be applied exclusively to the opening of Delaware Avenue, the removal of wooden buildings from the city, and the improvement of Water street according to the plan and suggestions of the Testator.

4. That the balance of Personal Estate which may be received from the Executors shall be safely and advantageously invested so as to constitute a permanent fund for the other uses declared in the will.

5. That the income of the Real Estate, (after deducting \$3900, of annuities charged thereon,) and the whole income of the balance of personal property, shall be applied each year, to some valuable public purposes not especially described, but included within certain general expressions of the will, namely—"the maintenance of a more efficient Police, the improvement of city property and the general appearance of the city, the diminution of taxes, the prosperity of the city, and the health and comfort of its inhabitants"—with a proviso, however, that in case the fund set apart for the college, shall prove insufficient, such deficiencies shall be supplied from the income referred to in this article.

The foregoing abstract comprehends all the important objects to be provided for by Councils, and it suggests at once, a division of duties so natural and obvious, that they cannot hesitate to adopt it as the basis of their arrangements.

The management of this property real and personal, so as to make it and keep it productive, and the bringing of its income into a proper treasury—constitutes one class of duties, simple and distinct, and having no necessary or proper connexion with the subsequent expenditure of that income upon any of the objects referred to by the Testator.

This division the committee propose to adopt, and have endeavoured to carry out by the first Ordinance recommended, entitled "An Ordinance for the management of the Girard Estates," as the services of a Treasurer cannot be dispensed with, they have excepted from report, the 12th, 13th, and 18th sections of the Ordinance of September 15th last, which provide for the appointment of a Treasurer of the Girard Fund, define the security he shall give, and fix his compensation.

Provision must next be made for a constant and careful inspection of the Real Estate, and for the execution of such repairs and improvements as its condi-

tion may require. This duty for the last year has been fully performed by a single agent, and as the committee believe, with entire satisfaction to all concerned—such an agent therefore, with the same range of duties in regard to the real estate, it is proposed to retain; the committee being satisfied after full inquiry, that with the aid of a collector of rents, and of a qualified sub-agent to exercise some supervision of the tenants of farms and garden lots in the county of Philadelphia, (both of which are provided for in the Ordinance submitted,) he will be able to perform all the requisite service. The employment of a sub-agent is deemed necessary, because by the leases of the county property, the tenants engage to keep their premises in repair, and to pursue moreover, a certain course of culture and improvement. It follows that at some seasons of the year, a close inspection over such tenants, that the principal agent could conveniently bestow, would be productive of advantages to the city.

In the next place, some competent authority must be provided to fix the rent of real property, lease it to suitable tenants, decide what repairs are proper to be made, direct proceedings against delinquent tenants, and do other acts incident to its due management and preservation.

For these purposes it is proposed, that the Mayor of the city, with the Treasurer and Agent, shall constitute a Board to meet daily at the Treasurer's office; and two of the number to be a quorum. By a further provision, that all leases shall be executed by the Mayor, that no monies shall be expended by the Board for repairs or otherwise, unless for appropriations previously made by Councils, and that a Standing Committee of Councils, shall superintend the whole subject, it is believed a sufficient security will be obtained against any improvident demises of the city property, or extravagant disbursement for repairs.

The only remaining business under the present division, relates to the due investment of the personal property, and of its surplus income.

This also it is proposed to refer to the Board above named, with a restriction however, that they shall not consummate any such investment until it shall have been approved by a majority of the Standing Committee charged with the subject.

This simple organization for the purpose of managing to the best advantage, the real and personal property, and bringing its proceeds into the proper treasury, and for no other purpose whatever, with a specification of such details as seemed to the committee to be useful or necessary, together with a general provision, that the Girard Treasurer like the Treasurer of the City, shall disburse no money for any purpose except in conformity with a warrant from the Mayor, and a previous appropriation by Councils is the subject of the Bill first—referred to in the account—of this report entitled an Ordinance for the management of the Girard Estates.

A second division of duties, equally obvious with the former, and more distinct in its nature from all others whatsoever arises out of the directions of the will, in regard to the establishment and maintenance of the Girard College. As the best means of carrying these directions into effect, the committee have provided by a further Ordinance herewith submitted, for the election by Councils of twelve trustees, to serve three years, and one-third to be chosen each year.

In order that the regular authorities of the city may be duly represented in this important Board, it is further proposed that the Mayor, and the President of each Council, shall be ex-officio Trustees. It has been the design of this committee in preparing this Ordinance, to give to the Trustees the entire management of the internal affairs of the College, subject to the approval of Councils, as to all fundamental regulations when first adopted, and to their constant control in regard to all expenditures of money.

The latter is effected by requiring a specific appro-

priation for each object within the scope of the duties assigned to the Trustees of the College.

The committee, however, do not recommend the Ordinance submitted, as embracing a complete organization of the establishment.

They have deemed it sufficient at this time, to mark the broad outlines of the Institution, and to direct preliminary measures for determining the plan of building, and the most judicious system of instruction and government. When money comes to be expended for its erection or management, a system must be digested by which these expenditures shall be accounted for; many other details also must be left untouched until the general plan of instruction and government shall be fixed.

The committee are unanimously of opinion, that the Board of Trustees cannot conveniently discharge their duties, unless they be invested with corporate privileges.

They have therefore provided in the Ordinance submitted, for an early application to the Legislature of the Commonwealth, and for the appointment of a committee to draft with the best legal advice, a suitable law for that purpose.

The two divisions of duties arising out of the will of Mr. Girard, which the committee have now discussed, are the only ones which in their opinion require immediate provision by Councils. When the \$500,000 directed to the improvement of Water street, &c. shall have been placed in the Treasury, and a portion of its income become available, it will be time enough for Councils to direct the application of that income, and to designate the officers by whom it shall be applied. As to the other objects to which the surplus income of the Girard Estate is applicable, namely—"the maintenance of a better Police, the improvement of the City Property, and of the general appearance of the City; the diminution of Taxes, the prosperity of the City, and the health and comfort of its inhabitants," they fall within the range of duties already assigned to regular officers of the Corporation, with reference therefore to the accomplishment of such objects, it is only necessary that Councils when they find a surplus in their hands, or likely to come into their hands applicable thereto, shall select the object which they deem most important, assign its execution to the proper officer, and appropriate such amount out of the Treasury of the Girard Fund, as they deem necessary; should no such officer, or authority be then in existence, or should it be expedient for any considerations to create a new one, it will be time enough to do so when the appropriation shall be made.

The committee have thus at greater length perhaps than was desirable, but yet as briefly as was consistent with any degree of clearness, explained their views of the course which the Councils should now pursue with reference to the future management and execution of the Girard property and Trusts.

The system they propose appears to be recommended by its safety, accuracy, and simplicity, by its conformity with fixed principles and established practice, and by its tendency to harmonize the business arising out of these trusts, with the regular and constituted operations of the City Government, instead of creating an excrescence foreign to its nature, and perhaps hostile to its prosperous action.

In all these respects, it differs radically as the committee believe from the provisions of the ordinance of the 11th September last, and from the system now in motion under that ordinance.

They cannot therefore hesitate to recommend the repeal of one, and the adoption of the other, with such improvements and amendments as the better judgment of Councils may suggest.

All which is respectfully submitted.

An Ordinance for the management of the Girard College.

Section 1. Be it ordained, &c. That the Mayor of the

city, the President of the Select Council, and the President of the Common Council, for the time being, and fifteen other persons to be chosen in the manner hereinafter specified, shall constitute a Board of Directors of the Girard College, whose duty it shall be to superintend the organization and management of the said college in conformity with the will of the late Stephen Girard, and with such ordinances as the Select and Common Councils may from time enact in relation thereto.

Sec. 2. Be it further enacted that the Select and Common Councils shall assemble in joint meeting on second Monday in January next, and shall then and there choose fifteen citizens of Philadelphia, not members of either Council, to be trustees of the Girard College.

Sec. 3. That as soon as the said elections shall be completed, the clerks of the Select and Common Councils shall divide the persons so chosen, by lot into three classes, of five each, the first class to serve one year, the second to serve two years, the third to serve three years, and shall record the result upon the minutes of the joint meeting.

Sec. 4. Be it further ordained, That on the second Monday in January in each succeeding year, at the hour of noon, the Select and Common Councils, in joint meeting shall elect five citizens of Philadelphia, not members of either Council, to serve as trustees of the Girard College, for the term of three years next ensuing, and to supply the place of those whose terms of service shall have expired.

Sec. 5: Be it further ordained, That any vacancy in the board of trustees, arising from the death, resignation or removal from the city of any member, shall be supplied by a special election, to be had as early as convenient after such vacancy is known to exist.

Sec. 6. Be it further ordained, That the trustees first chosen, shall meet within ten days after their appointment, and shall elect one of their own number to be president of the board,—and one other person, not of their own number, to be secretary of the board,—and that the election of president and secretary, shall take place in each succeeding year, at the meeting next after the second Monday in January.

Sec. 7. Be it further ordained, that the secretary so chosen, shall keep regular minutes of the proceedings and transactions of the board, and shall perform such other services as the Councils or the Trustees may from time to time require, for all which, he shall receive a reasonable compensation to be fixed, by the board of Trustees.

Sec. 8. Be it further ordained, &c. That no member of the said board of Trustees shall be allowed or receive any compensation for his services directly or indirectly, nor shall any member of said board, or of the Select or Common Council at any time hold any station, or perform any work or duty to which compensation or emolument may be attached relating to the said college, nor shall such member of the board, or any officers organized by them appointed, or any member of the Select or Common Councils, be directly or indirectly concerned in any contract, arrangement, or engagement, for doing any work, or furnishing any materials, whereby any profits or advantage may ensue to him, relating to the erection or management of said college.

Sec. 9. Be it further ordained, &c. That it shall be the duty of the said Trustees as soon as practicable, to prepare and submit to Councils for their approbation, the plan of a system of government and instruction for the said college, having reference to the provisions of the will of Stephen Girard, so far as they are express upon this subject.

Sec. 10. Be it further ordained, &c. That in order to furnish the said Trustees with proper assistance in the duties devolved upon them by the preceding section,—it shall and may be lawful for the said Trustees, as soon as a person of suitable character and competent attainments can be procured, to appoint a president of

said college, and to assign him a proper compensation.

Sec. 11. Be it further ordained, &c. That the Trustees of the Girard College, shall from time to time as occasion may require, present to Councils detailed estimates of the sums of money required for the performance of the duties assigned them, in order that all necessary and proper appropriations may be made, but that such Trustees shall not enter into any contract or engagement whatsoever, unless expressly authorized to make the same, or unless a regular appropriation has been made to that object.

Sec. 12. Be it further ordained, &c. That the power of appointing and removing all Officers, Professors, Tutors, and Agents, necessary for the government and instruction of the Girard College, and of admitting and dismissing scholars, subject to all the provisions of the will of the late Stephen Girard relating thereto, shall be vested in the said board of Trustees, and in their successors forever.

Sec. 13. And be it further ordained, &c. That eight of the said Trustees shall be a quorum for the transaction of business, who in the absence of the president shall appoint a president pro tempore.

Sec. 14. And whereas it is desirable and necessary that the board of Trustees of the Girard College should be a body corporate with all the legal incidents to that character. Be it further ordained, &c. That the standing committee on the Girard Estate be authorized and required, with such professional assistance as they deem necessary to prepare a bill for the incorporation of the Trustees, who shall hereafter be elected under the provisions of this ordinance, which bill when approved by the Select and Common Councils, it shall be the duty of the said committee to lay before the Legislature of the commonwealth.

Sec. 15. Be it further ordained, &c. That the Mayor of the city be authorized to draw his warrant in the usual form upon the Treasurer of the Girard Fund, for all expenses incurred by the committee in carrying into effect the foregoing section.

A further Ordinance for the management of the Girard Estates

Be it ordained, &c. That the ordinance passed the 45th day of September, 1832, entitled "An Ordinance for the management of the Girard Trusts," except the 12th, 13th, and 18th sections thereof, be and the same is hereby repealed.

Sec. 2. Be it further ordained, That annually at the time of choosing a Treasurer, as provided for in the said 12th section, the Select and Common Councils in joint meeting, shall choose one suitable citizen of Philadelphia, to be Agent for the Girard Estates, who shall continue in office until his successor is duly constituted, and whose especial duty it shall be to superintend all the Real Estate in the city and county of Philadelphia, devised to the city by the late Stephen Girard, and to perform such other services as may be enjoined upon him by ordinances or resolutions of Councils.

Sec. 3. Be it further ordained, That the said Agent, before entering upon the duties of his said office, shall give bond, with two sufficient sureties, approved by the Mayor, to the Mayor, Aldermen and citizens of Philadelphia, in the penal sum of ten thousand dollars, conditional for the faithful performance of the duties of his office.

Section 4. Be it further enacted, That the Mayor of the City, the said Treasurer and the said Agent shall constitute a Board of Commissioners of the Girard Estate, any two of whom shall be a quorum, with authority to lease or rent the Real Estate in the City and County of Philadelphia, devised to the city by Stephen Girard, whenever the same or any part thereof shall be vacant, to take all necessary and proper measures for its preservation and repairs, and for the recovery and collection of the rents accruing thereon, and whose duty

it shall be to attend to the investment of all monies in the hands of the said Treasurer, which in pursuance of the will of Stephen Girard, or of any Ordinance or Resolution of Councils it may be necessary to invest, provided always, that all leases or agreements for the renting of Real Estate shall be executed by the Mayor, for and in behalf of the Mayor, Alderman, and Citizens of Philadelphia; and provided, also, that no investment of money in the hands of the Treasurer, shall be made without the approbation of the Joint Committee of Councils hereinafter provided for.

Sec. 5. Be it further ordained, That the said Board shall keep regular minutes of their proceedings and all orders by them made, and may appoint a collector of rents and a messenger, and assign to each a reasonable compensation.

Sec. 6. That the collector of rents to be appointed by the said Board, shall, before entering on the duties of his office, give bond with two sureties, in the penal sum of five thousand dollars, conditioned for the faithful performance of the duties of his office, and that he will, at least, twice in each week, justly and truly account with the said Treasurer, and in case of the failure or refusal of such collector so to account or pay over, it shall be the duty of the Treasurer to report the same to the Board at their next meeting, and the said Board forthwith to remove the said collector from office.

Sec. 7. That the said Treasurer shall receive all money arising out of the real or personal estate devised and bequeathed to the city by Stephen Girard, and shall forthwith deposit the same in such incorporated Bank, within the city, as the Joint Committee hereinafter provided for, or the Councils may direct—and he shall keep full, clear, and accurate accounts of all his receipts and disbursements, in such form and with such securities against fraud as the Joint Committee, hereinafter provided for, shall approve, or as the Councils may direct—provided that he shall exactly comply with all directions relating to the mode of keeping his accounts contained in the will of Stephen Girard, and especially in the 24th section thereof; and provided further, that such system of accounts shall correspond as nearly as may be practicable with that now used by the City Treasurer.

Sec. 8. That the said Treasurer shall pay no monies except upon the warrant of the Mayor, founded on a requisition of a majority of the Joint Committee hereinafter provided for, setting forth distinctly its object.

Sec. 9. That the said Board shall prepare and present to Councils at the first meeting in January and July of each year, a report in duplicate of their proceedings for the six months ending on the 31st of December and on the 30th of June next preceding, accompanied by an estimate of the appropriations necessary for the management of the Girard Estate, (including the improvement, preservation, and repairs of Real Estate,) and by such other suggestions for the information of Councils as may seem to them important.

Sec. 10. Be it further ordained, That the same Treasurer shall prepare and present to Councils at the first meeting in each year, a detailed account in duplicate, concerning the monies arising from the estate of Stephen Girard, and the investment and application thereof—and also a concise but plain account of the state of the trusts, and of the devises and bequests of the said Stephen Girard, for the year ending the 31st of December next preceding—and he shall, moreover, furnish to Councils, immediately after the expiration of each quarter an exhibit of all the receipts and disbursements of the fund, and such other information within the scope of his duties, as the standing committee, hereinafter provided for, or Councils may from time to time require.

Section 11. Be it further ordained, That the salary of the agent for the Girard estates, shall not exceed eight hundred dollars per annum, payable quarterly by the Treasurer of the Girard Fund.

Sec. 12. Be it further ordained, That immediately after the passage of this Ordinance, and annually thereafter, when other standing committees are appointed, a joint committee of two members of the Select and three members of the Common Council shall be appointed, to be styled the Committee on the Girard estates, who shall exercise a general superintendence and supervision over the subjects referred to in this Ordinance, shall audit and adjust the accounts of the Treasurer of the Girard Fund, in the same manner as those of the City Treasurer are now audited and adjusted, and shall perform such other services as by this or any other ordinances or resolutions of Councils may be required.

Sec. 13. Be it further ordained, That a joint committee of three members from each Council, shall, until otherwise ordered, have charge of the real estate out of the city and county of Philadelphia—devised to the city by Stephen Girard, with like powers in relation to its management, as other standing committees upon city property have.

Sec. 14. Be it further ordained, That the Board of Commissioners created by this Ordinance, may occupy any suitable building belonging to the Girard Estates, for the purpose of conducting their business, and securing all papers, documents, and vouchers relating thereto.

BANK OF THE UNITED STATES.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, }
November 25, 1832. }

Sir,—By the 15th article of the 11th section of the act to incorporate the subscribers to the Bank of the United States, approved the 10th of April 1816, it is provided that "the officer at the head of the Treasury Department of the United States shall be furnished from time to time, as often as he may require, not exceeding once a week, with statements to the amount of capital stock of said corporation and of the debts due to the same; of the moneys deposited therein; of the notes in circulation, and of the specie on hand; and shall have a right to inspect such general accounts in the books of the bank, as shall relate to the said statement. Provided, that this shall not be construed to imply a right of inspecting the account of any private individual or individuals with the bank." Circumstances rendering it expedient that the inspection thus authorized should now be made, and the duties of the Secretary of the Treasury rendering it impracticable for him to make it in person, I authorize and empower you to make it in my stead, and on my behalf. With this view, I transmit the last general statement furnished by the bank, bearing date the 2nd instant.

It is expected that the examination will be as complete as the law authorizes, so as to ascertain the security of public moneys, and the solvency of the bank. The President of the bank will be informed of the duty which has been confided to you, and it is not doubted that he will afford you all necessary facilities.

In pursuing the examination which you are authorized to make, you are requested to direct your attention particularly to the state of the debt due to the western branches, and from persons in the western country generally, and in ascertaining its amount, to inquire what amount of the domestic bills of exchange is due in the western country, and generally how the western debt is secured. I am, sir, very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

LOUIS M'LANE,
Secretary of the Treasury.

H. TOLAND, Esq.

—
PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 4, 1832.

To the Secretary of the Treasury:

Taking the general monthly statement of the first November, 1832, as the basis of all my inquiries, I pro-

ceeded to examine it by comparing the original statements on which it is based. It may be remarked that it is a mere compendium of the monthly statement of the Bank and its branches; and as they are regularly transmitted by law, to the Treasury Department, it is at all times in your power to direct its verification under your own immediate eye.

As, however, the statement is in its nature very complicated, and embraces a variety of matter of account not easily comprehended, I have presented two analyses of it, marked A and B. That marked B shows, in a manner which cannot be misunderstood, the liabilities of the Bank to the public, and the assets of the Bank to satisfy them. The former amount to \$37,296,950 20, and the fund to meet them \$79,593,870 97; showing an excess of \$42,296,920 77, to meet any demands on the institution, as all its liabilities must be first paid in case of its insolvency or dissolution, before the stockholders can receive any part of their subscription. Thus far I consider my report as complying with that part of your letter directing the investigation, "so as to ascertain the security of the public money and the solvency of the Bank," neither of which can, in my opinion, admit of a doubt.

Document marked C exhibits, in a distinct manner, all the bills of exchange, purchased and on hand, at the offices of Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, Lexington, Louisville, Nashville, St. Louis, Natchez, New Orleans, and Mobile, and at the places at which they are payable.

Document marked D shows the state of the discounts on personal security, and the bills of exchange, at the Bank and its branches, during the last twelve months.

Documents marked E, F, and G, contain the reports of the committee on the offices, under dates of the 24th April and 27th, July 27th, September 21st, and 20th November, and illustrate the views of the Board of Directors as to the general business of the Bank and its officers.

Documents marked H, I, K, L and M, contain extracts of letters to and from the Cashier of the Bank and the Cashiers of the Western offices elucidating the course of trade with reference to the bills of exchange, &c. of the Western country, and will be useful to a right understanding of the great and increasing importance of that portion of the Union.

No opinion to be relied on with any certainty, as to the security of the debt due the Bank in the Western country, could be given by me, or any other person here; but placing reliance on the Cashiers of the different offices, and the respectable gentlemen composing their different directions, and comparing the amount of suspended debt, for years past, with the vast amount of business and profit, and adding thereto my own knowledge of the general business of the Western country, I do not hesitate to say, that I consider the debt in a safe and wholesome state, and that a greater amount of loss need not be apprehended from it, than from a similar mass distributed in the cities of the Atlantic frontier.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

HENRY TOLAND.

LOUIS M'LANE, Esq.,

Secretary of the Treasury, Washington City.

BANK OF THE UNITED STATES.

The following statement accompanied the report of Mr. Toland, recently transmitted to Congress, by the Secretary of the Treasury.

RECAPITULATION.

Bills discounted on personal security,	\$42,079,966 19
Do. do. bank stock,	845,705 27
Do. do. other stock,	2,801,263 49
	\$45,726,934 95
Domestic bills of exchange,	16,304,498 48
	62,031,433 43

Foreign bills,	83,392 10
Due from the Bank U. S.	
and Offices,	34,941,694 94
State Banks,	3,029,297 52
	<u>37,970,992 46</u>
Due from the United States,	5,267 32
Due from Baring, Brothers & Co., Hope	
& Co., and Hottinguer,	2,885,016 26
Real estate,	1,822,721 51
Deficiencies,	123,024 18
Expenses,	207,997 60
Banking Houses,	1,174,380 02
Cash, viz:—	
Notes of the Bank U. S.	
and Offices,	22,363,430 82
Notes of State Banks,	2,707,907 84
	<u>25,071,338 66</u>
Specie,	8,026,055 45
Mortgages,	57,919 26
Navy Agent at Norfolk,	40,144 17
	<u>\$139,499,682 42</u>

DR.

Capital Stock,	\$35,000,000 00
Notes issued,	44,695,574 18
Discount, exchange, and interest,	1,518,295 97
Foreign exchange account,	30,273 22
Dividends unclaimed,	94,937 84
Profit and loss,	2,382,948 01
Contingent fund,	5,614,349 96
Less losses chargeable to	
contingent fund,	3,419,441 42
	<u>2,194,908 54</u>
Due to the Bank U.	
States and Offices,	31,418,983 65
State Banks,	2,224,252 12
	<u>33,643,235 77</u>
Redemption of public debt,	4,747,696 45
Fund for the extinguishment of cost of	
banking houses,	611,292 05
Deposites, viz: Treasurer	
U. States,	5,309,133 98
Less overdrafts, &c.	201,400 01
	<u>5,107,733 97</u>
Public officers,	1,849,887 58
Individuals,	7,622,898 84
	<u>14,580,520 39</u>
	<u>\$139,499,682 42</u>

ANALYSIS A.

The capital paid in,	\$35,000,000 00
Circulation; viz: Notes	
in transitu between the	
Bank and Offices,	\$4,363,410 00
Actual circulation,	17,968,733 36
	<u>22,332,143 36</u>
Deposits—Public,	6,957,621 55
Private,	7,622,898 84
	<u>14,580,520 39</u>
Unclaimed dividends,	94,937 84
Fund for redemption of public debt,	4,747,696 45
Contingent fund to meet	
losses,	2,194,908 54
Profit and loss,	2,382,948 01
Discount, exchange, and	
interest,	1,548,569 19
Fund for extinguishment	
cost of banking houses,	611,292 05
	<u>6,737,717 79</u>
	<u>\$83,493,015 83</u>

Bills discounted on personal security,	
bank stock, sundry stocks, and mort-	
gages,	\$45,784,854 21
Bills of exchange, domestic and foreign,	16,387,890 58
Balance due by Offices,	3,522,711 29
Do State Banks,	805,045 40
Debts due by the United States, and	
Navy Agent at Norfolk,	45,411 49
Real estate,	1,822,721 51
Banking houses,	1,174,380 02
	<u>2,997,101 53</u>
Expenses and deficiencies,	331,021 78
Cash in Europe,	2,885,016 26
Notes of State Bank,	2,707,907 84
Specie,	8,026,055 45
	<u>13,618,979 55</u>
	<u>\$83,493,015 83</u>

B.

Pursuing the Analysis still further, it appears that the	
total responsibilities of the Bank to the public, are	
The notes in circulation,	\$17,968,733 36
The deposits, public and private,	14,580,520 39
The debts to the holders of the princi-	
pal and interest of the public funds,	4,747,696 45
	<u>\$37,296,950 20</u>

To meet which, the Bank has

In specie,	\$8,026,055 45
cash in Europe, at par,	2,885,016 26
banking houses and other real estate,	2,997,101 53
debts from State Banks,	3,512,952 94
debts from individuals,	62,172,744 79
	<u>79,593,870 97</u>
To meet a demand of	37,296,950 20
Leaving an excess of	<u>\$42,296,920 77</u>

EASTERN DIVISION PENN. CANAL.

On Friday of last week, the water was let into this canal at Middletown; and on Tuesday the 4th instant, a flat from Harrisburg, having on board Capt. M'Aister the supervisor, and others, arrived here, being the first boat which had passed the whole distance of this piece of canal.

Yesterday was a celebration day. We regret that we have neither time nor room to do justice to the ceremonies performed on the occasion, or to notice in a proper manner an event so auspicious to the future prospects of Columbia and of the State.

The volunteer companies of the borough, the "Union Grays" of Wrightsville, and a large number of citizens from Lancaster and the neighboring towns, assembled at the Town Hall, at 10 o'clock in the morning, and marched to the Canal Basin in the following

ORDER OF PROCESSION.

Robert W. Houston, Chief Marshal.
Two Assistant Marshals.
John Barber, and John Forrey, jr. Esquires.
Superintendents,
Chief Burgess.
Council two abreast.
Two Assistant Marshals.
Military.
Citizens two and two.

Arrived at the basin, the procession went on board four flats which had been prepared for the purpose, and moved up the canal to meet the packet boat, "Dr. William Lehman," commanded by Captain R. H. Morton, from Hollidaysburg, which had on board John Mitchel, Esq. one of the Canal Commissioners, Captain J. C.

M'Alister, the supervisor of this division, Colonel C. Garber, of Hollidaysburg, who had come the whole distance in the boat, Captain James Johnson of Hunt-ington, John Bennett, Esq. of Wilkesbarre, John Robinson, Esq. of Columbia county, and other distinguished strangers. The boats met at Kelly's basin, about midway between Columbia and Marietta, and after three hearty cheers and a military salute, they left Kelly's for this place. On Point Rock, a large number of ladies had collected, who greeted the company as they approached, by the waving of handkerchiefs and other demonstrations of joy, which were returned from the boats by cheers; and here the Wm. Lehman stopped and took on board those who had evinced so friendly a feeling, and such an interest in the progress of internal improvements. The boats arrived at the basin about one o'clock, P. M. when the procession was formed in the same order as before, with the addition of those who came in the packet boat, and after marching through the principal streets in the borough, was temporarily dismissed.

At 4 o'clock the procession again formed, (at this time the Manor Guards from Washington had arrived and marched to the basin,) where the packet boat filled with passengers, left us, accompanied by the hearty and reiterated cheers of the assembled multitude.

The festivities of the occasion closed with a cotillion party in the evening at the hotel of Mr. Donley.

The day was unusually fine for this season of the year, and nothing occurred, to our knowledge, to interrupt the general hilarity which the event was calculated to call forth.

The canal proves remarkably tight, and will require but few repairs to render it equal to any in the state.

THE INAUGURATION.

The inauguration of Mr. Wolf, as Governor of Pennsylvania, took place, this day, at 12 o'clock, in the hall of the House of Representatives, in the presence of the members of both branches of the legislature, and a large assemblage of citizens from every part of the State.—The following is the address delivered by Gov. Wolf on the occasion.

INAUGURAL ADDRESS.

Fellow Citizens:

By a majority of the suffrages with which I have been recently favored, by the freemen of this great and flourishing State, I have been called to discharge, for a second term, of three years, the responsible duties of the first office in their gift.

In obedience to their will, I have presented myself, here and taken the oaths prescribed by the Constitution and laws of the Commonwealth, preparatory to entering upon the execution of the important trust; and I seize this public occasion to express, to the good people of Pennsylvania; my most grateful acknowledgments for this renewed testimonial of their confidence—a confidence the more highly prized, because it furnishes the consolatory proof that the acts and measures of my administration, during the constitutional term which has just ended, have been approved by them; and justifies the reasonable conclusion, that a similar course of policy, for that which has now commenced, will be equally acceptable to them.

Hitherto, the constitution and laws of the United States, and of this state, have been my constant guide, and the happiness of the people of Pennsylvania has been my peculiar aim. Acknowledging the sovereignty of the people, it has been my desire, as well as my endeavour, to ascertain and execute their will. Ever bowing submissively to the majesty and the supremacy of the laws, I have made it my business, as it is my duty, to see that they were faithfully executed. Economy, in the expenditure of the public treasure, has been

strictly enjoined. The public credit has been carefully maintained, and it is believed, firmly established. Our public works of internal improvement have been prosecuted with energy, diligence, and perseverance. A general system of common school education, has, from time to time, been pertinaciously and earnestly urged upon the attention of the legislature. A judiciary system that would insure justice to be administered to all, without fail, denial, or delay, has been anxiously and zealously recommended.

Among the measures of our national policy in which Pennsylvania is peculiarly interested, those embracing a protective tariff, internal improvements of a national character, and the establishment of a sound currency in which the people can have confidence, without endangering their rights, have been advocated upon all proper occasions.

Every act and every measure, believed to be calculated to promote the general welfare or to advance the public good, have been called into requisition, to accomplish these important objects. I shall henceforth persevere in the same principles, and continue to pursue the same course of policy.

In compliance with a usage coeval with the organization of the government, under the present constitution, I have said thus much; I shall add no more, but that all the faculties and all the energies I possess, shall be devoted to the service of my native State, and in advancing the prosperity and happiness of my fellow citizens.

GEO. WOLF.

Harrisburg, December 18, 1832.

It appears that the votes as reported to the legislature are not exactly the same as heretofore published, but were, for

Wolf	91,335
Ritner	88,165
<hr/>	
Majority	3,170
Whole number of votes	179,500.

THE REGISTER.

PHILADELPHIA, DECEMBER 22, 1832.

A portion only of the Canal Report is given this week—the remainder is excluded by the important Report and Ordinances in relation to the Girard Trusts. The changes proposed appear to us to be well supported by the reasonings of the committee in the Report.

We are indebted to several members of the legislature, and also to our representatives in congress, for public documents.

General Samuel McKean has been re-appointed by the Governor, Secretary of State.

High Mass was celebrated on Thursday, at St. John's church, on occasion of the death of Charles Carroll, and an eulogium delivered by the Rev. Mr. Hughes.

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HAZARD'S REGISTER OF PENNSYLVANIA.

DEVOTED TO THE PRESERVATION OF EVERY KIND OF USEFUL INFORMATION RESPECTING THE STATE.

EDITED BY SAMUEL HAZARD.

VOL. X.—NO. 26. PHILADELPHIA; DECEMBER 29, 1832. NO. 261.

REPORT OF THE CANAL COMMISSIONERS

Of Pennsylvania, to the Governor, for the year ending 31st October, 1832. Read December 6, 1832.

Concluded from page 393.

OLD LINES OF CANAL.

On the fifteenth December, 1831, the board set apart seventy-thousand dollars out of an unexpended balance of the appropriation made by the act of the twenty-first March, 1831, to finish new work on the several divisions of canal which had been constructed under acts passed previous to the twenty-first March, 1831; to which was added, on the thirtieth August last, by a repayment of the commissioners of the internal improvement fund to the fund for construction, the sum of twenty-six thousand, two hundred and seventy-six dollars and ten cents. This fund is exhausted, and the further sum of one hundred thousand dollars is required to complete those lines; to be applied to the construction of feeders, with their dams and guard locks, to the erection of weigh locks, and houses of weigh masters; to the purchase of lots and building lock houses, to the construction of water ways around locks, waste wiers, waste gates, stop gates, bridges, fences, &c. all of which are indispensable to the perfection of the public works.

Numerous difficulties have arisen in relation to the ground required for lots for collectors offices and lock houses, the law provides that there shall not be allowed to any lock-house more than one acre of ground. The owners of land on which such buildings are erected, are often unwilling to sell such lots on any reasonable terms, and frequently, when they or their representatives are willing to sell, some legal disability exists that prevents them from conveying a legal title. The board respectfully ask the legislature to make some adequate provision on this subject.

The property of the commonwealth has in several places along the lines been assessed and taxed by the local authorities. Justice to these portions of the state not immediately benefited by these improvements, seems to require that such property necessary to the public improvements should be exempted from taxation.

Applications are often made to the board for permission to use the surplus water at dams and locks for hydraulic purposes. The board believe that the prosperity of our public improvements, the interests of neighborhoods and individuals, will be mutually promoted by an act providing, under proper restrictions, for the sale of the use of such surplus water.

REPAIRS.

The canal repairs have hitherto been a prolific source of vexation. The unusual floods of last spring tested the stability of our public works and detected the weak points and defects in their construction. While the injury sustained is to be deplored the gratifying fact that the strength of the public works generally is sufficient, has been demonstrated: The principal injury sustained was at dams in the rivers and on parts of the Delaware and Western divisions. These injuries have been it is confidently believed substantially repaired and the works improved by new erections. By time and care this canal is gradually becoming permanent.

The following are the expenditures of the past year for repairing the prominent damages by floods, and for adding to the strength, usefulness and permanent security of the public works.

Shamokin dam—For building a coffer dam	9,580 00
For building an entire new dam, abutments, &c.	85,087 46
Whole cost	<u>\$94,667 46</u>
Muncy dam—For rebuilding part, and repairing the rest, including work done last fall and winter,	21,120 00
Nanticoke dam—For rebuilding part and repairing the rest, and guard lock, &c. and building guard embankment,	15,000 00
Dam at North's island upon the Juniata—For building a new dam across the east branch at the island, repairing aqueduct at Duncan's island, and repairs in the Long narrows,	19,903 00
Dam No. 5, at Blairsville upon the Western division—For extending and repairing the dam, building a new abutment, repairing guard lock, embankment, &c.,	10,218 00
For repairing the towing path and canal between dams No. 5, and No. 4, upon the Western division,	7,222 00
Dam at the tunnel upon the Western division—For repairing and extending the dam,	1,417 00
Dam No. 3, upon the Western division—For building stone abutment, repairing dam and building a new guard lock and a new lift lock,	13,448 00
Dam No. 2, upon the Western division—For building stone abutment and building a new lock and extensive protection,	14,859 00
Dam No. 1, at Leechburg—For repairing and extending the dam, building a new abutment, and lock, and protection, &c.	43,875 00
For repairing the bridge, sluice and anchor walls at Duncan's island, and building a sand break at outlet lock, &c. upon the Eastern division,	5,544 00
For work upon the Susquehanna division occasioned by the floods,	6,798 62
For extra expenses upon the Delaware division arising from defective construction of the embankments along bluff sections and for the erection of safety gates and feeders round the locks,	40,000 00
For repairing the bridges upon the French creek feeder,	3,465 00
	<u>\$297,537 08</u>

It will be perceived at a glance, that the work upon which this sum of two hundred and ninety-seven thousand, five hundred and thirty-seven dollars and eight cents has been expended, cannot be classed among the ordinary repairs of the canal. It was required by a

combination of circumstances which is not likely again to occur.

The ordinary repairs upon the lines during the past year, have cost as follows:

	Miles.	Cost.
Eastern division, including two miles of the Susquehanna,	26	\$6,244 31
Juniata division,	89	31,661 95
Western division,	105	40,480 22
French creek feeder,	19½	457 30
Susquehanna division,	37	7,311 00
West Branch division,	24½	2,937 86
North Branch division,	55½	12,194 22
Delaware division,	59½	24,280 33
On the Eastern division below Columbia, there were no disbursements by the supervisor,	10	
	426½	\$125,567 19
The cost of repairs in 1831, was		\$353,644 53
The amount set apart for the payment of repairs in that year, was		328,119 64
Balance not provided for in 1831,		\$25,524 94
The whole cost of repairs made in 1832, is		\$423,104 27
Their was appropriated to repairs, and for the payment of collectors, supervisors and lock-keepers, by the act of the thirtieth March, 1832, the sum of	\$400,000 00	
Deducted at the treasury, for collectors, lock-keepers, &c.	17,006 53	
		382,993 47
Balance due for repairs in 1832,		\$40,110 80
Add the balance in 1831,		25,524 94
Amount required to pay for repairs made,		\$65,635 74

An accurate estimate of the sum that may be required for repairs during the year commencing on the first of November, instant, cannot be given. Several heavy jobs have been postponed for want of funds, which must be done as soon as possible, such as a new guard lock in the Long Narrows, eleven new inner arches and new trunks to the Allegheny aqueducts, &c. There will also be added seventy-five miles and sixty-one perches of new canal, slackwater and rail-road to the finished works, and ten miles of the Columbia line on which there were no disbursements made for repairs in the last year. When all these are taken into view, together with the debts due by the supervisors on the first of this month, and the further sums they will owe before an appropriation can be made, the board believe that at least three hundred thousand dollars should be placed at their disposal for repairs. But it is impossible to foresee all the wants of our great improvements. A discretionary power, from the necessity of the case, should be lodged with some department of the government to provide or transfer funds for pressing exigencies that may arise. During the past year a perplexing responsibility was forced upon the canal commissioners. Had the indispensable repairs in progress been abandoned when the funds were exhausted, injuries and losses to an incalculable amount would have been the inevitable result. Vital portions of the public works would have been destroyed and the tolls of this season and of the next would have been jeopardized.

DAMAGES.

By the second section of the act of March thirtieth, 1832, the sum of one hundred thousand dollars was appropriated to the payment of damages to be paid in the

order as to time in which the same have been awarded, assessed and confirmed, and afterwards, to such as may hereafter be awarded, assessed and confirmed, and may be agreed upon as due by prior acts.

From the proceedings had under the several acts of assembly upon the subject of damages, the awards, assessments and confirmations which are to be paid in their order as to time embrace the following:

1. Judgment against the commonwealth under the acts pending for the assessment of damages prior to the act of the sixth April, 1830.

2. Offers made by the canal commissioners, under the provisions of the act of the sixth April, 1830.

3. Awards of the board of appraisers of damages under the same act:

These judgments, offers and awards, constitute the liens upon the appropriation of one hundred thousand dollars. Their aggregate amount exceeded the appropriation, and being directed to be paid in their order as to time; it became necessary to examine the records of the counties through which the canal and rail-road pass, for unsatisfied judgments. By this circumstance, and other imperative duties, the final action of the board on this subject, was delayed until the sixteenth of June.

On the ninth of June, 1829, directions were given by the board of canal commissioners to the acting commissioners upon the Eastern division to cause the principal part in amount of the unsatisfied judgments against the commonwealth, in the court of Dauphin county, to be removed to the supreme court.

On the twenty-fifth September, 1830, the board having viewed the premises, made an attempt, under the provisions of the sixth section of the act of the sixth April, 1830, to compromise a number of the cases in the court of Dauphin county; a sincere desire on the part of the board to terminate litigation, induced them at that time to offer larger sums to the claimants as a compromise, than they believed to be a fair compensation for all the injuries sustained. This attempt to compromise was successful only in one case.

Upon inquiry, it appeared that the direction to the acting commissioner upon the Eastern division, of the ninth June, 1829, to cause certain of these judgments to be removed to the supreme court, had not been complied with; and upon an examination of the records, the board were of the opinion, that the proceedings had, were not according to law, and that the judgments were not legal judgments; and being satisfied that the amount awarded in a number of the cases exceeded a fair valuation of the injuries sustained by the parties, when the advantages of the canal are taken into consideration, and was much greater than the amount paid and agreed to be paid to others, in like circumstances; and that the payment thereof, would be making unfair distinctions between citizens claiming compensation for similar injuries; the board directed the superintendent upon the Eastern division, to cause seventeen of the judgments in the court of Dauphin county, and the superintendent upon the Susquehanna division, to cause one of the judgments in Union county to be removed into the supreme court, in order that the judgment of that court might be had thereon.

They also directed the treasurer of the board to set apart and retain, out of the appropriation of one hundred thousand dollars, for the payment of damages, the sum of twenty-one thousand two hundred and eighty-one dollars and ninety-three cents, to await the decision of the supreme court; that sum being the amount of the judgments and costs directed by the board to be removed.

The aggregate of judgments, offers and awards for damages, on the sixteenth June last, amounted to one hundred and twelve thousand, eight hundred and three dollars ninety-nine and a half cents; and in the order of time, those claims only which had been adjusted prior to the twenty-fourth of January last, were covered by

the appropriation. The following is the distribution made by the board:

To the treasurer, to be retained as above stated \$21,281 93

To the superintendents for the payment of judgments, 6,168 05½

To the superintendents for the payment of offers made by the canal commissioners, 28,633 42½

To the superintendents for the payment of awards of the board of appraisers of damages, 43,793 50

The offers made by the canal commissioners, and the awards of the appraisers, reported to the board since the 16th of June, added to the deficiency in the appropriation of last year, amounts to about twenty-five thousand dollars. Numerous appeals from offers of the board are now pending before the board of appraisers; in addition to which, demands for injuries done to private property along the new lines may be expected. The board, therefore, think that one hundred thousand dollars should be provided for damages already assessed, and for those that may be settled during the ensuing year.

The balance in the treasury on the first December last, was, \$213,063 51

Received on Governor's warrants from the first December, 1831, to first November, 1832, 2,964,953 39

Refunded by J. P. Bull, 943 17

Do. by Wm. Dickson, 490 84

1,433 01

\$3,179,449 91

There has been paid by the treasurer of the board, from the first December, 1831, to the first November, 1832,

To the canal commissioners and appraisers, &c. 8,012 50

On account of work on new lines, 2,264,114 26

On account of new work on old lines, 88,237 97

On account of damages, 55,839 76

On account of repairs, 375,971 98

2,792,176 47

Balance in the treasury, November first, 1832, \$387,273 44

There will be added this year to the finished portion of the public works, four miles of towing path along the pool of the Nanticoke dam, two miles of towing path along the pool of the Muncy dam, eight miles and two hundred and twenty-seven perches upon the Columbia line of the Eastern division, and thirty-eight miles and one hundred and fifty-four perches upon the Frankstown line of the Juniata division, also twenty-two miles of the eastern end of the Columbia and Philadelphia rail-road, excepting the viaduct over the river Schuylkill, making seventy-five miles and sixty-one perches.

The whole extent of the public works now ready for use, is five hundred and one miles, one hundred and forty-one perches of canal and rail-road, and one mile of navigable feeder, to wit:

	Feeder.	
	Miles.	Perches.
A canal from Bristol to Easton, upon the Delaware,	59	240
A rail-road from Philadelphia towards Columbia,	22	000
A canal and slackwater from Columbia, up the Susquehanna and Juniata rivers to Hollidaysburg, at the eastern base of the		

	Miles. Perches.		Miles. Perches.	
	171	246	1	000
Allegheny mountain, A canal and slackwater from the western base of the Allegheny mountain, at Johnstown, to Pittsburg,	105	000		
A canal from the junction near the mouth of the Juniata, on Duncan's Island, up the Susquehanna to Northumberland, and thence up the North Branch to the mouth of Solomon's creek, in Luzerne county,	96	295		
A canal on the West Branch of the Susquehanna, from Northumberland to the head of the pool of Muncy dam, in Lycoming county,	26	160		
The French creek feeder,	19	160		
Canal, rail-road and feeder ready for public use, Miles,	501	141	1	000
The works authorized and in progress, are,				
The Columbia and Philadelphia rail-road, from the western termination of the twenty-two miles finished to Columbia,	59	171		
The Allegheny portage rail-road, from Hollidaysburg to Johnstown,	36	221		
A canal on the West Branch of the Susquehanna, from the pool of Muncy dam to Bald Eagle,	40	018	4	056
A canal from the pool of the Nanticoke dam on the North Branch to the mouth of the Lackawanna,	12	316		
A canal and slackwater on the Big Beaver river, from Newcastle, in Mercer county, to the Ohio river at Beaver,	24	240		
A canal and slackwater from the French creek feeder to the Allegheny river, including the north and west ends of the feeder,	25	224		
The Lewisburg cross-cut on the West Branch of the Susquehanna,		200		
A navigable feeder from the South Branch, at Hollidaysburg, upon the Frankstown line of the Juniata division,			3	040

A navigable feeder from Stony creek to the Ligonier line of the Western division, at Johnstown, to be placed under contract,

	Miles.	Perches.	Miles.	Perches.
	200	110	8	256
Add the finished works,	501	141	1	000

Grand total of works finished and in progress, Miles, 701 251 9 256

The whole extent of Pennsylvania works when those authorized are completed, will be seven hundred and one miles and fifty-one perches of canal, slackwater and rail-road, and nine miles and two hundred and fifty-six perches of navigable feeder. And there will be a communication by canal from the termination of the Lehigh canal and of the Morris canal at Easton to Bristol, a port of entry upon the Delaware eighteen miles above Philadelphia. And a communication by rail-road, canal and slack water from Philadelphia to Pittsburg. From Philadelphia to the head of the Wyoming valley in Luzerne county, extending through the great body of anthracite coal, upon the North Branch of the Susquehanna river, and to the vicinity of the bituminous coal beds in the Allegheny mountain, in Lycoming county, upon the West branch of the Susquehanna. There will also be a canal and slackwater from New-castle in Mercer county, to steamboat navigation on the Ohio river, at Beaver, and from a point on French creek, three and one-half miles above Meadville, and also, from Conneaut lake, in Crawford county, to the mouth of the French creek, at Franklin, at which point steamboats ascend the Allegheny river.

TOLLS.

The navigation of the canal last fall was closed by ice, about the twenty-fifth of November, forty-six days earlier in the season, than it had been suspended the preceding year.

On the ninth of last February, the greatest flood since the first settlement of the country, swept the western division, from Blairsville to the Allegheny river, injuring to an alarming extent the canal banks, dams, and guard locks. This was followed in March, by the destruction of the Shamokin, Nanticoke, and Muncy dams, in the Susquehanna, and also a vast extent of injury to the Delaware division.

About the first of March, twenty-four miles of the Delaware division below New Hope, opened for navigation; but as the canal above that place was not navigable, it yielded very little toll. From the fifth to the thirteenth of March, the Eastern and Juniata divisions opened. The Ligonier line of the western division,

opened on the nineteenth of March, but yielded very little toll, as the residue of the western division was not navigable. The other lines opened in the following succession. The Susquehanna division, March twenty-eight—the Conemaugh line of the western division, May twenty-second—the North Branch, May twenty-third, and the West Branch on the twenty-fifth of June.

It was not until the eleventh of June, that the whole of the Delaware division was filled with water. And owing to a succession of breaches, it did not assume an active business appearance until about the middle of the month of October.

The whole western division was not in good navigable order until the twenty-sixth of July, up to which time the produce and merchandise passing between Philadelphia and Pittsburg, were carried on the turn-pike roads.

About the first of August, the Asiatic cholera made its appearance in Philadelphia, and for a while interrupted mercantile transactions, and the fear of this disease had scarcely subsided, when the water in the Union canal failed, which has seriously embarrassed the trade on the Pennsylvania canal ever since.

It is also a fact that from the detached manner in which the public works have been constructed under the directions of the several acts of assembly, the whole must be comparatively unprofitable, until the unfinished links now in progress in the great chain of internal communication are completed.

These several causes for a time shook the confidence of merchants and traders, and the public, in the stability and usefulness of our public works, and required the utmost fortitude and perseverance in the several agents intrusted with their care. The trade was interrupted, and well founded expectations of the utility and income of the canal were during the season not realized to the extent which had been anticipated. It is however hoped that the time of trial is nearly over, and that a rich harvest awaits the state upon the completion of her splendid system of internal improvement.

The tolls received within the last year, ending on the thirty-first of October, amount to fifty-five thousand two hundred and fifty dollars and twenty-two cents.

Should ordinary success attend the public works hereafter, we may expect two hundred thousand dollars to be received for tolls, during the ensuing year, and to be rapidly augmented annually thereafter.

The following table, will exhibit the increase of tolls on the Schuylkill and New York canals, from year to year, showing a gradual increase, until the stock of the Schuylkill Navigation company has advanced to one hundred and two dollars in the market, for fifty dollars a share that was originally paid; and the tolls received by New York, will soon extinguish the debt she incurred in the construction of her canals.

No tolls were received on any of the canals for the first three years after their commencement.

No. of years from commencement.	Schuylkill Navigation, 110 miles, begun in 1816.		New York canals, 501 miles, begun in 1817.		Pennsylvania canal and rail-road, begun in 1826.	
4th year,	1819	\$1,202 16	1820	\$5,437 34	1830	27,012 90
5th "	1820	803 07	1821	24,386 84	1831	38,241 20
6th "	1821	1,792 60	1822	64,071 83	1832	55,250 22*
7th "	1822	1,054 97	1823	153,099 46		
8th "	1823	1,964 38	1824	340,642 22		
9th "	1824	635 00	1825	521,343 00		
10th "	1825	15,775 74	1826	750,759 00		
11th "	1826	43,108 87	1827	848,759 00		
12th "	1827	58,149 74	1828	897,265 00		
13th "	1828	87,171 00	1829	771,685 00		
14th "	1829	120,039 00	1830	1,059,922 00		
15th "	1830	148,165 95	1831	1,223,802 00		
16th "	1831	134,005 92				
17th up to 24th Nov.	1832	240,455 78				*This sum includes the tolls received to 31 Oct. 1832.

* This sum includes the tolls received to 31 Oct. 1832.

B. A. Mitchell

In the year 1812, the New York canal commissioners estimated the probable tolls to be derived from a canal in that state, *within twenty years*, at one million of dollars annually. Their canals were not begun for five years after the prediction, and yet within fifteen years from their commencement, we see that great commonwealth in the receipt of a revenue in one year, of one million two hundred and twenty-three thousand eight hundred and two dollars, from canal tolls alone.

In obedience to the act of the fourth of May, 1832, requiring the canal commissioners to report the amount of tolls received by each collector on the Pennsylvania canal and rail-road, and also a statement or statements showing the amount of property in tons or otherwise, and the kinds thereof, conveyed on said canal and rail-road, the following tables are annexed to this report marked A, B, C, D, and E; they exhibit the tolls and tonnage of the several articles conveyed on the canal, and also their description at four of the principal collector's offices.

From the desultory nature of the trade, which is only commencing on the public works, it has been found impossible to make these tables as complete as may be desirable, but measures will be taken hereafter to render the returns more full and comprehensive.

The provisions of the resolution of the thirtieth March, 1832, appropriating seven hundred dollars for the construction of a chute in the dam across Penn's

creek, at Snyder's mill, have been carried into effect. The work is completed and paid.

The Governor is authorized by the act of the twenty-third February, 1832, to incorporate a company to make a rail-road between Philadelphia and Trenton, in New Jersey. "Provided that the said company shall not be allowed to construct said rail-road until the board of canal commissioners of Pennsylvania shall examine the location, and be of opinion that the route of the said rail-road will not interfere with the most eligible route for a canal from Bristol to the city of Philadelphia." To form a correct opinion whether the route of the said rail-road would interfere with the most eligible route for a canal, it became necessary for the board to have the canal route surveyed. This has been done, and as soon as the report of the engineer is received, it will be communicated to the Legislature.

The claims of David Leech, James Murry, Arthur Toner, and Barge and Henry, have been examined, in conformity with the acts and resolutions of the Legislature, requiring the canal commissioners to examine and settle their respective demands. Some of them are paid, and the others will be settled in a few days. The claim of Andrew Boggs will be made the subject of a special report.

Signed by order of the board.

JAMES CLARKE, President.

Frs. R. SHUNK, Secretary.
Harrisburg, Nov. 1, 1832.

A.—Statement showing the amount of tolls received by the several Collectors on the Pennsylvania canal, within the last year, together with the amount in tons of property, conveyed from their several offices during the season.

Place of collection.	Property Conveyed.		Passengers. Miles travelled.	No. of boats cleared.	Toll paid into the Treasury.		Addition toll rec'd by collectors until 31 Oct. 1832.
	East & S.	W. & N.					
	nett tons.	nett tons.			Dolls.	Cts.	Dolls. Cts.
Harrisburg,	6,316	10,193	12,075	1,189	16,864	64	
Lewistown,	4,244			322	5,654	77	
Huntingdon,	984		54,020	205	1,500	00	73 08
Blairsville,	1,011	2,632	50,445	366	4,720	00	137 73
Leechburg,	115	3,409		173	1,793	26	510 91
Pittsburg,	1,285		29,995	291	884	32	471 80
Northumberland,	3,364			121	4,306	43	
Berwick,	3,116	321	6,253	214			1,398 02
Easton,	16,074			681	5,325	00	938 18
Bristol,		2,000		1,438	2,718	19	810 93
Portsmouth outlet locks,					364	66	
Bridge at Duncan's Island,					3,370	62	
Bridge at Northumberland,					1,441	52	
Aqueduct at Pittsburg,					1,710	66	
Do. near Freeport,					205	22	
Do. at Duncan's Island,					50	28	
Total,	36,509	18,555	152,788	5,000	50,909	57	\$4,340 65 50,909 57
Amount collected up to Oct. 31st, 1832,							\$55,250 22

B.—Statement of property conveyed on the Pennsylvania canal, from Harrisburg, during the season of navigation, in the year ending on the 31st October, 1832.

Articles.		Eastward.	Westward.	Articles.		Eastward.	Westward.
Agricultural product's,	Tons,	1,987 $\frac{1}{2}$	847 $\frac{1}{2}$	Lumber,	Feet	642,012	87,737
Plaster, salt, fish, &c.	do	113 $\frac{1}{2}$	5,954 $\frac{1}{2}$	Shingles,	Thousand	382,200	124,500
Merchandise,	do	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	1,587	Posts and rails,	Hundred	3,958	
Iron,	do	590	240	Hoop poles,	do	88,204	
Mineral coal,	do	622	124	Wood,	Cords	1,730	
Domestic spirits,	do	490	18 $\frac{1}{2}$	Passengers,		148	657
Sundries,	do	2	1,205 $\frac{1}{2}$	Number of boats cleared,		488	701
Furniture,	do	5	92				

Fifty-four thousand one hundred and seventy-eight miles, is the aggregate distance for which the above boats were cleared.

C.—Statement of property conveyed on the Pennsylvania canal, eastwardly, from Pittsburgh, during the season of navigation, in the year ending on the 31st of October, 1832.

DATE.	Agricultural productions.	Merchandise.	Iron castings and nails.	Sundries.	Stone.	Brick.	Shingles.	Lumber, boards.	Wood.	Bark.	Passengers.	Number of boats cleared.
1832.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Perches.	Thousand.	Thousand.	Feet.	Cords.	Cords.	Miles trav'l'd.	
July,	35	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	1					18			10
August,	104	17	28 $\frac{1}{2}$	9				40,850	48	32	15,481	94
September,	95 $\frac{3}{4}$	15	76 $\frac{1}{2}$	3	20	82,500	21,000	50,400	132	45	14,482	101
October,	96 $\frac{3}{4}$	33	74 $\frac{1}{2}$	3	25	7,500		1,800	92		32	86
Total,	331	67 $\frac{1}{2}$	182 $\frac{1}{2}$	16	45	90,000	21,000	93,050	290	77	29,995	291

D.—Statement of property conveyed on the Pennsylvania Canal, from Blairsville, during the season of navigation, in the year ending on the 31st of October, 1832.

DATE.	Agricultural productions.	Flour.	Iron.	Salt.	Mineral coal.	Merchandise.	Groceries.	Hard and Queensware.	Spirits.	Furniture.	Sundries.	Stone.	Lumber.	Staves, Shingles and Hoop poles.	Passengers.	No. of miles.	Number of boats cleared.
1832.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Perch.	Feet.	Tons.	Miles.		
March,	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	17	6				1 $\frac{1}{2}$		1 $\frac{1}{2}$								5
April,	5	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	5				2		5								12
May,	12 $\frac{1}{2}$	33 $\frac{1}{2}$	16 $\frac{1}{2}$		4	3 $\frac{1}{2}$			8 $\frac{1}{2}$				20270	9	330	368	36
June,	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	86	175 $\frac{1}{2}$			4		10							268	52
July,	15 $\frac{1}{2}$	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	333 $\frac{1}{2}$	183		3 $\frac{1}{2}$	9	2	23	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	140		21	599	59	
August,	14	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	374	130	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	17 $\frac{1}{2}$	12 $\frac{1}{2}$	5	7	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	6	24		10 $\frac{1}{2}$	14068	74	
September,	13 $\frac{1}{2}$	3	630 $\frac{1}{2}$	174	1	65	13 $\frac{1}{2}$	304	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	6 $\frac{1}{2}$			10054	11	15666	61	
October,	10	6	587 $\frac{1}{2}$	70 $\frac{1}{2}$	91 $\frac{1}{2}$	46 $\frac{1}{2}$	2	12 $\frac{1}{2}$	12 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	19 $\frac{1}{2}$		300		19146	67	
Total,	108	56	2069	761	104	137	41	50	57	17	36	164	30624	52	50445	366	

E.—Statement of property conveyed on the Pennsylvania Canal, from Easton, during the season of navigation, in the year ending 31st October, 1832.

DATE.	Agricultural productions.	Lined oil.	Tanners' Leather.	Iron.	Mineral coal.	Roofing slate.	Shingles.	Post & rails.	Number of boats cleared.	Amount of tolls received.
1832.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Thou'd.	Hundred.		Dols. Cts.
June,					226				13	48 23
July,	27				873		30		57	306 44
August,	99 $\frac{3}{4}$			2	715			5	44	337 59
September,	82	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	35	5553	84	15	15	237	2282 06
October,	578	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	46	6986	28 $\frac{1}{2}$	24	18 $\frac{1}{2}$	330	3288 86
Total,	786 $\frac{3}{4}$	7	12	83	14353	112 $\frac{1}{2}$	69	38 $\frac{1}{2}$	681	6263 18

AQUEOUS DIVISION OF THE STATE.

In the following tables we have attempted a division of the state according to the situation of its different parts on the three great rivers by which it is principally watered, viz: the Susquehanna, Ohio, and Delaware; and their principal branches as traced on the state map. Although this division may not be accurate in all its details, it is perhaps, sufficiently so, to furnish a general view of the subject, which is all we designed. In some cases where a county is watered by several rivers—as some of these counties are, near the formation of the Ohio—we have arranged them on that river by which they appear to be mostly drained. We have given the dimensions of the counties and population of 1820, from the state map. To these we have added the number of acres on each river, and the population of 1830, and the ratio of increase per cent. From these we are enabled to form some opinion of the progress of improvements and settlements, during the past ten years.

TABLE I.

Table showing those Counties, the natural outlet of whose waters to the ocean is the Chesapeake Bay.

COUNTIES.	Length.	Breadth.	Square m'les.	Acres.	Population 1820.	No. of Inhabitants to square mile.	Population 1830.	No. of Inhabitants to square mile.	Increase per cent. in ten yrs.
WEST BRANCH.									
1 Centre,	38	36	1370	876,800	13,796	10	18,765	14	36
2 Clearfield,	45	32	1425	912,000	2,342	1½	4,803	3½	105
3 Lycoming,	92	25	2290	1,465,600	13,517	6	17,637	7½	30½
4 Potter,	37	30	1106	707,840	186	1.6	1,265	1½	580
Total West Branch, JUNIATA RIVER.			6191	3,962,240	29,841	47.8	42,470	6½	42
1 Bedford,	44	34	1520	972,800	20,248	13	24,536	16½	21
2 Huntingdon,	38	31	1185	758,400	20,142	17	27,159	23	35
3 Mifflin,	39	21	826	528,640	16,618	20	21,595	26	30
Total Juniata, NORTH BRANCH.			3531	2,259,840	57,008	16	73,290	20½	28½
1 Bradford,	40	29	1174	751,360	11,554	10	19,669	16½	70
2 Columbia,	25	23	574	367,360	17,621	30	20,049	35	14
3 Luzerne,	45	40	1784	1,141,760	20,027	11	27,304	15½	36
4 Susquehanna,	34	23	797	510,080	9,960	13	16,777	21	68
5 Tioga,	36	31	1108	709,120	4,021	4	9,062	8½	125
Total North Branch, MAIN RIVER.			5437	3,479,680	63,183	115.8	92,861	17	41
1 Cumberland,	34	16	545	348,800	23,606	43	29,218	53	24
2 Dauphin,	33	16	533	341,120	21,653	41	25,303	47½	17
3 Lancaster,	33	28	928	593,920	68,336	73	76,558	82½	12
4 Lebanon,	17	17	288	184,320	16,988	59	20,546	71½	21
5 Northumberland,	35	13	457	292,480	15,424	34	18,168	39½	18
6 Perry,	38	14	539	344,960	11,342	21	14,257	26½	26
7 Union,	26	21	551	352,640	18,619	34	20,749	38	12
8 York,	31	29	900	576,000	38,759	43	42,658	47½	10
Total Main River,			4741	3,034,240	214,727	45½	247,457	52	16
Total Susquehanna, POTOMAC.			19,900	127,36,000	364,759		456,078		
1 Adams,	25	21	528	337,920	19,370	35	21,379	40½	10½
2 Franklin,	30	25	756	483,840	31,892	42	35,103	46½	10
Total Potomac,			1284	821,760	51,262	40	56,482	44	10
Total Chesapeake,			21,184	13,557,760	416,021		512,560	41	47

TABLE II.

Table showing those Counties, the natural outlet of whose waters into the ocean is the Ohio and Mississippi.

COUNTIES.	Length.	Breadth.	Square miles.	Acres.	Population 1820.	No. of inhabitants to square mile.	Population 1830.	No. of inhabitants to square mile.	Increase per cent. in ten yrs.
ALLEGHENY RIVER.									
Allegheny, - - -	28	27	754	482,560	34,921	45	50,506	67	45
Armstrong, - - -	39	24	941	602,240	10,324	11	17,625	19	70
Crawford, - - -	41	24	974	623,560	9,397	10	16,005	16½	70
Erie, - - -	36	20	720	460,800	8,553	12	16,906	23½	98
Indiana, - - -	33	23	770	492,800	8,882	11	14,251	18½	60
Jefferson, - - -	46	26	1233	769,920	561	½	2,025	1½	261
McKean, - - -	42	35	1442	922,880	728	½	1,439	1	97
Venango, - - -	38	29	1114	712,960	4,915	4	9,128	8	86
Warren, - - -	32	26	832	532,480	1,976	2	4,706	6	138
Westmoreland, - - -	37	29	1064	680,960	30,540	28	38,400	36	25
Total, Allegheny River, -			9814	6,280,960	110,797	11	170,991	17½	54
BEAVER RIVER.									
Beaver, - - -	34	19	646	413,440	15,340	24	24,206	37½	56
Butler, - - -	33	23	785	502,400	10,193	13	14,683	18½	44
Mercer, - - -	32	26	830	531,200	11,681	14	19,731	23½	69
Total, Beaver, - - -			2261	1,447,040	37,214	16	58,620	26	57
MONONGAHELA.									
Cambria, - - -	35	19	670	428,800	3,287	5	7,079	10½	115
Fayette, - - -	30	27	824	527,360	29,285	33	29,237	35½	7
Green, - - -	32	19	597	382,080	15,554	26	18,028	30	16
Somerset, - - -	38	28	1066	682,240	13,974	13	17,741	16½	27
Washington, - - -	32	28	888	568,320	40,038	45	42,860	48	7
Total, Monongahela, -			4045	2,581,800	100,138	24	114,945	28½	14
Total, Ohio, - - -			16,120	10,316,800	248,149	15	344,556	21½	39

TABLE III.

Table showing those Counties, the natural outlet of whose waters into the ocean is the Delaware Bay.

COUNTIES.	Length.	Breadth.	Square miles.	Acres.	Population 1820.	No. of inhabitants to square mile.	Population 1830.	No. of inhabitants to square mile.	Increase per cent. in ten years.
LEHIGH RIVER.									
Lehigh, - - -	25	13	335	214,400	18,895	56	22,266	66	17
Northampton, - - -	37	27	1110	710,400	31,765	29	39,267	35	24
Total, Lehigh, - - -			1445	924,800	50,660	35	61,533	43	21
SCHUYLKILL RIVER.									
Berks, - - -	31	28	874	559,360	46,275	53	53,357	61	15
Montgomery, - - -	30	15	450	283,000	35,793	80	39,406	88	10
Schuylkill, - - -	37	20	745	476,800	11,539	15	20,783	28	83
Total, Schuylkill, - - -			2069	1,324,160	93,407	45	113,546	55	22
MAIN RIVER.									
Bucks, - - -	40	15	605	387,200	37,842	62	45,740	75	21
Chester, - - -	37	20	738	472,320	44,451	60	50,908	69	15
Delaware, - - -	16	11	177	113,280	14,810	84	17,361	98	17
Philadelphia, - - -	18	7	120	76,800	137,097	1141	188,961	1575	38
Pike, - - -	31	25	772	494,080	2,594	4	4,843	6	68
Wayne, - - -	45	16	720	460,800	4,127	6	7,663	11	85
Total, Main River, - - -			3132	2,004,480	241,221	77	315,476	101	31
Total, Delaware, - - -			6646	4,253,440	385,288	58	490,556	74	27

GENERAL SUMMARY.

	Square miles.	Acres.	Population 1830.	Increase in ten years.
Susquehanna River, - - -	21,184	13,557,760	512,560	47 pr. ct.
Ohio River, - - -	16,120	10,316,800	344,556	39
Delaware River, - - -	6,646	4,253,440	490,556	27
	43,950	28,128,000	1,347,672	

From the preceding tables it appears that on the waters of the Susquehanna, there has been the greatest average increase of population in the last ten years, being at the rate of about 47 per cent.; while on the Ohio it was 39 per cent.; and on the Delaware 27 per cent.

The largest proportional increase has been in the counties of Potter, 580 per cent.; Jefferson, 261; Warren, 138; Tioga, 125; Cambria, 115; and Clearfield 105 per cent. Notwithstanding, in some of these counties the population is very sparse, viz: in Potter there are only $1\frac{1}{2}$ inhabitants to the square mile, and in Jefferson only $1\frac{1}{2}$, in McKean county still less, being only 1 to the mile.

Excluding Philadelphia county, the average population of the whole state is only about 26 $\frac{1}{2}$ inhabitants to the square mile; showing that there is great room yet, for a multitude of people. In the next ten years, the probability is, there will be a much greater increase than in the past years. The internal improvements, and the coal trade, will no doubt, contribute much to the settlement of parts which are now in a state of nature. The consideration of the expediency of adopting measures for the encouragement of settlers, merits the attention of our statesmen.

From the Miners' Journal.
COAL TRADE.

We have laid before the public some statistical information respecting certain branches of the coal trade, including a view of the capital invested and labor employed in the business of mining and transporting to market the amount of the annual exportations of this mineral from this region.* We have not entered into any calculation relative to the cost or value of the very expensive improvements incident to mining establishments. Neither have we said any thing concerning the lands themselves, whence our supplies are derived.—The whole number of miners, laborers, horses, cars and boats employed, together with the respective wages of the two first, and original cost of the latter is comprehended in our statement, without any reference to other collateral subjects which might be introduced. The amount of coal exported from this region during the season which is just ended, is equal to two hundred and four thousand tons. If sufficient encouragement by early purchases, is afforded to the industry of the miner and laborer, this quantity may be indefinitely increased, in a ratio at least equal to any future demands. No one in any degree acquainted with the extensive resources of this region will for a moment question the truth of this proposition. The natural capacity of our mountains to supply the article is literally boundless—the means of exportation adequate—the industry of our population greater than any requisitions that can be made upon it. An example afforded by a single locality will illustrate our meaning. On the West Branch rail-road there are 325 cars belonging to thirty colliers. Contracts have been already made for supplying 100 additional cars. Without including other cars than those which are already on hand or positively engaged, we will commence our calculation by stating that each car will carry two and a half tons of coal. Allowing only one trip per day, while many very frequently make two, the sum total would equal 1000 tons per day or 6000 tons per week. Estimating a period of 30 weeks for active operations during the season, the aggregate quantity would amount to 180,000 tons, almost thrice as much as is required for the annual supply of New York. This is a very moderate statement of what can actually

be accomplished by one third of the coal region. Should the backwardness of purchasers and contractors suffer a considerable portion of the season for active operations to elapse without making provision, our calculation may not be verified—but the fault will not be ours.

Of the above mentioned 204,000 tons of coal shipped from this region, there passed down the

West Branch rail-road	67,059
Mount Carbon	57,234
Schuykill Valley	27,981*
Mill Creek about	30,300
	182,574

The balance of the 204,000 tons was mined on the line of the canal in this vicinity.

One miner can mine $1\frac{1}{2}$ tons of coal per day—say that he works 5 days in the week, and 45 weeks in the year, this will make 225 days; to mine 203,000 tons of coal will require in round numbers 600 miners. It will require as many persons to haul out, skreen and convey the coal to the landings, making openings, &c. as it does to mine the coal—therefore say 600 laborers.

The West Branch rail-road is about 12 miles long—the average distance of hauling thereon about 9 miles. Mount Carbon rail-road 4 miles, do. do. do. 3 do. Mill Creek rail-road 4 miles, do. do. do. 3 do. Schuykill Valley do 10 miles, do. do. do. 5 do.

20

average distance, (say 5 miles)—one horse hauls 4 wagons, and makes two trips per day—each wagon averaging $1\frac{1}{2}$ tons—will make 14 tons for each horse per day—multiplied by 225 days gives 3150 tons to each horse—which divided into 203,000, gives 65 horses. It requires an equal number of horses to haul the coal out of the drifts—say 130 horses.

To carry this coal to market it requires about 400 boats—400 horses—and 2 men and 1 boy to each boat—making 1200 men and boys on the line of the canal.—Total 2400 persons, and 530 horses actually engaged in mining the above coal and conveying it to market.

There are on the West Branch rail-road in use

	325 Cars.
Mount Carbon	150 do.
Mill Creek about	200 do.
Schuykill Valley	230 do.

905

The cars on the West Branch and Mount Carbon rail-roads cost on an average \$90 a piece—and those on the Mill Creek and Schuykill Valley cost about \$50 a piece—which would amount to \$64,550
 400 boats at \$500 each 200,000
 530 horses at \$40 each 21,200
 600 miners at \$7 each per week 189,000
 600 laborers at \$6 do. do. 162,000
 1200 boatmen at \$5 per week for 32 weeks 192,000

Active capital \$828,750
RECAPITULATION.

Miners	600
Laborers and Boatmen	1800
	2,400
Horses	530
Cars	905
Boats	400
Active capital	\$828,750

Schuykill Haven, Dec. 18, 1832.

DEAR SIR—I enclose you a list of the operators on the Mine Hill and Schuykill Haven rail-road—together with the amount of tonnage transported by them to market during the present season, as set opposite their

* There also passed down this road 33,470 shingles and 628,092 feet of boards.

respective names—which I have no doubt will be read by many of your readers with interest. It shows an increase (on coal alone,) over and above the amount transported on the said rail road in 1831, of 48,561 tons 7 cwt.

The total amount of tonnage transported on the Mine Hill and Schuylkill Haven rail-road during the season of 1832,

	tons.	cwt.
Lewis C. Dougherty,	7,967	12
William Wagner,	5,955	15
Heilner & Bast,	5,889	4
Jacob Serrill,	5,425	15
Burd Patterson,	4,742	4
Samuel Lewis,	4,263	10
James E. White,	4,719	15
Phoenix Coal Company,	3,091	19
Stevens & Co.,	2,239	8
Bennett & Walton,	2,203	17
John Platt,	2,199	9
Richard Rickard,	2,112	9
David R. Jacobs,	2,077	9
Wm. Watres,	2,019	5
Samuel Rickard,	1,971	3
Stall & Offerman,	1,705	
A. Streeper,	1,619	9
Martin Weaver,	1,192	4
C. M. Hill,	1,179	16
John McCullough,	1,169	12
Philip Dreher,	776	19
David Dewees,	686	7
Potts & Cole,	581	18
Peter Kern,	553	12
F. B. Nichols,	488	5
Yates & McIntyre,	385	7
Robert Allen,	264	13
George Patterson,	257	6
Samuel Brooke,	184	18
Parker & Palmer,	89	10
John Miller,	66	6

Total amount of coal	67,059	16
Lumber and transient tonnage	2,030	8

Total number of tons 69,000 4

A number of the last named colliers are operating elsewhere—and some have just commenced.

The following is the quantity of Coal sent to market in the years 1831 and 1832, as near as can be ascertained, in round numbers:

	1831	1832
Schuylkill,	81,000 tons	204,000
Little Schuylkill,		14,000
Lehigh,	43,000	76,000
Lackawana,	53,000	85,000

	177,000	377,000
The consumption last year, as near as can be ascertained, was		227,000

Showing an increase over the consumption of last year of 152,000 tons.

Showing an increase over the consumption of last year of 152,000 tons, and over the supply of the same year 202,000 tons.

LITTLE SCHUYLKILL COAL REGION.

The exportations of Coal from this flourishing region amount to about *fourteen thousand tons*. This may be considered a highly satisfactory result of the first year's operations, during which numerous obstacles and difficulties were steadily encountered and successfully overcome—such as are inseparably connected with the infancy of mining establishments. This amount, however, sufficiently indicates a high degree of prosperity. We

do not feel authorised to predict what quantity of coal the Company will send to market next year, yet are we very sure that with their present increased facilities and improvements, a handsome and profitable business may be confidently calculated upon.

Price of Fuel in New York, December 18, 1832.

COAL.

	Cargo.	Retail.
Liverpool, per chaldron	\$11 50	13 50
Sidney do.	9 50	10 50
Virginia do.	9 00	10 00
Schuylkill, per ton	9 50	11 00
Lehigh do.	9 50	11 00
Lackawana do.	9 50	10 00

WOOD.

Hickory, per load (1-3d cord)	\$2 50 a 3 00
Oak do.	2 00 a 2 25
Ash do.	2 00 a 2 25
Pine do.	1 50 a 2 00
Chesnut do.	1 37 a 1 50

DUTY ON COAL.

The Board of Aldermen have passed a resolution in concurrence with that of the Assistants, to petition Congress to remove the duty on foreign coal.

PRICE OF LIVERPOOL COAL, per chaldron, in the New York market, on the 1st of December, in each year since the last war (except 1820 and 1822, from which no returns have been obtained.)

1815,	Price,	\$23;	Duty,	\$3 60
1816,	"	14;	"	1 80
1817,	"	11;	"	
1818,	"	11;	"	
1819,	"	14;	"	
1821,	"	14;	"	
1823,	"	13;	"	
1824,	"	15;	"	
1825,	"	14;	"	
1826,	"	10;	"	
1827,	"	13;	"	
1828,	"	13;	"	
1829,	"	11;	"	
1830,	"	8;	"	
1831,	"	13;	"	
1832,	"	11;	"	

Am. Cit.

COAL TRADE OF THE LEHIGH—1832.

Coal despatched from Mauch Chunk for the week ending 12th mo. 7, 1832.

9 Boats, carrying	263 Tons.
1,907 Boats,	75,455 Tons.
1,916 Total Boats,	Total, 75,718

COAL TRADE OF THE SCHUYLKILL—1832.

Despatched during the week ending 12th mo. 13.

54 Boats carrying	1,918 Tons.
5,536 Boats,	194,297 Tons.
371 Boats, Little Schuylkill	13,836 Tons.
5,961 Total	209,051 Tons.

The bones of several persons were dug up on the line of canal, immediately above Muncy Creek, one day last week. They were supposed to be the remains of Whites and Indians who fell in a bloody conflict that took place on that spot. One of the skeletons remarkable for its size, is supposed to be the relics of a person named Green, who was killed in that skirmish.

Muncy Telegraph.

From the Philadelphia Gazette.

PROCEEDINGS OF COUNCILS.

Thursday, December, 18, 1832.

SELECT COUNCIL.—The following communication was received from the Mayor:

To the President and Members of the Select Council.

Gentlemen,—The appropriation recently made by Councils for Sanitary purposes, having proved insufficient to meet the demands against the fund, I am again compelled to ask that Councils will make a further provision. Four hundred dollars would enable me to pay all the bills on hand, but as the committee appointed by Councils to superintend and inquire into the situations of the different Cholera Hospitals, &c. have deemed it necessary for the public welfare to keep open one of the Hospitals, and to retain a steward, whose salary will be to be paid, as also the salary of a person employed to take care of public property collected from all the Hospitals, I think the appropriation had better be six hundred dollars. The committee are acquainted with all the facts and can impart any information that Councils may require.

I have the honour to be, gentlemen,

Your most obedient servant,

Dec. 13, 1832.

JOHN SWIFT, Mayor.

The annexed communication was received from the Treasurer of the Girard Fund.

To the President and Members of the Select Council.

Treasurer's Office of the Girard Trust.

Gentlemen, I most respectfully suggest that the attention of Councils be directed to the 24th clause, 3rd part, in the will of the late Stephen Girard, Esq. as a detailed account of the estate is required to be laid before the Legislature of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania at this time of its session.

BRYANT COOPER, Treas'r.

Philadelphia, Dec. 13th, 1832.

The following letters were received from the Mayor of Baltimore, and Mr. R. Caton.

Mayor's Office, }

BALTIMORE, November 28th, 1832. }

To J. R. Ingersoll, Esq. President of the Select Council, and Henry Troth, Esq. President of the Common Council.

Gentlemen, your communication of the 17th inst. together with "certain resolutions of the Select and Common Councils of Philadelphia, expressive of the sense they entertain of the distinguished merits of the late Charles Carroll, Esq. and the testimony which they desire to bear to his exalted character and virtues," have been duly received.

Permit me, gentlemen, on behalf of the citizens of Baltimore to express my warmest acknowledgments for the kind sympathy which the citizens of Philadelphia have expressed for the loss which this city has, especially sustained, and also to assure you that I reciprocate most cordially the desire which you express, to cultivate and preserve the relations of mutual attachment and regard between the two cities.

With sentiments of the highest respect,

I remain yours, &c.

JESSE HUNT.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 27th, 1832.

To J. R. Ingersoll, Esq. President of the Select Council; and Henry Troth, Esq. President of the Common Council.

Gentlemen,—A severe indisposition has prevented my earlier acknowledging the receipt of your communication of the 17th inst. communicating to the relatives of the late Charles Carroll, of Carrollton, the resolutions of the Select and Common Councils of the city of Philadelphia, doing honor to the memory of their departed parent.

They feel gratefully the regard manifested by the resolutions adopted: and the good feelings expressed by

his fellow citizens, for his public character, and private worth. He was indeed an excellent man, fulfilling all the duties of life, in usefulness. As a statesman, a gentleman, a Christian, and a scholar, he was surpassed by none. In politics, he was firm in purpose, as conscience and judgment directed—he pursued but one course—the good of his country;—and when that became a duty, no personal consideration could turn him aside from his intention.

The mournful decorations of the Hall of Independence, must associate every feeling mind, with the events once acted there;—and awaken solicitude for the future, whilst honoring the departure of the last living spark of that flame, which kindled and created these colonies into a Nation.

There is one trait of character in the history of Mr. Carroll's life, which is not known generally, and I hope you will pardon me in taking this occasion to mention it. He bitterly lamented the existence of slavery, which British laws and policy had rooted in Maryland. He held many slaves, and he would gladly have adopted any means by which the country could have been relieved from the evil, without inflicting a greater one in the attempt.

To accomplish this, he in 1797 introduced into the Senate of Maryland, a Bill, for a gradual abolition, the provisions of which were, that the State should buy up all the female children, educate them for freedom and usefulness, and bind them out, to be free at twenty-eight years of age, when habits of order would have befitted them for a state of liberty. At a given period, all males, and others under forty-five years, were to be free. Unhappily, the law did not prevail. Had it prevailed, the measure at this period would nearly have extinguished Slavery in Maryland.

He never was an advocate for letting loose on society a race of beings, who nine out of ten, are incapable of providing for themselves; as he knew the experiment, often tried had never succeeded;—and he thought no one had a right to do an evil to society by such a measure. But he did all that could be done to the African race whilst in servitude; he had them protected with humanity; and he elevated their characters by religious instruction, which was daily administered by persons appointed for that purpose. The children of his colored families, were daily congregated and taught their catechism, and received moral instruction. These preparatory measures he thought would advance them for a state of transmission, which must soon take place in Maryland.

I pray you to excuse this digression from the subject of your letter, and to accept the grateful acknowledgments of the family, for the sympathies you express for their revered parent.

With sentiments of great respect for the community you represent, I beg you personally to receive the esteem and consideration of

Gentlemen, your most ob't servant,

RICHARD CATON.

A letter was received from Mr. Michael Fox, resigning his seat, which was read and laid on the table.

Mr. Wetherill presented a petition, praying that the cartway in South alley may be altered, which was referred to the Paving Committee.

Mr. Massey presented a petition, praying that the carts and waggons be removed from Decatur street, which was referred to the Committee on Markets.

Mr. Wetherill, as Chairman of the Watering Committee, made report, accompanied with a resolution, which was passed.

Resolved, That the Watering Committee be, and they hereby are authorized and empowered to take all such measures as they may deem expedient, to secure and protect the possession and interest of the city in the locks, canal, and other property at Fair Mount—to prevent injury to the same—and to seek redress for any

encroachments which may have been already, or may hereafter be made thereon.

Mr. Massey offered the annexed resolution which was adopted.

Resolved, by the Select and Common Councils, That the City Treasurer be and he is hereby authorized to place to the credit of appropriation for *sanitary purposes* the sum of six hundred dollars subject to be drawn for in the usual manner by the Mayor for the use above-mentioned.

Mr. Wetherill, as Chairman of the Watering Committee, made the following report and resolution which were adopted.

To the Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia.

Gentlemen,—By a resolution of Councils, dated the 8th of Nov. 1832, the Watering Committee were directed to examine into “the expediency of a memorial to the legislature of this state, on the subject of making water rents a lien upon real estate.”

The Committee, in obedience to the direction of Councils, have given the subject the maturity of consideration, it demanded; and are of the opinion, that such an arrangement would not only be incompatible with the rights of our fellow citizens, but must unnecessarily increase the business of the Committee and tend to retard the end for which it was designed.

The Committee therefore respectfully report, that it is inexpedient to make water rents a lien upon real estate; and that they are of the opinion, arising from experience, that the present arrangement in collecting the water rents, does not require any alterations, or the interference of Councils in any way whatsoever.

JOHN P. WETHERILL,
Chairman Watering Committee.

Philadelphia, Dec. 12, 1832.

Mr. Massey offered two resolutions which were adopted, directing the Treasurer to close certain accounts standing open on his books.

Mr. Groves called up for consideration, the resolution attached to the report made on the 22d of November last, for altering the City Commissioners' Office, which was agreed to, and the resolution was passed.

COMMON COUNCIL.—Mr. Morris presented a petition from Messrs. Kern and Snyder, which was referred to the Committee on the Drawbridge Lot.

Mr. S. P. Wetherill offered the annexed resolution, which was agreed to.

Whereas the Treasurer of the Girard Trust has made a communication to Councils in relation to the will of Stephen Girard, Therefore,

Resolved, That the Treasurer of the Girard Trust be and he is hereby requested to make out in duplicate a concise but plain account of the state of the trusts agreeably to the 24th section of the will of Stephen Girard up to 31st January, 1832, and submit the same to Councils.

Mr. Gilder presented two petitions for paving, which were referred to the Paving Committee.

Mr. Morris presented the two following communications, which were referred to the Committee on Independence Square.

To the members of Select and Common Councils of the city of Philadelphia.

Gentlemen,—In compliance with the authority given by the proceedings of a meeting of the Society for commemorating the landing of William Penn, the undersigned will deposit the historical portrait of the founder in the Hall of Independence, if you are disposed to receive it on the terms of the preamble and resolution, herewith submitted.

With great respect,

ROBERTS VAUX, } Committee.
T. I. WHARTON, }

Philadelphia, Nov. 10, 1832.

At a meeting of the Society for the commemoration of the landing of William Penn, held September 12th, 1832, the following preamble and resolution were adopted.

“One of the objects of procuring the Historical Portrait of the Founder being to commence a gallery of portraits, of distinguished Pennsylvanians, and the Hall of Independence having been suggested as a suitable place for the deposit of the portrait of William Penn,

Resolved, That the Committee who have had charge of the picture, be authorized to cause it to be placed in that chamber, under such assurances from the corporation of the city as may be deemed suitable for its preservation and the extension of the design of this Society.” From the Minutes.

WM. MASON WALMSLEY, Secretary.

Mr. Merrick, as Chairman of the Committee, to whom was referred the resolution relative to the Girard Ordinance, made a report accompanied with two ordinances. (See last Register, p. 389.)

Mr. S. P. Wetherill, as Chairman of the Committee of Accounts, made the following report.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 13, 1832.

To the Select and Common Councils of the city of Philadelphia.

Gentlemen,—The Committee of Accounts report, that they have examined the “Account of receipts and payments of the Mayor, Aldermen, and Citizens of Philadelphia in trust for the Girard Fund,” and find the same correct, leaving a balance in the hands of the Treasurer on the 19th of November last, of twenty-one thousand six hundred and fifty dollars and fifty cents; they further report, that it is their opinion that the City Treasurer should be allowed a compensation of five hundred dollars for extra services, in keeping the said account.

Mr. Wetherill offered the annexed resolution which was agreed to.

Resolved, by the Select and Common Councils, That the Board of Directors of the Girard Trusts, be and they are hereby authorized to cause five hundred dollars to be paid to the City Treasurer, out of the Girard Fund, being for extra services rendered by him, in keeping the said accounts from the 16th of January to the 19th of November inclusive.

A joint committee of two members from each Council, (Messrs. Yarnell, McMullin, Worrell, and Massey,) was appointed to attend to the distribution of the wood, appropriated for the necessitous poor.

The letter of George Pepper was referred to a joint committee of two members of each Council, viz. Messrs. Morris, Byerly, Worrell, and Toland.

REPORT OF THE WATERING COMMITTEE.

Relative to a communication made to them by the Schuylkill Navigation Company, October 2, 1832.

To the Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia.

The Watering Committee respectfully report—

That the annexed documents will exhibit a state of things which renders an appeal to Councils expedient; and the Committee respectfully ask for such instructions as the case requires.

Shortly before the election of the present Councils, a letter was addressed to the then Chairman of the Watering Committee, (William J. Duane, Esq.) by the President of the Schuylkill Navigation Company, which is dated Oct. 2d, 1832, and is as follows:

Office of the Schuylkill Navigation Company.

Philadelphia, Oct. 2d, 1832.

William J. Duane, Esq. Chairman of the Watering Committee.

Dear Sir,—The very great increase of the trade on the Schuylkill, has rendered it indispensable to add to

the facilities of the navigation by additional locks, which have already been applied in eight places.

At no place, however, has any improvement been so obviously required as at Fair Mount; in consequence of which the Board have deemed it necessary forthwith to build an additional lock there, between the old locks and the bank:

In doing this, it will be necessary to remove the present lock-tender's house, and measures are taking to erect another of larger dimensions in lieu of it.

When the original agreement was made with the City, it was stipulated that the locks should be so built as to allow a depth of three feet at all times. In every part of the old locks plenty of water is to be found, except at the outlet lock, where, although there are three feet of water on the mitre sill, it is not, in the present state of the coal trade so important to the City of Philadelphia, found to be enough. The board wish, therefore, that this lock should be deepened at least one foot, but they are by no means of opinion that the city is bound to do this, under our agreement of 14th June, 1824.

The clashing of jurisdiction in the management of the works at Fair Mount, has suggested a consideration whether a different arrangement cannot be made, and upon this head they will be happy to confer with you at such early period as may suit your convenience.

I am very respectfully, your obedient servant,
(Signed)

JOSEPH S. LEWIS, President.

After the present organization of the Committee, a reply was sent to the above, by the Chairman, dated the 15th November, 1832, and is as follows.

Sir,—Your letter of October 2d was received by Mr. Duane immediately before he ceased to be a member of the City Councils, and it is of course only since the new organization of these bodies that it has been placed before the present Committee. It has met their early attention, and I am instructed to acknowledge its receipt, and reply to the suggestions it contains.

It is very possible that both the Schuylkill Navigation Company, and the City of Philadelphia, may derive advantages from a change in the arrangements now subsisting between them. The City certainly has not reaped the benefit which was anticipated from the last contract: and the Watering Committee will be prepared at any time to communicate the terms on which they will recommend a modification to the Councils. If they should be able to meet the views of the Schuylkill Navigation Company by granting facilities to the increasing coal trade, corresponding facilities will be expected, to meet the increasing demand for water power arising from the rapid growth of the City and the neighbouring districts.

I am directed to say that the Committee cannot consent, without further explanation, to an additional lock at Fair Mount, between the old locks and the bank, which your Board deem it necessary to build forthwith. It is very possible that you may satisfy the Committee that such an arrangement is compatible with the interests of the city. But having been put "in possession of the locks and canal at Fairmount, and of the toll-house and ground thereto adjacent and annexed," with a corresponding control over them, certainly not less than that which the company enjoys, the city is believed to have rights which would be invaded if you should proceed without its previous assent. I do not mean to impute an intention to proceed without such assent, but as your letter might bear a construction by which the rights of the city would be compromised, it was deemed proper to make this suggestion distinctly, in order that all misapprehension may be avoided. If you will at any time communicate the alterations which the company desires, they shall be submitted to the City Councils; and we will in return apprise you of the changes which we deem important to the interests we represent. But I beg leave to repeat, that until these modifications are mutually approved and adopted, neither the one party

nor the other is at liberty to vary in any respect the existing state of things.

(Signed,) JOHN P. WETHERILL, Chairman.

JOSEPH S. LEWIS, Esq.

Nov. 15, 1832.

To this the President of the Schuylkill Navigation Company answered by his letter, dated November 27, 1832, which is as follows:

PHILADELPHIA, November 27, 1832.

John Price Wetherill, Esq. Chairman of the Watering Committee.

Sir,—Your letter of the 15th instant has been laid before the Managers of the Schuylkill Navigation Company, who instruct me to make the following reply. The Board do not suppose that their right to use the water and water power of the river for the purpose of navigation to the extent they may deem necessary, is subject to any question, nor that the alterations in the use of it at Fair Mount, are such as makes it proper for them to communicate those alterations to the City Councils for their approbation. They are not aware that the management of the locks and canal at Fair Mount is to be classed among the rights of the city, but rather that it is a duty which, in relief of the Navigation Company, the city covenanted to perform.

This company and the city have hitherto acted in perfect harmony with each other, and it is not thought that any interruption of the harmony is either necessary or expedient; and if in a personal interview between the committees of both, a frank communication can be made of the changes which you deem important to the interests of the city, it is highly probable that this company may be able to extend to the city the desired accommodation, and they will be happy to do so, if they can. The improvements now in progress are indispensable to the growing use of the navigation, in which the city has so great an interest; and the company, it is believed, have not entered upon these improvements, until the public convenience most manifestly called for them. The present locks are wholly insufficient for the trade.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant.

(Signed,) JOSEPH S. LEWIS, President.

Our committee propose to meet your committee tomorrow (Wednesday) evening, at 7 o'clock, at your office.
(Signed,) J. S. L.

An interview took place in consequence of the suggestions contained in this last letter. But the persons respectively representing the different interests, finding that a difference of opinion existed between them, which discussion was not likely to reconcile, separated without coming to any conclusion, and agreed to consider each other mutually free to adopt such course as might be directed by their several constituents.

The committee then called for the opinion of the City Solicitor, upon the points of controversy which are likely to arise between the City and the Navigation Company, and it was promptly communicated in writing, and is as follows:

Office of the Solicitor, Philadelphia, Dec. 3d, 1832.

The Watering Committee have submitted to me the agreements made between the city of Philadelphia and the Schuylkill Navigation Company, on the 3d of June 1819, on the 20th of July 1830, and on the 14th of June 1824; and they require me to express an opinion as to the rights and obligations of the parties.

By the first of these instruments, the city engaged to construct such a dam at Fair Mount as would raise the water of the Schuylkill to a certain height, and always to keep it in repair; to complete a canal and locks of given dimensions and character, under the company's inspection, in such manner as should be approved by them to accommodate the navigation at the dam; to provide ground for a toll house near the locks, and to deliver the canal, locks, and ground for the toll house,

into the possession of the Navigation Company, on or before the 1st of January 1822, to be their property forever. The city also engaged to pay for all damages which might be occasioned by the construction of these works, and the expenses of any suits which might in consequence of them be brought against the company. The right was secured to the Navigation Company of drawing off from the dam as much water as *they might deem necessary* for the purpose of the navigation, and the city was authorized, for the purposes of the public works, to use the remainder of the water, under a limitation that it should never reduce the level below the top of the dam. In this agreement it was carefully expressed, that nothing contained in it should be "understood to affect or impair the exclusive authority and control over the canal and locks, and the exclusive possession and ownership thereof, by the Navigation Company."

The agreement of the 20th July, 1820, authorized the city to raise the dam eighteen inches above the line before fixed, but in other respects left the agreement of the 31st June, 1819, unchanged.

The agreement of the 14th of June, 1824, recites the former agreements—that the city has constructed the dam, locks, and canal, and that the Navigation Company have accepted the locks and canal, and have received the stipulated ground for their toll house—and that the parties have come to a new arrangement in regard to the water power of the dam at Fair Mount, it being intended that the city for the consideration afterwards mentioned, shall have the full, absolute, and uncontroled use and enjoyment of all the water power at the dam, except so much as may be necessary for the navigation of the river, without any other restriction or reservation, and shall also have the charge of the locks and canal, under the superintendence of the Navigation Company.

The Navigation Company, then, in consideration of \$26,000, covenant that the city shall have the whole water and water power of the Schuylkill at Fair Mount, that shall remain after drawing off from the dam so much as shall be necessary for the navigation of the said river, canal, and locks, without any other reservation whatsoever, or any restriction contained in former agreements; and in formal words, they sell to the city all such remaining water power; but they declare it to be the true meaning of the parties, that the city shall have only such use of the water, as, with the use thereof, for the purpose of the navigation aforesaid, will not reduce it below the level of the dam. The agreement then witnesses, that the locks, canal, and ground for the toll house, have been placed in the possession of the Navigation Company, and the company make certain covenants, relating to the tolls chargeable at Fair Mount, and for the preservation of the purity of the water. A covenant between the parties follows, that the city "shall and will have and take charge of the locks and canal at Fair Mount, and cause the same to be well and faithfully attended, and kept in good order and repair for ever at its own expense," and the proper tolls collected; reserving to the Navigation Company the right of superintending both the collection of the tolls and the management of the canal and locks, and authorising them, at the city's expense, to remove any obstructions, and make any repairs, which the city shall, after reasonable notice, have neglected, and to fasten up the gates or openings used by the city for drawing off the water, in case at any time the head shall be reduced below the level of the dam. In conclusion, the Navigation Company covenant to put the city forthwith in possession of the locks, canal, toll house, and ground adjacent at Fair Mount, so that it may enter upon the execution of its covenants.

It is understood, that in pursuance of the covenants of this last agreement, the city was, immediately after the 14th of June, 1824, placed in possession of the locks,

canal, toll house, and ground adjacent—and that it has remained in possession of them ever since.

After a careful examination of the subject, I am of opinion,

1. That the city is entitled to the use of all the water of the Fair Mount dam, except so much as may be required for the navigation of the river Schuylkill, and of the canal and locks constructed by the city under the agreement of 1819; provided, that by such use the water is not reduced below the level of the dam;—and a consequence,

2. That the Navigation Company is not entitled to the use of the water at Fair Mount, for supplying any other canal or locks than those so constructed.

3. That the city is lawfully in possession of the said canal and locks, and of the toll house and ground adjacent;—and that it has charge of them for the purpose as well of protecting its own interests, as of performing its covenants with the company.

4. That the Navigation Company has the right of so using the canal, locks, toll house, and ground adjacent, as may be convenient and proper for the purposes of the navigation; but,

5. That the Navigation Company, except in the case of a neglect by the city, after reasonable notice, to make repairs or remove obstructions, has no right to alter the condition of the locks, canal, toll house, and ground adjacent thereto, at Fair Mount.

(Signed)

J. K. KANE.

It appears that the Navigation Company are actually engaged in constructing works, of which the effect will be to appropriate to their use a larger supply of water than by the existing contracts they are entitled to. Measures appear thus to be called for, which will at the same time protect the important interests of the city, and put to rest questions which (whatever may be their merits) cannot fail to be injurious as long as they remain undetermined. For the character of these measures, and the general course which ought to be adopted, the Committee beg leave respectfully to refer themselves to the wisdom of Councils.

JOHN P. WETHERILL,

Chairman of the Watering Committee.

Attest, SAMUEL W. RUSH, Register.

December 11, 1832.

The following additional Correspondence was submitted to Councils by the Chairman of the Watering Committee, at their meeting on 13th December, 1832.

Sir,—In my note of November 15th, you were informed of the views taken by the Watering Committee of the intention which you had stated to exist on the part of the Schuylkill Navigation Company, to construct an additional lock at Fair Mount. These views have since been fortified and confirmed by the official opinion of the City Solicitor. Under these circumstances, it would have been satisfactory to the committee, if the operations of the company had been suspended until the relative legal rights in question could have been placed beyond the reach of controversy. But as you are now actually proceeding in the contemplated work, which we deem altogether unauthorized, contrary to the spirit and letter of sub-sisting contracts, and calculated greatly to interfere with the interests of the city if it should be persisted in, I am directed to give you formal notice to desist.

The steps already taken by the company are regarded by the committee as a clear invasion of the rights confided to their care—as such they are protested against in their earliest stage—and the further prosecution of them will be decidedly opposed, as it is now unequivocally objected to.

Yours respectfully,

JOHN P. WETHERILL,

Chairman of the Watering Committee.

Joseph S. Lewis, Esq.

President of the Schuylkill Navigation Company.

December 8, 1832.

Mr. John Gotwalt,

Dear Sir,—The navigation will be closed on the 20th December, at which time it is determined to go on without delay, in forming the new passage to the new locks, in doing which, our house, in which you now reside, will have to be removed immediately. I think it most friendly to make this communication, so that you may remove in due season, and therefore mention the 22d December, instant, as the latest period you can occupy the premises.

Your friend,

JOSEPH S. LEWIS,

President of the Schuylkill Navigation Company.

December 8, 1832.

Mr. John Gotwalt,

Dear Sir,—Until you shall have received instructions from the Watering Committee, or their agent, to remove from the premises which you now occupy, you are hereby requested to hold possession of the same, and continue to perform the duties required of you according to the agreement made between Frederick Graff, in behalf of the Watering Committee, and yourself, dated 2d day of November, 1825.

Very respectfully,

FREDERICK GRAFF,

Agent in behalf of the Watering Committee.
Philadelphia, Dec. 10, 1832.

Sir,—Since writing my note of Saturday, I have received yours to Mr. John Gotwalt, and have laid it before the Watering Committee. I am instructed to say that they unite in regarding your call upon the gatekeeper as altogether unauthorized, and that he will be directed not to comply with it.

The whole affair being of more than usual importance, the Watering Committee will lose no time in submitting it to the Councils for their special instructions.

Respectfully,

JOHN P. WETHERILL, Chairman.

Joseph S. Lewis, Esq.

President of the Schuylkill Navigation Company.

December 12, 1832.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON THE MILITIA SYSTEM.

Mr. Ringland, chairman of the committee on the Militia System, in the Senate, to whom was referred that part of the Governor's message recommending a revision of the militia laws of this commonwealth, made the following report:

That having had a conference with a similar committee of the House of Representatives, they give it as their decided opinion, that a radical change in the system is loudly called for by the people of the state, and so far as the committee are able to collect public opinion, it is expected of the present legislature to accomplish this necessary change. Your committee forbear to enter into a detail of the waste of time and money which is occasioned by the present system, without producing a correspondent benefit, either in discipline or military spirit, but as the committee are desirous of receiving the direction of the Senate, before they enter on the arduous labour of drafting a bill, they respectfully submit for the consideration of the Senate the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the committee on the militia system be directed to report a bill for the better organization of the militia and volunteers of this state, to be based on the following principles:

1st. That all trainings, except of such citizens as will uniform and equip themselves as volunteers, and be attached to some regularly organized volunteer corps, shall be dispensed with: *Provided*, That it may be expedient to drill the officers of the militia with those of volunteers.

2d. That the militia shall be organized and officered in conformity to the laws of the United States, and ever

able bodied citizen between the age of 21 and 45 years, who will not uniform and equip himself as aforesaid, shall pay the annual sum of _____ which shall constitute a fund for the support of volunteers.

3d. That the proper captains shall be required to enrol all able bodied citizens of age as aforesaid, not being volunteers, and make return to the county commissioners, who shall direct the collectors of the county rates and levies to collect and account for the sums assessed in lieu of military duty.

4th. That volunteers shall be organized into divisions, brigades, regiments and battalions, having regard to locality, and be required to perform camp duty at least successive days in each year.

LAUNCH.—Yesterday morning the Canal Boat *Robert Earp*, owned by John C. Offerman, Esq. carrying from 55 to 60 tons, was launched from the boat yard of Mr. Joseph Shelley. This is the largest boat which has yet appeared on our navigation.—*Pottsville*.

A valuable quarry of white marble has recently been discovered upon a tract of land belonging to Philip M. and George F. H. Strawbridge, near Danville, in Columbia county, Pa.

From the Mauch Chunk Courier.

MAUCH CHUNK.

The Coal Landing and Town of Mauch Chunk, of which the above is a correct view, is situated on the right bank of the River Lehigh in Northampton county, twelve miles above the Water Gap, the point where the Lehigh breaks through the Kittatinny or Blue Mountain, and enters the Lehigh valley. It is 80 miles by land, and 127 by canal from Philadelphia, and 96 by land, and 152 by canal from New York. It is 36 miles from Easton, the Seat of Justice of Northampton county, and 32 by turnpike from the Susquehanna and Pennsylvania canal at Berwick.

The town occupies a small area at the confluence of the Mauch Chunk creek and the Lehigh, and is nearly encircled by a chain of mountains, some of which obtain an elevation of a thousand feet. The face of these mountains although covered with fragments of rocks, and displaying in many places huge precipices of great extent, is scattered over with trees and shrubs which in the Summer season spread their green canopy before the eye obscuring the rough surface of the mountain, and forming a pleasing contrast with the white cluster of buildings which lie buried beneath its shade. Previous to 1818, the spot where the town now stands, was a perfect wilderness, covered with forest trees and underbush, affording a secure retreat and covert for the wild animals common to this mountainous region. It had been known for many years previous to this date, that the Mauch Chunk mountain contained Anthracite Coal,* but up to this time every attempt which had been made to work the mines and convey coal to market, had proved abortive.

In the spring of 1818, JOSIAH WHITE and ESKINE HAZARD, having satisfied themselves of the advantages of Anthracite Coal as a fuel, by a series of experiments which they had made with it in the manufacture of Iron wire at the falls of the Schuylkill, determined on visiting this region, with a view to ascertain the extent of the coal beds, and the facilities which the river Lehigh presented for a slack water navigation. Their exploration was completed in the course of a few weeks, and notwithstanding numerous obstacles presented themselves to the accomplishment of the enterprize which they had in view, such as the elevation of the coal beds,

* For an interesting narrative of the discovery of the Anthracite of this region, see a paper by Dr. James, of Philadelphia, in the *Memoirs of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania*. [Reg. Vol. III. p. 301.]

their distance from the Lehigh—the rapidity and turbulence of that stream, foaming and dashing over a confined and rocky bed for many miles and varying its course to nearly every point of the compass—the general sterility of the country, and the want of a convenient market, they determined on making a trial; and accordingly in the summer of 1818, commenced operations in the immediate vicinity of Mauch Chunk.

From that time to the present, the town under the auspices of these gentlemen and their associates, protected by an act of incorporation, has continued to increase until it has justly acquired the celebrity of an active business place, as well as become a favorite summer resort of the wealth and fashion of our populous towns and cities. But the improvements of the town have thus far been marked by the progress and limited by the extent of the trade which first brought it into existence; and few investments have been made in the erection of houses and business establishments, in anticipation of the future. The houses and shops have all been constructed to accommodate the circumstances of a laboring community, and with less regard to taste and elegance than convenience and economy. With the exception of the Company's Offices and store, and the hotel, which are plain but spacious stone buildings, they are generally small, having two rooms on a floor, and two stories high. Some of them are plastered or stuccoed on the out side, which gives them a very uniform and neat appearance.

The town now contains about one hundred and fifty dwellings and shops of every description, and supports a resident population of one thousand inhabitants. It has a place of public worship, four elementary schools, two of which are taught by males, and two by females, a resident Physician, a Post Office, a Printing Office, two Stores and one Tavern. There are four daily arrivals and departures of the mail by Stages—one from the City of Philadelphia, and three from different parts of the country. In addition to the usual trades prosecuted in country towns and villages this place supports an Iron Foundry, a Manufactory of Railway Cars and other cast and wrought iron machinery, and a Cast-Steel Axe Manufactory; and affords employment to about one hundred and fifty Boat Builders, Sawyers and Carpenters. The whole number of men employed in the various branches of the Coal Trade of Mauch Chunk, at the present time, is from six to seven hundred.

The dependencies of the Company's establishment, include the village at the Great Coal Quarry or Summit Hill, and the village of Nesquehoning in the valley of the same name, near the Coal Mines recently opened at Room Run, and from which a Rail Road four miles in length, terminating on the Lehigh at Mauch Chunk, has been completed. These dependencies give employment to about three hundred men, principally miners, which together with their families will constitute an aggregate population of five thousand souls for Mauch Chunk and its branches.

The Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company have at length, by a steady perseverance in their hazardous enterprise for more than fourteen years, and at an expenditure of two millions and a half of dollars, brought to a conclusion their magnificent scheme of improvement, and are now prepared to meet with a supply of Coal the increasing demands of the market. With their accustomed liberality, they have thrown open to public enterprise, so much of their property as the public are likely to feel interested in, and have recently effected sales to individuals, of several water powers along the line of canal, and of a large proportion of the town plot of Mauch Chunk, improvements upon which, at private cost, and for private purposes, have been commenced and are being prosecuted with great spirit and activity.

Viewing the various advantages which this place presents for individual enterprise as well as combined cap-

ital, and looking to the rapid increase of the coal trade, little doubt can be entertained that it would shortly exhibit a scene of extensive improvement, and ere long become a flourishing and populous business town.

THE REGISTER.

PHILADELPHIA, DECEMBER 29, 1837.

In the present number are three tables furnishing an interesting view of the settlements on the three great rivers by which our state is drained.

A disease much resembling the Cholera, has appeared at Carlisle.

The navigation of the Delaware was partially obstructed by floating ice on Monday last—steamboats intermitted their usual trips. Christmas day was remarkably pleasant: since then, much rain has fallen, and the ice has disappeared so that the steamboats are departing and arriving. On Schuylkill there was much ice; and above the dam boys were skating upon it on Monday. The weather is now mild and pleasant. The month of December has thus far, been generally favorable to the poor.

There was a general parade of the military on Monday, in honor of Charles Carroll. An eulogium was delivered at the Arch Street Theatre, by Anthony Lausatt, Esq. The Hon. John Sergeant is to pronounce an oration on Monday, at the request of the Select and Common Councils.

The present number terminates the Tenth volume of the Register, and the fifth year of our editorial labors. Upon a review of the present volume, we believe it will be found to contain a mass of important and valuable matter. There will no where else, we think, be met with so large a collection of facts and documents respecting the Cholera, as it appeared in our city during the summer. The proceedings in relation to the Girard Trusts are continued, and will at some future day, be recurred to with interest. Other matters of public importance might be designated, but a reference to the index which accompanies this number, will sufficiently indicate the variety and value of its contents. From the frequent application made to us, for reference to our volumes in search of particular facts and documents, even of late occurrence, we are more and more convinced of the utility of such a publication, and the necessity that exists for its continuance. These considerations and the urgent solicitations of many subscribers that it should not be relinquished, have induced us to proceed to another volume, relying on their promises to promote its more extensive circulation.

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B. A. Mitchell.

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